AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

$1.00 Per Year | JANUARY 7, 1928 | Published Weekly

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Where the Shenandoah Goes to the Sea

Reflections from a Visit to "The Granary of the Confederacy"

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

THE Shenandoah, that lovely, storied river with the musical name, rises among the mountains of western Virginia and winds a general northeast course until it joins the Potomac at about the dividing line between the Old Dominion and the new state of West Virginia. Huddled on the triangular rocky joint at the junction of the two rivers lies the old village of Harper's Ferry. It is the country drained by the Shenandoah, which makes up the splendid agricultural region generally referred to as "The Valley" or more specifically "The Great Valley of Virginia."



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

After exploring the Ferry to our satisfaction, we crossed a little corner of West Virginia, struck the Valley Pike at historic Winchester and then followed the great road to Lexington, a run of about 170 miles. This drive took us the length of the region, known as the "Granary of the Confederacy." It is surely the agricultural heart of Virginia and I suppose that in Civil War days it was by far the most fertile and highly developed section in all the South. In this case the term "Valley" does not connote merely the narrow strip of alluvial soil, lying along the stream but it is applied to all that broad expanse of rolling country which lies between the Blue Ridge on the east and the Alleganies on the west.

As you drive up the Valley, both mountain ranges are always in view but the interlying region, perhaps 20 miles in width is just a lovely rolling country of residual limestone soil—a land of broad fields of wheat and corn and clover and tree-dotted pastures and lofty barns. Sometimes the fields are broken by outcroppings of the underlying limestone but this fact gives me an opportunity to again quote my favorite epigram to the effect that "all the great agricultural civilizations of the world are founded on limestone soils."

The valley has what I think of as a rather old-fashioned agriculture more nearly akin to the corn belt than to most of our state. A good deal of wheat is sown and the date of sowing seems to be pretty elastic. In mid-October there were occasional wheat fields where the ground was already hidden by a dense carpet of vivid green while in neighboring fields, the harrows and drills were running and in others the plows were just starting. There seem to be a few tractors but plenty of good horses. The considerable number of mares with their foals at foot in pastures indicate that here is a region where men still believe that there is a place in the world for horses. As a matter of fact, there would be a better market for corn and oats and timothy hay if we could all come to the same conclusion. Of course there is no use crying over spilt milk, or trying to stand in the way of irresistable change, but nevertheless it will do no hurt to recognize that if it had not been for the coming of the gasoline motor vehicle, we might have been spared a large part of the agricultural depression of the last few years.



This monument marks the grave of Stonewall Jackson at Lexington, Va.

The Valley also grows large areas of big, yellow dent corn and in October this was fully matured, ripe and dry. It is cut and shocked in the field, leaving the stubble at least a foot and a half long. The entomologists say that in fighting the corn-borer, one of the most necessary practices is to leave very short stubble. If this is true, these people may have to make a radical readjustment of their corn harvesting methods.

When the corn is cut and shocked, the cleared ground is disced and sown to wheat but the strips or alleys on which the shocks stand go unsown. To New York eyes it gives the field a very ragged look. All in all, the agriculture of the Valley is related to the Corn Belt rather than to our own state.

Crops are less diversified than with us, corn, wheat, oats and clover

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A scene in Virginia showing the rolling character of the country. This is a limestone area and has wonderful pastures.

BULLETIN

Profits of Tonic and Non-Tonic Cows Compared

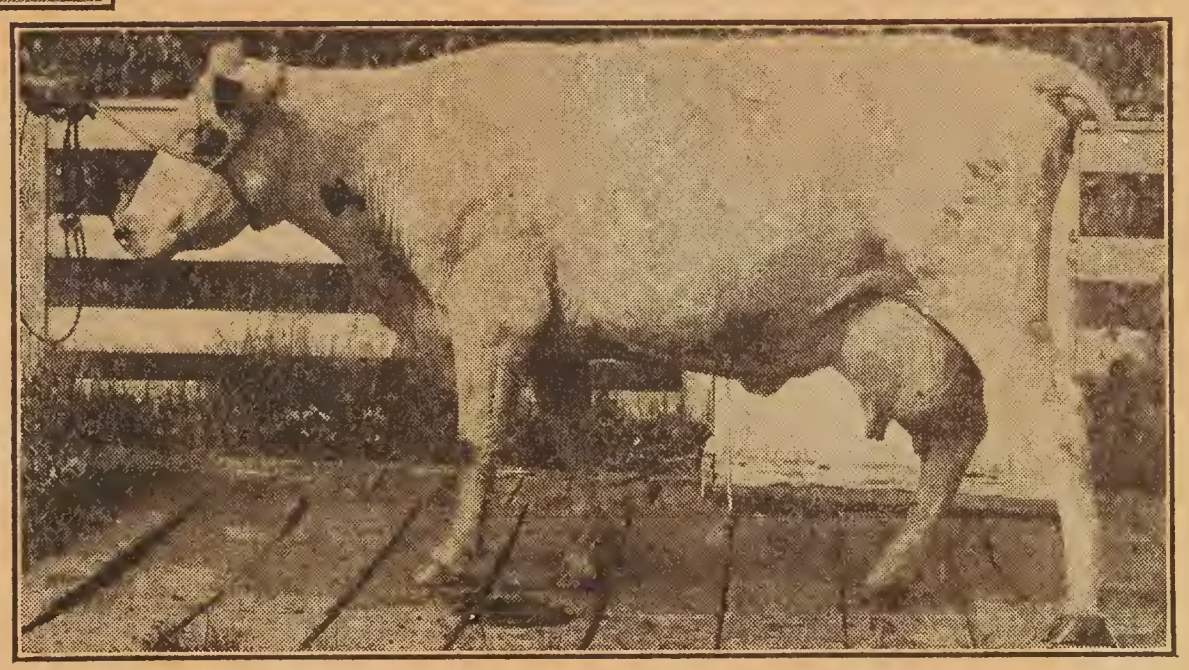
Research Farm—Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



Here's an ordinary grade cow that freshened in August. She got just ordinary dairy feed—ground oats and corn, bran with oil meal added. She made, in September, a profit of $18.47. *This being the first month after freshening, should be her peak month. By all rules she should fall off steadily each month thereafter. The average cow loses about* 10% *each month after freshening. But Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was added to her ration beginning October 1st. The effect appears in her record.*

This cow also freshened in August. She is in the same condition and gets the same feed and care as the cow above. She's a little better milker though, for in September, the first month after freshening, she made a profit of $19.29, *or 82 cents more than the other cow.*

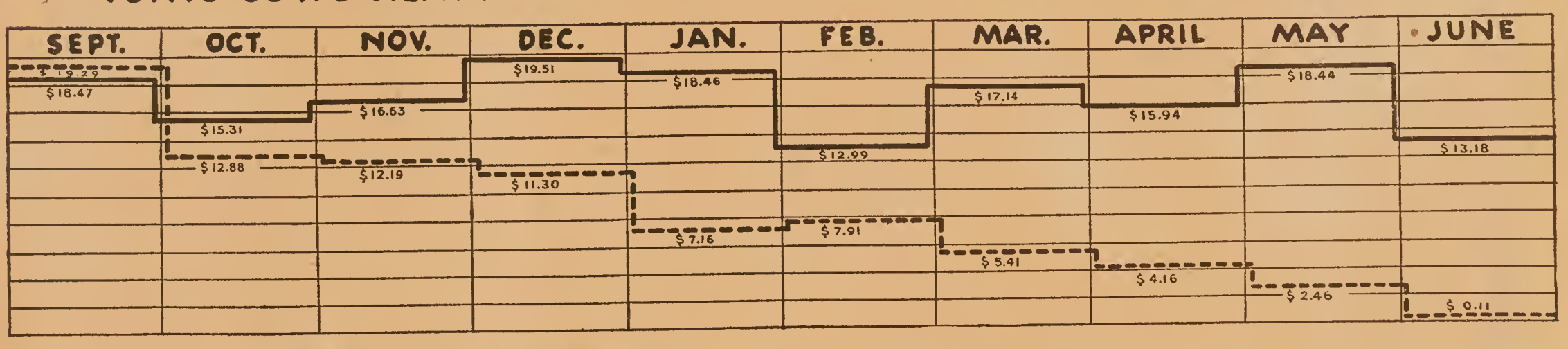
But note her profits the next month—and each month afterward. Her record is steadily downward. She did not receive Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic at any time.



THESE two cows, equally good milkers and on equal conditions, were placed in a competitive profit test for ten months. Neither cow received Dr. Hess Stock Tonic during September, and for that month the lower cow gave a little more milk.

The use of Stock Tonic in the ration of the upper cow was begun October 1st and continued to the end of the test. Stock Tonic consumed cost only 50c per month.

The profit records of both cows are shown in the graph below:



The effect of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic in the ration is almost startlingly apparent. There was no regular falling off in the Tonic cow, as is the usual course. Her record is one of sustained production. Compare with the non-Tonic cow month by month in the graph.

In the 4th, 5th and 9th months the Tonic cow's profits were the same or above the first or usual peak month after freshening.

The total profits of the Tonic cow over and above feed cost were $166.07—an average of $16.60 per month. Profits of non-Tonic cow, $82.87, or an average of $8.28 per month.

Total milk production for the Tonic cow was 11,695 pounds; average per month, 1170 pounds. Average butter fat test, 3.37%.

Total milk production for non-Tonic cow, 8607 pounds; average per month, 860 pounds. Average butter fat test, 2.95%.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

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A. A. Wins Decision in Rabbit Case

Supreme Court Supports Our Fight For Subscribers

THERE was considerable jubilation in the office of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST just the day before Christmas when decision was received from the New York State Supreme Court reversing the decision of the lower court in favor of the officers of the Standard Food and Fur Association against AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Many of our readers will remember the fight that the Service Bureau of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST made to protect our readers' interests against the "rabbit buy-back" plan or the "Belgian hare" scheme. As a result of warning our readers against these schemes, officers of the Standard Food and Fur Association sued AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, its publisher, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and its editor, E. R. Eastman, for libel. Owing chiefly to the fact that much of the evidence which would have proven that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was right in its statements was not admitted in the lower court, the jury brought in a decision against AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. We immediately took an appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and have just received the decision in our favor.

How the "Buy Back" Scheme Worked

The Standard Food and Fur Association was organized in 1919 by one Nathan D. Hecht and incorporated in 1920; James Varvaro was employed by the corporation shortly thereafter and became a stockholder and officer. Thereafter he had charge of the affairs of the corporation and was familiar with its business. In May 1922, he purchased the business from Hecht and obtained control. His brother, Thomas Varvaro became treasurer of the company and Vincent Lumia became its secretary. These three had complete and full control of the business.

The Standard Food and Fur Association was engaged in a mail order business, selling and repurchasing rabbits. It conducted its business through the mails and obtained customers by advertising. It distributed literature offering to sell rabbits at prices ranging from $17 to $30 a pair, stating that these rabbits were guaranteed to be of high caliber and ready for breeding, and agreed to re-purchase the rabbits raised from this stock "for at least $7 to $18.50 a pair." It published alluring information showing the profits that could be made such as the following:

"Figure Your Profits"

"For example—a doe having 5 litters a year—and from 6 to 12 in a litter. Figuring on 7 to a litter—5 litters a year, makes 35 hares. We pay you at the rate of $7 to $15 pair or $122.50 to $262.50 yearly for the young ones. The food they eat cannot cost more than $15.00; therefore your profits on one doe are at least $107.50 yearly on 10 does, $1,075; on 100 does, $10,750, and so on."

The Service Bureau of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST began to receive numerous complaints from its subscribers, and after its usual careful investigation, it warned its readers against the rabbit "buy-back" scheme. Using the large number of complaint letters which we received from subscribers as evidence, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST alleged that representations made by the Standard Food and Fur Association were not true.

On December 28, 1922, the Standard Food and Fur Association together with Hecht the Vavaros and Lumia, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury charging them with a scheme to defraud by use of the mails. When the action was brought to trial, Hecht pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the Federal penetentiary. The two Varvaros and Lumia pleaded not guilty, claiming that they did not know the deceit practised by Hecht. James Varvaro was acquitted and the other two complaintants discharged on account of lack of evidence, whereupon the two Varvaros and Lumia proceeded to sue AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for libel damages.

Our Evidence Refused Admittance

The suit came to trial in New York City in October 1926. We brought in a large number of farmer witnesses from different parts of the country who had had various experiences in dealing with the Standard Food and Fur Association. Much of the evidence for our defense was not permitted by the judge to go before the jury. As a result, as stated above, we lost the case.

It was a considerable blow to us at the time because we were certain that we were right in defending the interests of our subscribers and because it seemed from this experience that it was difficult if not impossible to continue to warn our readers against fraudulent schemes. However, the Supreme Court decision has renewed our faith in the belief that right must win in the end.

In handing down the decision, the Supreme Court said after reviewing the case:

"We have reached the conclusion that these judgments must be reversed and new trials granted because of prejudicial error at the trial. Under the defense of mitigation, the defendants (AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST) were entitled to show absence of malice. To this end they had a right to prove the source of information relied on in publishing the article and the facts contained therein."

The court also stated that we should have been entitled to introduce many other sources of

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A Financial Speedometer

January 2-7 Is Farm Inventory Week

By V. B. HART

Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, N. Y. State College of Agriculture

A SHORT time ago the writer wished to make a hurried night trip from one point in New York State to a town on the opposite side of the state. As the crow flies, the distance would be about two hundred miles; but such a route would go at right angles to most of the trunk auto lines between the two towns. If one followed the numbered through highways, the extra distance and traffic encountered in several cities would nearly double the driving time. An experienced traveler who had made the same trip several times in daylight offered his assistance in mapping out a route. However, he first asked, "Is your speedometer working all right?" On being assured that the road meter was on the job, he laid out a route over county and town roads, much of which was unposted and not shown on regulation road maps.

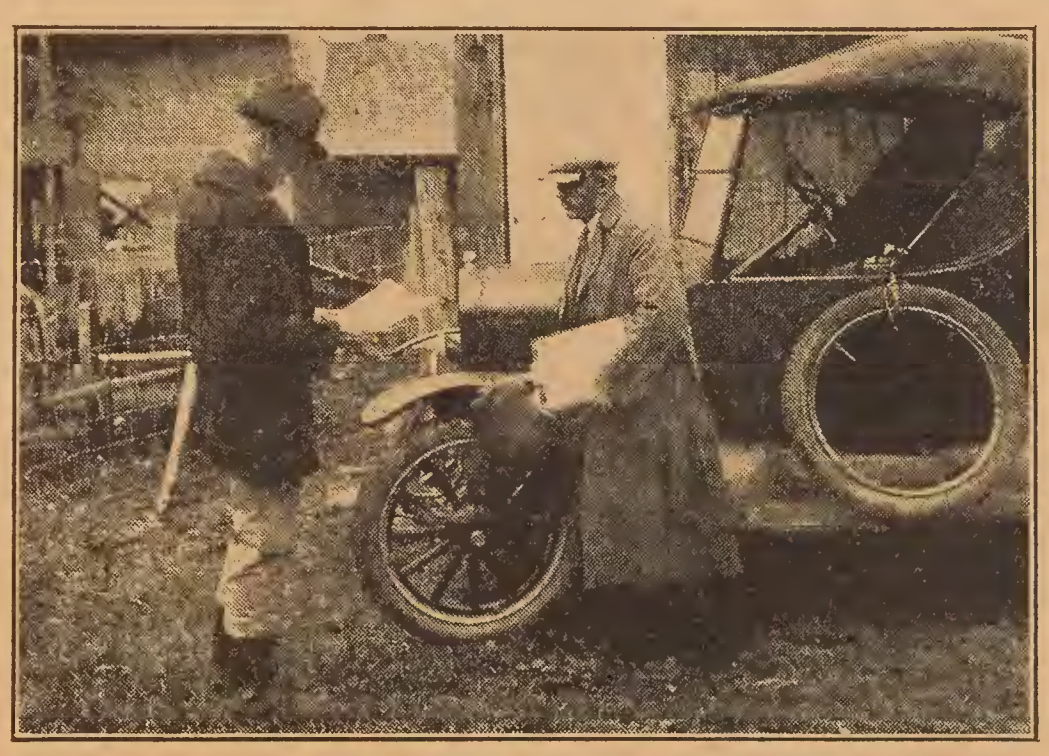
My friend's instructions were like this: "go five miles on a certain road and then take a right turn, go six and a half miles, watching out for bad curve at three miles, turn left five miles further on, then take right turn on dirt road at seven miles." With such instructions I started out in the dark, rain and fog.

All went well for several hours. The curves and turns appeared out of the night almost as though geared to the speedometer. Then all of sudden the dial showed both "zero and 80"; mute evidence of a broken speedometer cable. Midnight and raining, all garages closed, over a hundred miles of unposted country road ahead of me; not a very pleasant prospect. However after getting out numerous times and turning a flashlight on many sign boards, (some of which said, "5 miles to such a town" and others, "fish fry and Texas hots 500 feet ahead"); and routing out several people, I came to the end of my trip just as it was getting light.

At one time in that wild night ride when the wind and blinding rain made driving a little too dangerous, and I had pulled up beside the road to wait for the storm to slacken and fill my pipe, I got to thinking about how driving a car without a speedometer, road signs, stars or compass, was like trying to run a farm business without an inventory. I couldn't tell which way I was going, how far, or how fast. Neither can a person who is running his farm without an inventory. That little illuminated dial on the instrument board of my car did for me what an annual inventory will do for any farm business. In my case a new speedometer was not to be had until the end of the trip. In the case of the farm inventory, there are 55 farm business service stations in New York State ready to supply farmers with financial speedometers and instruction for using them. These service stations are the 55 local county farm bureau offices, with a county agricultural agent as chief mechanic in charge of each. Each of these offices carries in its stock of spare parts an ample supply of the inventory books, *"How to Take a Farm Inventory and Make a Credit Statement,"* which provide space and direction for taking a farm inventory at the beginning and end of the year.

Like improvements in speedometers made by automobile manufacturers, a decided improvement has been made during the past year in the farm credit situation. Last spring an excellent step was taken by the Agricultural Committee of the New York State Bankers' Association. Realizing that banks can furnish credit to farmers at less cost than can a merchant, and also believing that the banker should not loan money to anyone without knowing what he owns

(Continued on Page 20)



Your County Farm Bureau Agent will supply you with a blank book conveniently arranged for taking a farm inventory.

Burpee's Seeds Grow

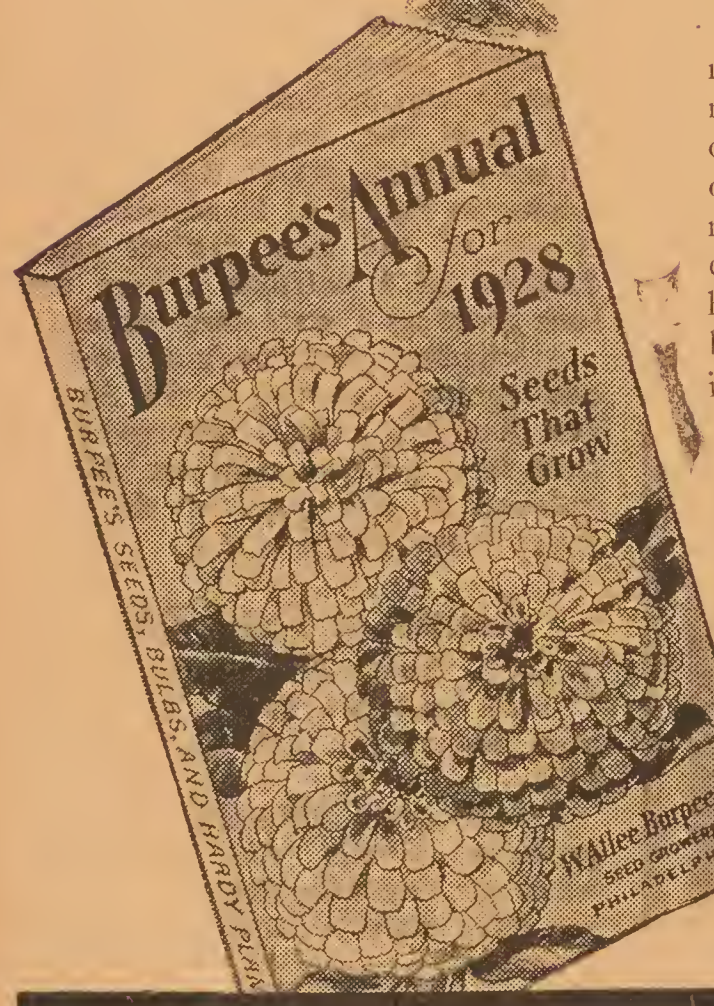
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large ears, 7 inches long from a single seed of Burpee's Branching Sweet Corn. Read all about this outstanding novelty in Burpee's Annual for 1928.



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Guarding Seed Quality

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE other day I had the privilege of sitting in and listening at a conference of seed dealers and agents, called by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, to consider possible amendment to the State Seed Law.



M. C. Burritt

What I heard led me to wonder how many farmers know or appreciate what the state is doing to protect them from fraud and to see that they get what they think they are buying in seeds. In the old days almost anything went—impurities, dead seeds, hard (unscarified) seeds, and seeds without regard to origin. Now the State is saying to the vendor of seed you must state exactly what you are selling; how much impurities, what germination, how many hard seeds as far as possible its origin. And the result is that farmers come much nearer getting their money's worth. It pains one to think what a lot of worthless junk we must have bought for seed in the past and how much money we must have wasted in the "good old days."

Reliable Dealers Approve Law

Naturally, seed handlers view the new requirements with various emotions. One old line dealer was heard to remark outside the conference room "This law is all nonsense. Why can't they leave us alone? Good seed is good seed." From this and other remarks it was easy to see that his chief reason for being in the seed business was to buy any available lots of seed as low and sell them as high as he could—and he didn't like the seed law because he thought it interfered with his operations. Other dealers welcome the law and show a desire to assist the state in insuring a supply of the best seeds of known quality, identity and origin. It is significant that the cooperatives that are purchasing for their farmer members are the strongest supporters of the law and most earnest in seeking to strengthen it.

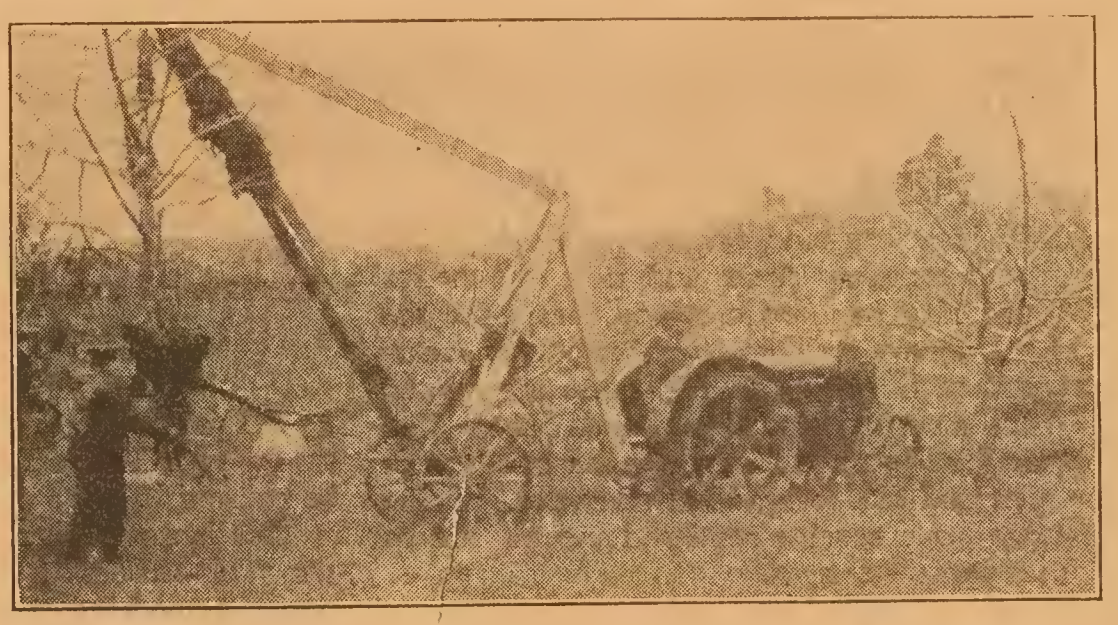
Meanwhile the members of the Association of Official Seed Analysts are rapidly perfecting their methods of examination and inspection. As fast as they do the laws are being advanced to keep pace. The extension service of the College of Agriculture is effectively teaching and demonstrating the value of good seeds and what constitutes good seeds. And farmers are more and more buying these seeds—quality and sources even searching out for themselves through their own organizations and purchasing cooperatively. New York State's seed laboratory is responsible for much of our progress to date and no man has contributed more to the better seed movement than Dr. W. T. Munn, State Seed Analyst, of Geneva.

Christmas Carols Via Radio

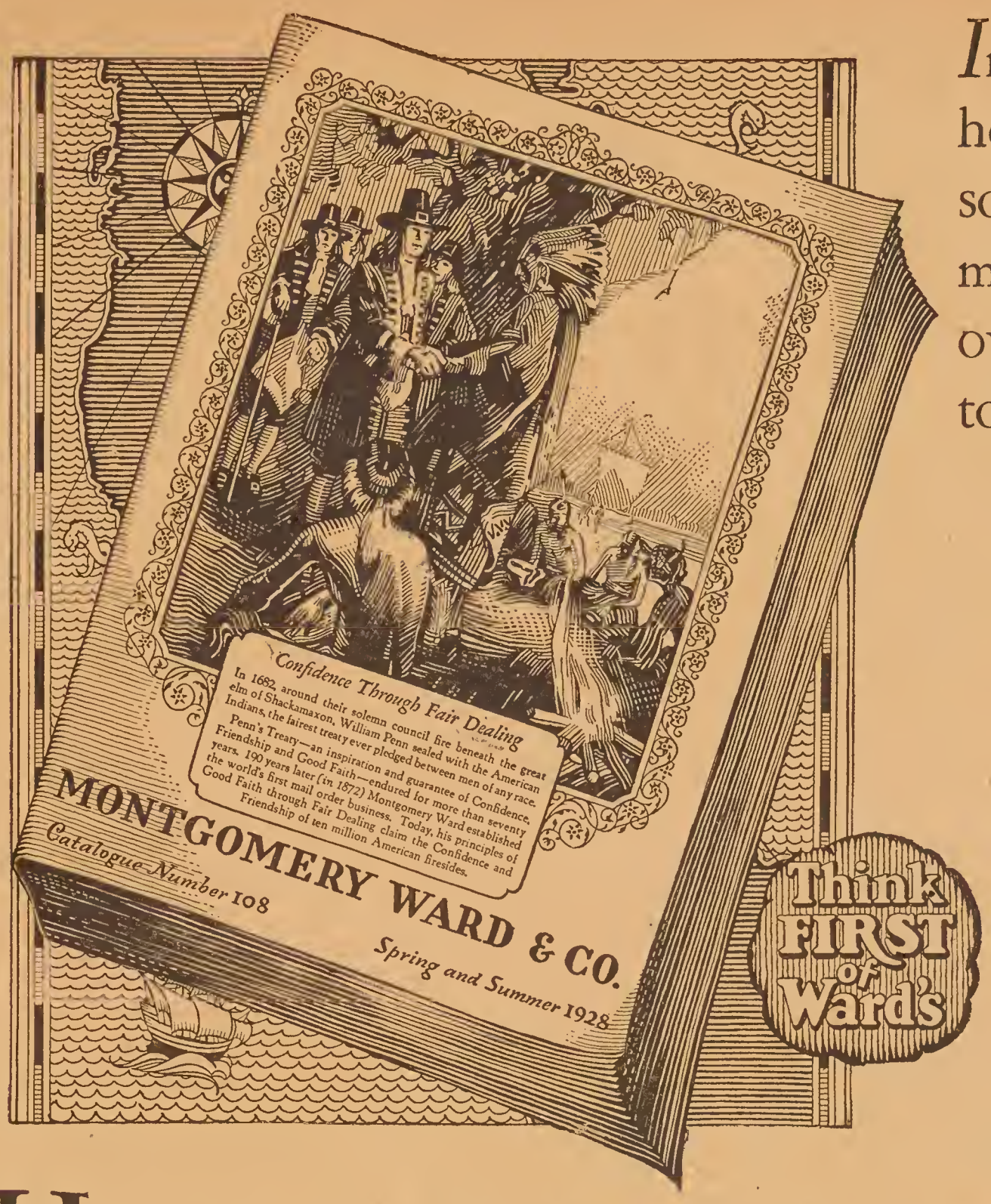
It is the night before Christmas as I finish these notes. The Christmas tree is set up, decorated and partially laden already for the morning distribution. It has been a day of preparation—for the family get-to-gether dinner tomorrow, and a doing up of packages. There are mysteries about the house. I read in the paper that hotels and restaurants are making big preparations for this Christmas eve and tomorrow. But that does not interest me. Christmas of all holidays is a time to be at home with the family if possible. It has long been the custom of our family to gather around the fireplace on Christmas eve, read Moore's " 'Twas the Night Before Christmas," and usually a Christmas story like Dickens' "Christmas Carol," sing a carol or two together and hang up our stockings over the fireplace. It is distinctly a home occasion and none of us have missed being on hand for fifteen years. Country people I believe generally observe the occasion in some such way, more than do city people. Perhaps it is because there are less counter attractions to draw them away. Will the radio help to keep more people at home on Christmas Eve? This year we had the "Christmas Carol" over the radio.

The Farmer's Vacation Time

It is very pleasant and appropriate weather for the season. The ground is well covered with snow everywhere. It is cold with light snow flurries. There will be very little work done on farms until the New Year. It is the farmer's vacation time when he rests, reads and visits. We are gradually turning our thoughts from the successes and failures of last season, but we have not yet begun to look ahead very definitely. We have much to be thankful for. Evidence multiples that the last season has been better than for two or three years—not that it has been so good except by contrast, but that it seems to mark more or less the bottom ,the stoppage of losses and the beginning of the upward turn. Let us hope this is really the case.—*Hilton, N. Y., December 24, 1927.*



WHEN it was decided to move some 12-year old McIntosh apple trees on the farm of Mr. C. H. Chapin, secretary of the Empire State Gas and Electric Association, the man in charge of the work rigged up a home made derrick which not only allowed the trees to be easily lifted from the soil but also provided a way to transport them to their new location by hooking the derrick to a tractor.



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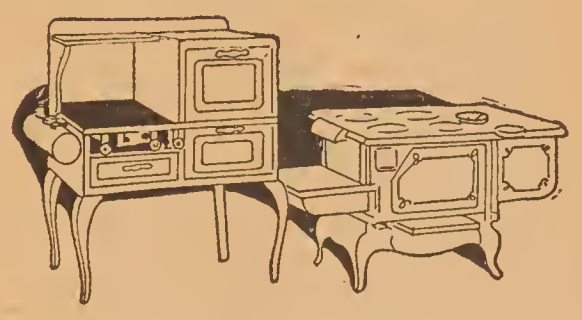
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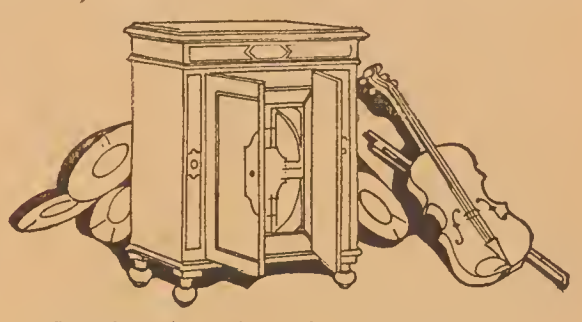
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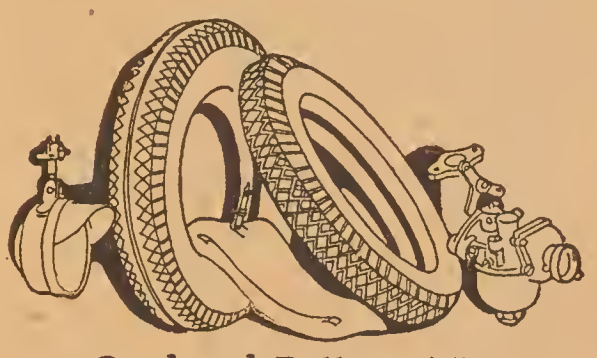
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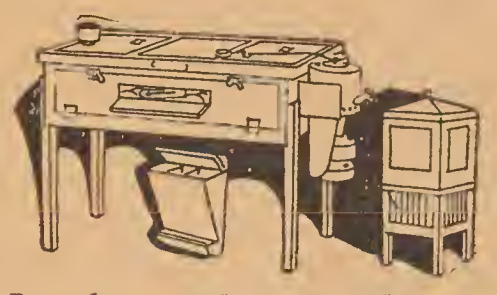
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The Lead Seal Established in 1880
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When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the *American Agriculturist.*

Nitrogen for Fertilizer

Where and How It is Produced for Agriculture

DURING the coming session of Congress, farmers will hear a great deal of discussion as to how Uncle Sam's great plant at Muscle Shoals shall be disposed of. Therefore, as millions of dollars were invested at Muscle Shoals by the government for the building of nitrate plants for the manufacture of explosives in time of war and fertilizers in time of peace, and as nitrogen is an important plant food, it might be interesting to briefly review here facts concerning nitrogenous fertilizers.

As our readers of course know, the three chief plant foods regularly purchased in various forms by farmers are the nitrogen carrying fertilizers, the phosphorus carrying fertilizers, and potash.

Nitrogen carrying fertilizers are valued in proportion to the ammonia (that is, nitrogen in the form of ammonia) which they contain. Ammonia is a combination consisting of 82 per cent nitrogen and 18 per cent hydrogen. Both ammonia and nitrogen are gasses and they exist in fertilizers as (1) nitrates; (2) ammonia salts; and (3) organic matter.

Nitrogen from Organic Sources

In the past, farmers have often bought their nitrogen for fertilizer in the form of *organic matter* such as meat tankage, dried blood, hair, feathers, wool waste, garbage, leather scrap, etc. The most important organic materials have been cottonseed meal and fish scrap. Owing to the fact that some of these waste materials can be used in other ways in addition to fertilizer, they have sometimes been rather high in price.

The two principal sources of *mineral* nitrogen used by farmers are sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda. The story of the mining and shipping of nitrate of soda is a romantic one. The only source in the world for this valuable fertilizer is on a desert plateau west of the Andes Mountains in the country of Chile. But it is said that there is enough of it there to take care of a moderate demand for three hundred years to come. The bed of nitrate is covered by sand, lime and clay to a depth of three to ten feet. It has to be mined and transported to a chemical plant where the nitrate of soda is dissolved out. It is then taken to the coast and exported.

Before the war, 40% of the nitrate of soda from Chile went to England, 20% to the United States, 20% to Germany and 10% to France. Since the war, however, the United States has become the largest consumer, taking 46% in 1923. We import about a million tons of nitrate of soda per year while Germany, who has learned to get her nitrogen largely from the air, took only 27,000 tons in the same year. Because of the difficulty of mining and shipping such long distances and also because it has to pay a heavy export duty, nitrate of soda is rather expensive. But the commercial variety contains about 15% of nitrogen, which is very quickly soluble and therefore available as a plant food.

Another chief source of nitrogen is sulphate of ammonia. This comes as a by-product from coal which is burned in making coke and gas. All coal contains a certain percentage of ammonia. When burning, this ammonia in the form of gas is purified, passed through a vat of sulphuric acid, and crystallized into sulphate of ammonia. A modern by-product coke oven plant will produce about 25 pounds of ammonium sulphate per ton of coal treated. The production of ammonium sulphate has greatly increased in recent years. For example, in 1914 America produced only 183,000 tons and imported 75,000 tons But in 1923 we produced over 600,000 tons and imported only a little over 3,000 tons.

Getting Nitrogen from the Air

Another great source of nitrogen for fertilizer comes from the air. Everyone knows that oxygen and nitrogen are the two principal gases which make up the air we breathe. Modern science has found ways of "fixing", that is, separating, the nitrogen from the air and crystallizing it in the form of nitrates which are valuable not only as fertilizers but in the manufacture of explosives.

Unfortunately, taking the nitrogen out of the air is a difficult and expensive process. One way is called the cyanamid process, a method by which a large supply of water power is used to operate electric furnaces and combine the nitrogen of the air with other substances at sufficiently low cost so that it may be used for fertilizer purposes. The largest air nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals uses the cyanamid process.



"Quick, Sam, a wildcat's jes run into tha' house with yer wife."
"Wal, he'll jes' have to git out the best way he can!"
—JUDGE.

Potatoes Need Improving

4H-Club Workers Showing the Way

By PAUL WORK

THERE is real strategy in the movement for the training of young people in the arts of the farm and of the home. Our junior workers are eager and receptive. If we teach them aright, our teachings will have far greater weight in the agriculture of the future, beginning very soon, than any effort that may be directed toward adult teaching.



Paul Work

Last year Victor Perkins, a 4-H grower of Allegany County, won first not only in the Junior classes but in adult classes as well, at the potato show in connection with the N. Y. S. Vegetable Growers Association meeting.

Not long ago the college and state department people, the Erie Railroad, and various local commercial and educational bodies co-operated in running a potato train through five western New York counties. E. V. Hardenburg of Cornell conducted potato judging contests at the various stops and the winners were judged at a final show at Alfred. Prizes for the local contests were mostly awarded at luncheons of civic clubs at the various stops. In all 235 twelve-tuber samples were shown by the 4-H Club members.

Potatoes Below Grade

One feature of the Erie train was a display of fifteen sacks of potatoes selected at random from warehouses along the route. These potatoes were graded and the percentages of various defects indicated. Only 42% of the sacks made the U. S. No. 1 grade, even in a year when quality is regarded as good. This is quite a commentary on our crop and our growers, whether the dealers were undertaking to offer graded potatoes or not. Government grades do not represent exceptionally high standards and it is held that 66% of all potatoes will make U. S. No. 1 grade.

An attempt will again be made this year to secure the passage of a grading law for New York potatoes. The law is not to be compulsory but it will give the grades legal status in the state and will be the basis for further campaigning to improve the standard of our product as it appears on the markets. This seems essential if our growers arc to win the returns which their effort demands. The proposed law will not affect growers in selling to consumer or retail trade.

Change in Sizes

The United States standards for potato grades have been modified to permit the use of an inch and a half screen, provided the sacks are marked "U. S. No. 1; 1½" minimum." The previous ruling provided for 1⅞ minimum, and this requirement is continued unless the label indicates the contrary.

Grading standards are made to embrace great quantities of produce within the number one grade. Thus they do not at all represent an ideal. The implication is not that anything that makes the grade is exceptionally good but rather that the product failing to make, say, number two is pretty bad. Thus is follows that the ambitious grower who wishes to bc in the upper 20 or 25% of the field must establish and make known his own standards. The government authorities are partially meeting this situation by establishing "U. S. Fancy" and similar higher marks for various products but after all the premiums are commanded by those whose deliveries register well above ordinary grading standards and who succeed in finding the special trade that recognizes, desires and is willing to pay for the added quality.

Southern Tier Growers Advertise

The Southern Tier Vegetable Growers Association of Elmira is one of the younger vegetable organizations of the state but it seems to be thoroughly alive. Last fall there was a Food Show in Elmira and this Association made a most interesting display of vegetables, using an abundance of slogan signs emphasizing the desirability of vegetable food.

Methods of this sort have helped other people. Why should not agriculture, thereby, as well, profit?—PAUL WORK.

Fertile Soil Needs More Than Plant Food

A SOIL may contain plenty of plant food and still fail to produce a good crop. In addition to plant food soil needs to be well drained and to have good supply of decaying vegetable matter or humus.

The man who is managing the soil must supply these things in the right order. For instance, it is likely to be unprofitable to add commercial fertilizer to a soil that is badly in need of drainage or to a soil that is very deficient in lime.

Good drainage is the first big need, then lime where needed, then humus and plant food.

Humus or decaying plants is not the least important. It contains plant food and in addition helps to retain moisture till the plants need it, and makes the soil easily tillable.

Marglobe Tomato Well Recommended

Can you tell us something about the characteristics of the Marglobe tomato? Do you advise growing it?

THE following description of the Marglobe comes from the United States Department of Agriculture:

"The Marglobe is a very prolific, second-early, red-fruited variety. It produces medium large, erect, and fairly dense plants that shade the fruit well and thus protect it from sunscald. Its fruits are large, smooth, solid, globular, bright scarlet, and almost coreless. They ripen well, even around the stem, and possess a delightful flavor. Moverover, they are covered with a thick skin which hinders cracking and enhances keeping qualities.

Resists Many Common Diseases

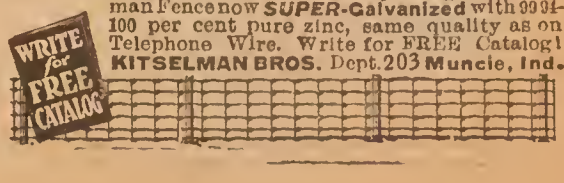
"The Marglobe is usually as early as Bonny Best or Chalk's Jewel and has a much longer bearing period. It sets freely and continuously and maintains a high quality of fruit throughout the picking season. The Marglobe is highly resistant to Fusarium wilt and to nail head rust and puffiness of fruits. It is also somewhat resistant to Septoria leaf spot, early blight, and leaf mold. Its resistance to disease often enablcs it to produce excellent crops where most other varieties either partly or wholly succumb to wilt or blight attacks."

Growers seem to be quite enthusiastic about this variety and we believe it deserves a thorough trial. The seed has been rather high in price due to the heavy demand for it.









When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the *American Agriculturist*.

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In Your Winter Rations

for highest profits per cow



Send for this big free book, containing latest feeding methods for high production in winter. Also rations for beef cattle, swine, sheep.

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PRACTICAL RATIONS FOR BARN FEEDING

No. 1 — *with clover or alfalfa hay and corn silage.*

Ground Corn, or Hominy, or Barley	300 lbs.
Ground Oats	300 lbs.
Wheat Bran	300 lbs.
Linseed Meal	200 lbs.

No. 2 — *with timothy, bluegrass, or prairie hay and corn silage.*

Ground Corn, Hominy or Barley	200 lbs.
Ground Oats	200 lbs.
Wheat Bran	200 lbs.
Linseed Meal	400 lbs.

Feed 1 lb. per day to each 3 or 4 lbs. of milk.



LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE
Fine Arts Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

Send free booklet No. R-1, "How to Make Money Feeding Linseed Meal."

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Ensilage Cutters
Cut Your Silo-Filling Cost

"FILLED my silo without a hitch of any kind"—that is the almost universal report of Papec users. No pipe-clogging, no expensive delays or "hitches." Over 50,000 customers can testify to the Papec's rapid, dependable, trouble-free performance. It isn't due to any ONE feature—it's a *27-year blending* of perfect self-feeding, powerful blowing, uniform quality, slow speed, light running features that spell SATISFACTION.

The Papec, in actual farm practice, is still the *lightest running* cutter made. It runs at *slowest speed* for non-clog elevation. Hence, it is especially adapted for use with small power electric motors. Even the powerful No. 127 runs with Fordson or similar power. Papec *up-keep* is very low. One farmer writes, "Have used Papec for 13 years and have never spent one cent for repairs."

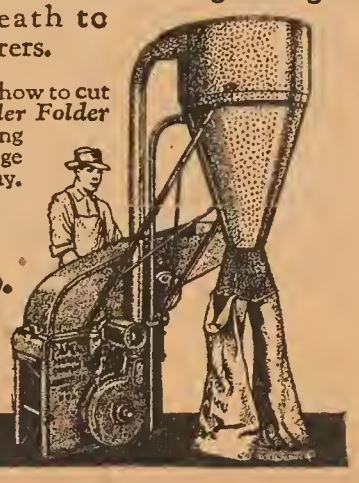
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KEEP your tractor busy earning winter profits—with this AMAZING new Papec Grinder. It will pay for itself—will save you money—will grind your own feed (grains or roughage, any kind) BETTER and FASTER and CHEAPER than you can get elsewhere.

"Rapidly paying for itself Thursdays on custom work for neighbors," writes one. Customers say its performance exceeds all claims. "Capacity away beyond expectations." "Handles cracked corn, soybean hay, clover and alfalfa hay, sheaf oats, corn stalks, etc." "A great machine as to price, capacity, power and fine grinding." Sure death to corn borers.



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111 Main St.
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The Name Guarantees The Quality

Milk Prices Are Better

Are They Responsible for High Feed Prices?

By H. L. COSLINE
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

HOW many of us, upon hearing the welcome news of an advance in milk prices have had our pleasure dampened by the thought, "Oh, well, it won't mean anything, because as soon as the feed dealers hear of it ,they will jump the price of feed again."



H. L. Cosline

I have heard that thought expressed several times of late.

I can remember the time when I would have accepted the idea, without question, but this time I found myself wondering whether there is any relation between feed prices and the price of milk or eggs, and if there is some relation ,exactly what is is, and how it works.

I could see a few possible relationships, but I was not satisfied that I was right, or that I had thought of all the angles of the problem, so I took the first opportunity of putting the question up to a man who runs a good sized dairy farm.

The Opinion of a Dairy Man

"Why, no?" he said, "I can't see where a feed dealer can have such influence on prices. It's mostly a question of supply and demand. Prices are up now, because wheat and especially corn are a short crop. We are paying a lot more in comparison with the price of milk than we have sometimes, but that causes a tendency to feed less. Of course in time, less feed may mean less milk, and so a better price for it. On the other hand, when milk prices go up, dairymen feed more, which makes more demand for feed and may cause a rise in feed prices. I would presume that if a man had the figures he would find that feed prices came up first, and milk later, as many times as a rise in feed prices followed a rise in prices of milk. It may be that we are inclined to remember the times when we thought we were about to make some money, only to find feed costing more, and forget the times when it happened the other way.

"Even if we agree that the retail feed dealer has little effect on feed prices, what about the wholesaler" I asked, "Isn't it possible for him to jump prices?"

"I am not so sure about that," he replied. "It does look that way sometimes. For instance this fall, it does seem that prices for wheat products were too high."

Demand for By-products a Factor

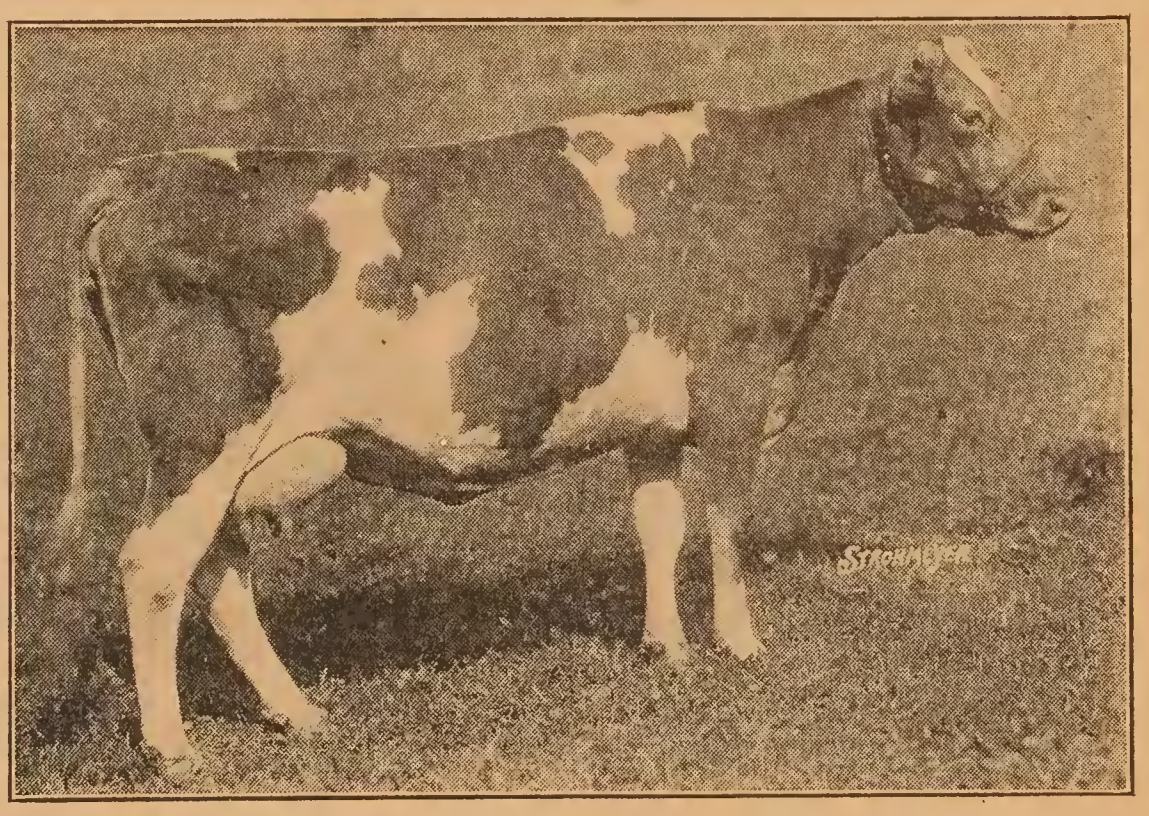
"It may be that they were not grinding wheat enough to supply the by-products. I suppose that the reason wheat is ground is to make flour," I said, "and another thing is, that when we talk about supply and demand as affecting prices, we always need to think of the supply at the consumer, rather than the supply at the producer. It may possibly be that someone deliberately held back shipments, but if they did, I am sure that the farmers have no better way to fight than through large co-operative buying."

"Perhaps that's so," was the reply, "and another thing that we sometimes forget is that we have had a lot of general price changes in the last ten years. When the price level goes up, I don't suppose we have any right to expect all our products to go up, while the products of the western farmer stay where they were. The man who depends for profit on such differences in prices is on the wrong track. We must produce efficiently and economically, and try to lower the cost of production, just as hard as we try to raise the price we get for our product. I don't mean to say that we shouldn't try to buy feed as cheaply as we can, but I don't believe in laying all my failures on the feed dealer."

As a Retail Feed Dealer Sees It

I next found an opportunity to talk with a man who has a retail feed business. I found that he agreed with most of the points made by my dairyman friend. "If feed prices should go down, the farmers would feed so heavy, with the idea that they could feed profitably, that they would either make too much milk and lower the price, or create such a demand for feed that the price of feed would have to go up," he

(Continued on Page 11)



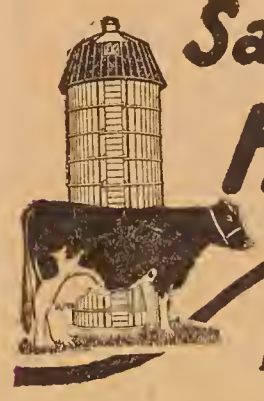
New York State Guernsey Wins Second Place in Class DDD

BY producing 10483.1 pounds of milk and 575.2 pounds of butter fat, Fair Weather Compiegne 147382 has won second place in class DDD. She was bred and is owned by Charles S. Fayerweather, New Lebanon, N. Y. Fair Weather Compiegne is sired by Wyebrook Forceful 64889, sire of two Advanced Register daughters. Her dam, Fair Weather Champagne 117093, sired by Mixter Gauntlet 47943 that has two Advanced Register daughters, was a good producer but was never put on test.



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The lowest prices of the year are now effective. Next month, you will pay more, and later still more. Get your order in *this* month and save money. No deposit required. Pay on delivery or from your monthly milk checks.

The 1928 Harder Silo has many exclusive new features. There's a Harder that meets your needs, at a price you are willing to pay. Write today for our Early Order Proposition.

The Harder Round Brooder House is built on the silo principle—no cold corners; no waste space. Easily erected; portable. Send for free folder.

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HEALS

Much easier to milk cows with perfect udders and teats — soft, silky, pliable. No nervous twitching, no kicking or holding back of the milk. Thousands of dairymen use Bag Balm regularly as their protector of the udder and teats. For quickly healing sores, chaps, cuts, inflammation, caked bag, bunches, cow-pox, etc. it has no equal. Even with the most stubborn hurts, first application starts quick relief.

Bag Balm is sanitary, pleasant to use, and cannot taint the milk. Big 10-ounce can of this wonderful penetrating ointment, only 60c at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Mailed postpaid if hard to obtain locally.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
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"MADE BY THE KOW-KARE PEOPLE"

HAY - STRAW - COWS - BULLS - HEIFERS

When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover, hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.

Henry K. Jarvis **Syracuse, N. Y.**

Milk Prices Are Better

(Continued from Page 10)

said. "We dealers don't have much to say about prices. A good many dairymen do lots of kicking when prices are going up, and they think we are selling for a good profit, but when prices come down, we must sell for the market price regardless of what we paid for it. If any dealer charged more than the market would warrant, farmers would either go to some other town, or would buy through a co-operative. If all dairymen would buy in large lots and pay cash, we could sell for less than we do."

Hens Unlike Cows

I next called on a man with a good sized flock of hens. "Do you think that feed prices are raised as soon as the price of eggs goes up?" I asked.

"No, I don't," he said after some thought. "It looks to me like a matter of production. As a rule feed isn't much higher in the fall than in the spring, but eggs bring much more. I can see a lot of effect though, that feed prices have on the price of eggs. When feed is high, it causes some men to quit producing eggs, which tends to raise the price. When feed is cheap, some men go into the poultry business, but it takes longer to get into it than it does to quit. A hen is different than a cow. Better milk prices cause heavier feeding, and more milk, but if a man is feeding hens right, better prices can't make hens lay more than an egg a day no matter how much a man feeds. If a dealer could influence the price of feed, I should think that he would drop the price when milk is cheap, so that he would increase the demands for feed. The fact that he doesn't do that, inclines me to believe that he doesn't have much to say about prices."

Supply and Demand at Work

From my talks with these three men, it seemed that I could get three ideas that would help in making a decision, as to the relation between prices of milk or eggs and feed prices.

First, that high priced milk makes greater demand for feed, while low priced milk lessens the demand for feed, which in turn affects demand, and prices.

Second. When we have changes in the general price level, all prices tend to go up or down at the same time, though some may go faster than others, or sometimes, some prices may actually go down while others are going up.

Third. We are likely to remember the times when feed prices went up after milk prices, and to forget the times when we had good prices for milk and cheap feed.

Pennsylvania Cows Cannot Be Tested in New York

"I live in Pennsylvania near the New York state line. The cattle of this territory are not tuberculin tested while those across the line are. Has anyone here the right to take cattle of any age across the line and have them tested or how many tests do they have to pass here? Can any licensed vetinarian do the testing and who stands the loss in either case? What is the penalty for moving untested cattle into a tested area?"

IF you wish to have your cattle tested we would suggest that you immediately communicate with the Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture. Pennsylvania is conducting a TB campaign and it may be that you can get them into your territory very soon.

Under no circumstances would we advise you to ship your cattle across the line for it is in violation of the laws of New York. You cannot get your cattle across the line without having them tested. The New York

(Continued on Page 17)



Illustration above shows a group of people attending a De Laval and Dairy Day arranged by a De Laval Agent in Arkansas. One feature of this meeting was a "skimming the skim-milk" demonstration. Hundreds of similar meetings were held by De Laval Agents during the past year.

Tests Prove Many Old Separators Are Losing Valuable Butter-Fat

IN ORDER to show exactly how much money is being lost by poor separators De Laval Agents in 17 states during the past year held hundreds of public tests, in which the skim-milk from some separator in each community was run through a new De Laval and separated again.

In all these tests De Laval Separators never failed to recover butter-fat from such skim-milk. The butter-fat recovered in this way was immediately weighed and tested at the local creamery or cream station, and varied in value from a few cents to over a dollar.

The average results from all the tests showed that the separators from which De Lavals skimmed the skim-milk were losing butter-fat at the rate of $78.00 a year.

More than 50,000 people attended these demonstrations and many of them were amazed at the separating losses revealed and asked for tests to be made on their own separators.

In view of the fact that no effort was made to secure skim-milk from the poorest separator in each community, and that the tests were conducted under the observation of disinterested people entirely in the open and above board, they reveal a general condition.

It has been conservatively estimated that 25% of all separators in use today are wasting large amounts of butter-fat—enough to pay for a new De Laval in a short time. Is your separator in this class? To make sure it isn't, try a new De Laval.

Trade In Your Old Separator on A New De Laval

The new De Lavals are the best separators ever made—they skim cleaner, run easier, are more convenient to operate and last longer than any others. They have many new features you will appreciate. Liberal trade allowances on old separators of any age or make made on new De Lavals, which are also sold on easy terms or installments. See your De Laval Agent or send coupon for full information.

De Laval
Cream Separators and Milkers

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165 Broadway, New York
600 Jackson Blvd., Chicago
61 Beale St., San Francisco

Please send me, without obligation, full information on { Separator ☐ Milker ☐ check which

Name.....

Town.....

State..... R.F.D..... No. Cows.....



Farmers tell us this is the handiest most practical book on feeding they ever read

Feed for profit. Do you know the value of your homegrown grains? Can you balance them with concentrates to make an efficient and economical ration. This book tells you *how* in a practical and authentic way that anyone can understand. Tells you how to *lower* feed costs yet get *more* milk from your dairy cows, add extra pounds in quicker time to your beef cattle and hogs, produce more lambs and get a heavier wool clip, keep your poultry flock producing at its highest capacity and add a better finish to show stock. Rations have been worked out by A. L. Ward, Director Educational Service, a nationally known authority on livestock feeding. Information is based on actual experiments by leading colleges. *Cottonseed meal provides more digestible crude protein per dollar invested, than any other concentrate.* Learn how to *profit* by *feeding* it properly. This book tells how. We gladly send it FREE. Mail coupon TODAY.

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To benefit by our guarantee of ads, say
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"VITAMINS A AND D" *mean* Poultry Profits

And "Nopco Cod Liver Oil" means "Vitamins A and D"

HENS free from certain nutritional diseases . . . larger, thick-shelled eggs, and many more of them . . . increased hatchability . . . lowered chick mortality . . . baby chicks that grow rapidly to a healthy maturity . . . these are certainly profitable things—and Nopco Cod Liver Oil will give them to you at very slight cost.

Because every lot of Nopco Cod Liver Oil is laboratory tested three times—once chemically, once on baby chicks and once on rats—it is possible to *guarantee* its Vitamin A and D content. This is really important, because it amounts to a guarantee of profits for you!

Vitamins A and D are the chief reasons for feeding Nopco. They enable poultry, both on range and penned, to get the full benefit of their minerals and their feed. Sunlight and green food alone, even when they are available, will not do this as well as when Nopco is used to supplement their work. Results prove it. So Nopco should be given all year round for the utmost results.

Feeding Nopco is such an easy, simple thing to do, too. Just a little oil mixed in with the feed does the trick. And it really is not an expense—it is a safe investment in assured future profits that amount to many, many times the cost. Try it and see!

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Cod Liver Oil

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
Refiners of Cod Liver Oil for 25 Years
HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

TO DEALERS! We can serve you promptly through your jobber, on our assured profits plan. Build with Nopco. Write us today for particulars.



Ask Your Dealer

for the distinctive, rich, golden Nopco Cod Liver Oil in the container that keeps the oil fresh. Insist on the Nopco can because with it goes an iron-clad guarantee of the purity and potency of the oil.

If your dealer is out of stock, write us now, giving his name, and we will supply you with a gallon can for *trial* by parcel post collect. Price:—$2.50. Regular price $3.00. Also obtainable in larger containers. Write for details.



Fill in the coupon for our illustrated book, "Cod Liver Oil—the Easy Way to Poultry Profits." In addition to the latest information regarding this advanced practice, it contains full instructions on simple methods of feeding. Valuable as a work of reference—and free.

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I buy my poultry supplies from.....

Where the Shenandoah Goes to the Sea

(Continued from Page 1)

being the standbys. There are a good many hogs in the fields and droves of fattening steers are not uncommon. but the dairy interests are not highly developed. Most of the dairy herds that I saw were rather nondescript in character and showed little evidence of specific dairy breeding.

There are a few very pretentious estates, where city men are ostentatiously losing money and thereby demonstrating their wealth. Personally I try to be as charitable as possible in my judgment of other men, but I confess that I cannot help being badly "peeved" when I see a very rich man squandering money in unbelievable folly on a so-called farm.

With these few exceptions, however, the Valley seems to be held by genuine working farmers. It is a land of good substantial houses and big barns—the sort of homesteads that men rear when they are so fortunate as to occupy really fertile land. While this was a slave-holding region and enjoyed a prosperous agriculture, the negro was always very much less numerous than in the Tide Water sections of the State. As you ride through the country today, the black man does not seem to form a very noticeable part of the total population.

In one notable respect, the countryside is different from New York. We try if possible to build our homes directly upon the highways, while here the better farmsteads lie back from the road and are reached by a private lane or driveway.

A Historic Highway

The Valley has one famous road—the "Great Valley Turnpike." It was chartered by the State in 1837 and officially ran from Winchester to Lexington. Even in Civil War days it was a hard, stone-surfaced road—and it played a most important part in the military operations of both armies for four years. At Winchester they will tell you that the village changed hands—now held by the North, now by the South—no less than 72 times—possibly an unbelievable statement. In those days it was referred to as "the hard, white Valley Pike" and it was known and loved best of all by Stonewall Jackson's "Foot Cavalry"—so called because it is declared that in the course of any twenty-four hours they could march further than other men could ride. In any case, the celerity of Jackson's movements up and down the Valley was the amazement and the nightmare of Union commanders.

We had other famous highways in the old days. There is our Great Western Turnpike of which I have written. There were the New York-Albany and the New York-Boston Post roads. There was the very important New York-Philadelphia - Baltimore - Washington Road. There was the magnificiently conceived National Pike which was completed from Washington as far west as Cumberland, Maryland, with an official brick tavern each six miles. All these were great thoroughfares a century ago, but not one of them ever staged such a stirring drama as was played on this road of the Great Valley.

Again and again during four years, there streamed along it, not gleaming pleasure cars and grinding trucks but miles-long trains of lumbering army wagons and rumbling gun-caissons with sweating mule teams and shouting, cursing drivers and interminable undulating columns of marching men—sometimes men who wore the blue—again men who wore the gray. What a tremendous pageant it would be if just for a single day, that phantom host, very nearly all of whom are now dust, could rise and take the field again and once more roll their columns through the Valley as in those bye gone years.

Storehouse of the Confederacy

We drove the whole length of the Pike from Winchester to Lexington. The road does not skirt the river. In fact we had only occasional glimpses of the Shenandoah. It is on the whole a very straight road like our own Western Turnpike—mile after mile of it with hardly a curve. Every five or six miles is a little village while Harrisonburg and Staunton are small cities. The road is abundantly supplied with markers and tablets which preserve in authentic form the stories of those wild years. A fat land, well supplied with corn and wheat fields and with many gristmills, it was the great storehouse of the Confederacy. Finally near the close of the war (in October 1864) General Phil Sheridan took a terrible vengeance upon the Valley. War eventually can be nothing but ruthless and so under the plea of stern military necessity, Sheridan determined upon the systematic destruction of every thing that might be useful to the enemy. In pursuance of this policy, he officially reported to Grant that he had burned more than 2000 barns packed with produce and more than 70 gristmills filled with wheat and corn and that he had driven away thousands of head of cattle and had slaughtered and issued to the Army 3000 sheep. Near Dayton, one of his officers was bushwhacked and murdered and in retaliation and as a warning, he burned every house within a radius of five miles. He left the fair region a smoking waste, wiping it up "as a man wipeth a dish and turneth it upside down." So complete was the work that he said "If a crow flies down the valley he will have to carry his provisions with him." It was a military measure which the

(Continued on Page 18)



This monument on the Valley Pike marks the site of the Log House which was the birth place of Sam Houston

The Poultry Farmer

More About Incubators

By L. H. HISCOCK

EDITOR'S NOTE:— *This is the second of a series of articles on incubators and their operation. The first of the series appeared in the issue of Dec. 24 and the third will be printed in an early issue.*

I HAVE absolutely no idea how many different makes of incubators there are on the market today. The outstanding fact behind all these different machines is this: the inventors have found them satisfactory in their own experimental work, or they would not be on the market. The greatest calamity therefore, that can befall one of these machines is to have any purchaser fail to follow the instruction of the man who made it. This applies to a machine of 100 eggs and to the machine of 50,000 eggs, and all the incubators in between.



L. H. Hiscock

Yet with all these different makes of machines they are all operated along two lines: those that use hot air for incubation and those that use hot water as their main source of heat. Both machines give satisfaction. The disadvantage of hot air heat is that if anything happens to put the fire out, your temperature begins to drop immediately. In a hot water machine, the heat of the water will carry the temperature for a considerable time. On the other hand, if the water gets cool it takes a long time to raise the temperature in the egg chamber than it does where hot air is used. Hot water heat is a more intense heat than hot air, and consequently requires the use of more moisture than is generally found necessary in hot air machines to prevent a too rapid evaporation of the egg contents. The whole problem of moisture is one that is very thorougly covered by the manufacturer of any given machine, and it is best to follow his directions absolutely.

Electricity the Ideal Heat

Whether a machine is run by means of hot water or hot air, the source from which this heat comes is coal, gas, kerosene, or electricity, all depending on the make of machine. The use of gas as a heating element is confined largely to areas where it is cheap. Coal and kerosene are in the most general use today and both give satisfaction. With the increase in the use of electricity this, too, becomes an important factor in the heating of incubators. The ease with which it can be controlled and the exactness with which it can be regulated gives the electric machine the greatest possibility of approaching and duplicating the work of a hen of anything I know. The greatest trouble with electricity today is its limited use and the uncertainties of line transmission.

Coal is Economical

Coal is the most economical heating element today, and it gives good satisfaction. Kerosene is not as satisfactory as coal heat. There is always some danger of the flame going wrong; it is expensive heat to-day, and its quality is pretty poor. I cannot caution you too carefully about using the best grade of coal oil available, especially if your machine is of the hot air type. Last spring, to give you an illustration, I set 300 eggs in a small hot air machine as a supplement to a hatch I was bringing off in my large incubator. As I was in a hurry about setting the eggs, I took the first kerosene available in town. On the seventh day there were just five live embryoes in the incubator, yet the fertility of the eggs ran 95%. It gives you an idea of how important good grade oil is, and is also shows what would be true, only to a lesser degree, if you ran a machine in a room without ventilation. The same thing would also be liable to take place if you are running a stove and let it back up or foul so that coal gas could escape into your incubator room and kill the germs in your eggs. Have a good draft to your chimney, keep the ashes cleaned out of the ash pit, and take good care of your fire. In the case of an oil lamp, trim your wick once a day. Trim it straight across and then take a slight nick out of each corner. This will prevent the flame running up or smoking. Use a medium flame.

Heat Control Most Difficult

The control of heat in a machine is the most difficult problem you will have to face. All incubators are equipped with thermostats, and some with more than one. The thing to remember about a thermostat is that it cannot do everything. In an earlier article I spoke of the necessity for uniform room temperature. This is one thing that relieves the strain on a thermostat. Another factor will be the uniformity with which you run your heating plant. For instance, if you are using an oil lamp, and you turn the lamp way, way up, the heat will be so great that the theromstat cannot possibly control it. Use a medium flame or run your stove as far from extremes as possible. A thermostat can take care of a rise or fall of a few degrees but it cannot operate on a big margin. The margin will vary generally as the size of the machine increases, the larger the machine the better the thermostatic control.

What kind of an incubator and how large a machine shall I buy? It would, of course, be unfair to mention the names of any incubators as being better than others. I think it is fair to say, however, that you only ought to buy machines made by a company or firm with a well established reputation. Do not buy the "AQXR" machine because it is new and looks good on paper. I know a person who bought a new machine, thought it was going to be a wonder, and the next year the company went on the rocks. This man has an incubator which is practically worthless; it never ran right, and he might just as well have thrown his money away as there is no company left to help him out of his troubles.

Study Before Buying

The size of the machine you buy will depend on a good many factors. First of all, how many chicks do you expect to hatch, and how many hens do you expect to replace with pullets each year? For every pullet you expect to house you should set about seven eggs in an incubator. This figure will naturally vary with the per cent of fertility and hatchability you have in your eggs. The number of chicks you hatch will still further be reduced by mortality and the per cent of your cockerels in any given hatch. In other words, do not figure your incubator

(Continued on Page 18)

Raising Chicks the G.L.F. Way

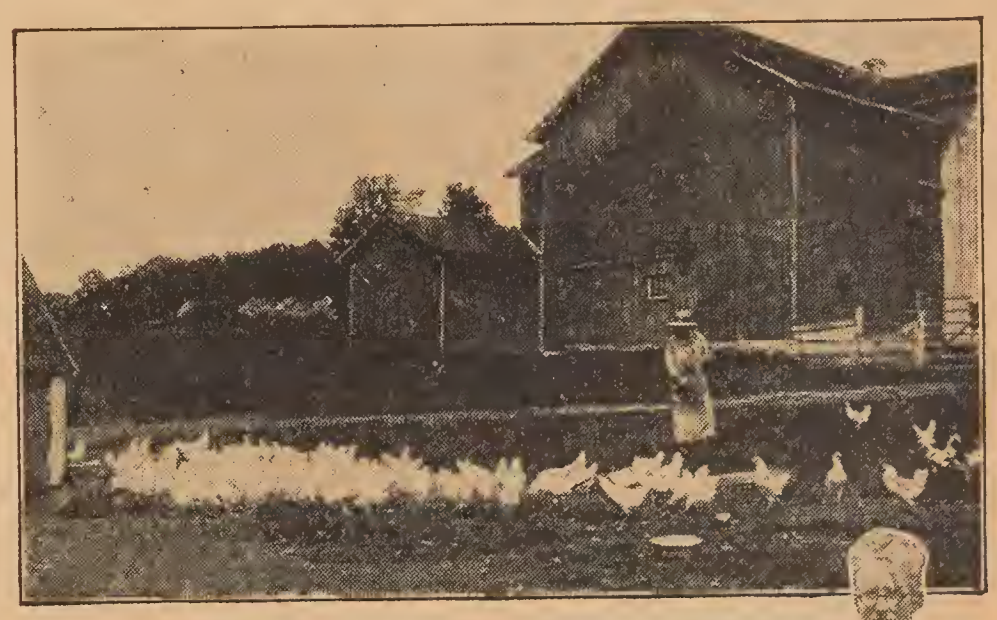
ONE MASH THROUGHOUT THE REARING SEASON

THERE is nothing mysterious about feeding chicks. They simply require clean, fresh feed, balanced to furnish all their needs for growth, and so mixed that they can digest it.

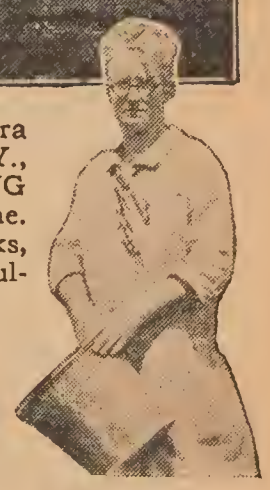
Feeding chicks the G. L. F. way, you use *one mash* from the first feeding to maturity. This holds true whether raising pullets or broilers. Start with G. L. F. STARTING AND GROWING MASH when the chicks are 36 to 48 hours old, and carry them through on it. When ready for scratch—at about two weeks of age—use G. L. F. CHICK SCRATCH.

A high-priced chick starter is unnecessary. College feeding specialists advocate one mash throughout the chick-raising season, and this G. L. F. mash is mixed on their formula.

The large—and steady—increase in the use of G. L. F. STARTING AND GROWING MASH from year to year, shown by the tonnage shipped, is proof that poultrymen agree with the experts. They find the G. L. F. way a simple, convenient, and economical system for raising chicks.



There is real opportunity for farm women to make extra money in poultry. Mrs. Mary E. Hill of Oxford, N. Y., raised 700 chicks last Spring on G. L. F. STARTING AND GROWING MASH and lost practically none. In spite of the low price of eggs, she paid for her chicks, paid the feed bill, and had $300 for herself on her poultry operations for the year.



The G.L.F.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. FXCHANGE, INC.

ITHACA, N.Y.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the January prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
	Fluid Milk	$3.37	$3.27
	Fluid Cream		2.20
A	Fluid Cream	2.36	
2 B	Cond. Milk Soft Cheese	2.61	
3	Evap. Cond, Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.45	2.20
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Sheffield price is for 3% Milk. On the 3.5% basis it is $3.47.

The Class I League price for January, 1927 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.85 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market Holds Strength

CREAMERY SALTED	Dec. 28	Dec. 21	Dec. 29, 1926
Higher than extras	52½-53	52½-53	55 -55½
Extra (92sc)	52	52	54½
84-91 score	42 -51	40½-51	42½-54
Lower Grades	39½-40	39½-40	41 -42

The butter market held a very firm position during the holiday period. At times the supply was scarcely sufficient to meet the demands of the trade. On one or two occasions it appeared that we would see a revision of prices due to the extreme shortage of fresh goods. Transportation had been seriously interfered with and some shipments were badly delayed. At times it was necessary for the regular trade to "piece out" here and there to supply all hands. Outside buyers had to take what was left which occasionally did not amount to much. The element in the trade that was inclined to advance prices was restrained by the fact that delayed shipments were on their way to relieve the situation. In addition to these there was some foreign butter from New Zealand and Europe, particularly London and Copenhagen, that had a direct influence. It appears that the butter market for the time being will hold up to its present level. Consumption is good, and trade not only active, but showing considerable confidence.

Cheese Holds Firmness

STATE FLATS	Dec. 28	Dec. 21	Dec. 29, 1926
Fresh Fancy			
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	29 -29½	29 -29½	27 -28
Held Average			25 -26

The cheese market still continues to hold its firm position. During the holidays trade was quiet, but this seemed to have no effect on values which still continue at former levels. The western markets hold firm although the make in Wisconsin is reported as being on a slight increase. However, the market has been effecting a complete clearance. In New York the make is extremely light. There is no fresh state cheese arriving in the metropolitan district to speak of. In fact, there is very little fresh Wisconsin cheese reaching New York City. Reports are current that production in New York state may start a little earlier than last winter. The movement of cheese out of the warehouses in the country is reported to be lagging a little behind last year, and the shortage compared with a year ago is a little reduced. However, we are carrying less cheese than last year.

Western Eggs Again Hit Eastern Producers

NEARBY WHITE	Dec. 28	Dec. 21	Dec. 29, 1926
Hennery Selected Extras	53-54	56-58	57 -58
Average Extras	51-52	53-55	55½-56
Extra Firsts	47-50	50-52	54 -55
Firsts	45-46	48-49	52½-53½
Gathered	38-48	38-51	45 -55
Pullets	40-44	40-45	46 -47
Pewees	34-37	34-37	43
BROWNS			
Hennery	51	59	56 -58
Gathered	45-50	47-58	42 -54

Egg production on the Pacific Coast as well as in the central and southwest has again hit the egg market a cutting blow. Production in those sections shows a marked increase, so much so that it has re-acted on our eastern market to the detriment of local producers. Production in A. A. territory has not shown any marked increase. However, those western areas mentioned are beginning to send eggs more freely which is resulting in a great pressure to sell and consequently lowering prices. The reaction has not only occurred on white eggs, but browns as well. The Pacific coast has taken care of the white egg market and the middle west, the browns.

The egg market is a problem, but it is a situation that does not greatly surprise us. We have known all along of the tremendous expansion in the poultry industry. In some sections it has experienced a genuine "mushroom" growth, and when we have such a condition we are almost bound to have a reaction.

This situation has been reflected in our mails of late for a number of producers have written us asking for help in locating better markets, and suggesting that perhaps we could recommend individual buyers who would pay a higher price than the local trade. It is very obvious that if the producer can establish a "direct to consumer trade," better prices can be realized. However, this takes individual initiative, and at the same time involves considerable hazard. When this plan of merchandising is attempted the producer immediately assumes the trials and tribulations of the retail storekeeper plus a few additions. It is a problem for each individual to work out himself. Hardly two cases are alike. There is no general specific for all. Frequently it involves disagreeable controversies, and to avoid these, one must make a personal investigation to insure the greatest safety. When we have a bear market such as we have at the present time it is extremely difficult to get more than the traffic will stand, and it is only the man who is putting out an exceptionally choice product who can succeed in obtaining a premium.

Holiday Poultry Market Weak

FOWLS	Dec. 28	Dec. 21	Dec. 29, 1926
Colored	23-27	24-26	31-33
Leghorn	19-20	18-20	25-26
CHICKENS			
Colored	25-35	26-30	28-29
Leghorn	20-25	18-21	24
BROILERS	35-45	37-40	30-45
CAPONS	45-50	35-45	40-45
TURKEYS	30-45	30-42	40
DUCKS, Nearby	28-35	28-34	30-35
GEESE	31	25-27	30

The holiday poultry market was not a howling success. Heavy shipments of birds in both fowls and chickens from freight shipping districts through on to our trade more stock than was actually needed to maintain a high price with the result that the buyers had the upper hand. About the only line of goods that was really looked for were nearby chickens of fancy quality. The sad part of the situation was that most of the nearby chickens were staggy, and not acceptable to the critical buyers.

Capons sold well, as did broilers. Farm fed ducks and geese that were fancy, brought good prices, although geese were not as high as they were at Thanksgiving. Ducks were a little higher. Turkeys were a disappointment. Very few were good enough to bring better than forty-two cents a pound. They look to do better for New Years.

Rabbits improved materially, nice stock selling as high as thirty-two cents a pound.

Meats and Live Stock

Calves came back strong just previous to the New Year, a few selected selling as high as $18,00, with most of the best marks selling anywhere from $16.50 to $17.50. Other lines generally selling from $10.00 up, with a few culls down to $9.00.

Steers are getting a little irregular. Prime feds are selling up to $16.50, almost as much as prime veal. Good choice stock selling anywhere from $13.75 to $14.75, with the other lines reaching all the way down to $8.75 for common stock.

The bull market is steady, prices ranging anywhere from $5.00 to $8.25, depending on quality. A few selected have sold at $8.50 on the 28th.

Cows are steady and holding a little higher range. A few heavy states selling up to $7.25 with the range running gradually down to $3.00.

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist cooperating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAF. The reports are broadcast at 12:00 to 12:15 A. M. Eastern Standard time.

The lamb market, quality considered, is steady. Ohios have been selling anywhere from $10.00 to $14.50, while states generally range from $11.25 to $14.00.

Rabbits generally range from thirty to thirty-two cents a pound. As we have said in previous issues, Christmas and New Years is a good time for rabbits, and this held true this year. In fact, if the weather is right, they bid fair to hold good at this price, providing the influx is not too heavy.

Better Feeling in Potatoes

	Dec. 28	Dec. 21	Dec. 29, 1926
STATE 150 lb. sack			
Bulk, 180 lbs			4.75-4.90
MAINE 150 lb. sack	2.75-3.15	2.60-3.15	4.35-4.75
Bulk, 180 lbs	3.25-3.65	3.25-3.65	5.25-5.60
LONG ISLAND 150 lb. sack	3.00-3.50	3.35-3.50	5.25-5.50
Bulk, 180 lbs	3.75-4.15	3.75-4.15	6.00-6.25

There appears to be a little better feeling in the potato market. As the old year fades away Long Islands begin to show some improvement, and a few fancy marks sold slightly above the previous market of $3.50. Maines are unchanged. It was the opinion of many in the market that with the improvement in Long Islands, Maines would soon follow along and show a similar improvement. Just before New Years the weather turned rainy with a dampening effect on trade. Mild weather is not helping the market.

The December 1st reports of the United States Department of Agriculture were received rather late, but we give here the summary of the situation.

On December 1st there was indicated a crop of 402,149,000 bushels of potatoes with 354,328,000 bushels a year ago. Conditions improved in Minnesota during November and figures have also revised upward in Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin, Kansas, Missouri, Oregon, South Dakota, New York, California, Idaho, North Dakota and Utah makes a similar report as a month ago, While Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Nebraska, Montana, New Jersey and Ohio have reduced their figures since the first of November.

The Maine crop this year is 32,000 bushels compared with slightly less than 37,000 bushels last year. Pennsylvania reports slightly over four million bushels more than last year. While Ohio is about two million.

Taking a production figure this year for the late states, it is difficult to see why prices should not be comparable to a year ago. About the only answer is that people are not useing as many potatoes, and the larger producing western states are presenting a threat. On top of that we have early potatoes from the south, that in some quarters are a real factor.

Apple Market Strong

The apple market continues very strong. Just before the year turned, prices were very firm and trade was good. McIntosh in barrels were selling anywhere from $6.00 to $11.00 a barrel, with Baldwins $4.00 to $7.50. Greenings $5.00 to $10.00. Wealthys $4.00 to $8.00, as were Northern Spies.

The December 1st report of the United States Department of Agriculture for apples for 1927, shows that the indications are for more apples than were expected on November 1st. On December 1st there were approximately 24,060,000 barrels, whereas on December 1st 1926 there were 39,119,000 barrels harvested.

Bean Market Is Still Slow

The bean market is still very sluggish, with little or no improvement in any varieties, the prices remaining the same. Marrows are quoted at $7.25 and $7.70. Peas $6.00 to $6.50. Red Kidneys $7.25 to $8.00. The only variation from the old line is found in white kidneys which have been very scarce. These range from $9.50 to $10.00.

Onion Market Quiet

The onion market was quiet just before the New Year. Holiday receipts were not heavy, but there were plenty on hand to meet all the needs. Fancy stock held very firm, while ordinary stock received very little attention. The government report for December 1st for onions shows an increase of three millions over a year ago. New York state one half million more than last year, Ohio 900,000, more than last year.

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Large Chester—Berkshire, or Chester—Yorkshire Cross.
7 to 8 weeks old, $3.75 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00

All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.

Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free
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P. S.—Selling purebred Chester Whites at $5.50 each.

FOR SALE **PIGS** FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Why not have quality when starting to raise a Hog. These are all good Blocky Pigs, the kind that will make large Hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 6 to 8 weeks old $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied you can return Pigs and your money will be returned. No charges for crating.

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Chester, Poland China and Berkshire

Best Grade **Pigs and Shoats** for Breeders or feeders. 6 to 8 wks. old $6 ea.; 3 mos. old $10 ea. C. E. BOSSERMAN, York Springs, Pa.

North Country News Notes

Waste Land is Being Re-forested

TEN below zero, the ground thoroughly covered with snow that is apparently well established, and the most glorious sunshine that one could wish for, are establishing a proper setting for the day before Christmas and bid fair to presage a grand Christmas tomorrow. The croakers who have been prophesying a green Christmas even up to yesterday, have evidently had the trouble all for nothing, and the small boys—yes and the large ones too—are all keyed up to the highest pitch.

Supervisors Act on Reforestation

With the Jefferson County Board of Supervisors appropriating $1000 a year for the next five years, to apply toward the establishment of county forests on waste land that is annually reverting to the county for non-payment of taxes and the efforts of the Farm Bureaus, Junior Project workers, game clubs, power and paper interests, and now the Northern New York Development Association also entering the field, the attention of many people is being called to the apparent indiscriminate cutting of the enormous number of Christmas trees as being the very opposite of reforestry. A great many carloads were shipped out of Northern New York, several trains going out with fifteen to thirty cars of the trees.

Great Ice Cream Merger Planned

IT is reported that plans are under way for a merger of the General Ice Cream Corporation and Eastern Dairies Inc. If this merger is carried through, the combined shares of the stock would have a market value of about two million dollars. The General Ice Cream Corporation operates 32 plants in northern Pennsylvania and New York and the Eastern Dairies Inc. have 57 plants in New England.

Surplus Trees for Christmas Trade

One thing that has not received very much publicity is the fact that many of the plantings that now cover many thousand acres have been put in with the idea of using the surplus trees for Christmas trrees. At the age of eight years, or thereabouts, it is anticipated that every other row of trees in these plantings will need removing to provide more room for the rest, and these will be utilized for the enjoyment of the younger generations in future years. At the present time, however, many acres are being denuded of the straightest and best young trees, leaving only the crooked and stunted.

County Cattle Clubs Active

In Lewis County a short time ago, the Jersey breeders of the county met and formed an organization for their mutual advantage. With William Payne of Turin for the first president, the club is planning on starting a boys and girls calf club as its initial activity. Other officers reported are E. S. K. Merrell, Lowville for vice-president, and Miller Starring of the same town for secretary-treasurer.

The Holstein Breeders Club of Jefferson county held a dinner meeting at Watertown this past week. Kent Overton of Adams was selected as the official delegate to the annual meeting of the state association which will be held at Syracuse the 4th of January. Under the leadership of E. L. Pohl, president, the local club discussed their future activities in connection with the Jefferson County Junior calf club. This work has been sponsored by the breeders of the county for the past seven or eight years, and the results are very apparent in the present activities of the young farmers who were the first boys or girls to take part.

Milk Situation Still Alive

The milk situation is still the object of much discussion wherever farmers meet these days. The renewed activities on the part of the New York City Board of Health inspectors this past week, has led to the conjecture by some that the period of shortage in the milk supply has been passed for this season. Among other places, it is reported that some 28 dairies were turned out of the shipping station at Rices, until certain stipulations laid down by the inspectors have been complied with.

Dairymen Still Organizing

Several meetings of dairy farmers around Plessis and Redwood, who are not entirely satisfied with the prices and other details connected with their present milk market, have been held, and the result is the formation of the Plessis-Redwood Milk Cooperative Association. The directors of the new organization are A. D. Williams, John Dooley and A. J. Hunter of Plessis, and Fred White and Elmer Evans of Redwood. This group of officers will proceed to investigate the securing of a new market for milk and the leasing, purchase or building of a location for a shipping station. At the same time this new association is starting activities, the Pulaski Dairymen's Protective Association are taking steps toward the disolution of their organization. They sold their plant some time ago to Hauk and Schmidt, and have not been active since.

George Merrill of East Rodman was elected a director of the North Country Farm Loan Association succeeding the late Fred B. Clark of Great Bend. Mr. Merrill has been county grange deputy and is intensely interested in anything of material welfare to North Country farmers, so will prove a worthy successor to Mr. Clark whose earnest, conscientious endeavors were to a considerable extent responsible for the wonderful prosperity and efficiency of the association which operates in Lewis and Jefferson counties.

A Jefferson County Corn Breeder

Some 15 years ago, a North Country farmer, dissatisfied with the ripening and yield of his husking corn decided to see what he could do to better his product. He started crossing his state flint corn with other flint varieties and found some improvement showing. He then got in touch with the Plant Breeding Department at Cornell University, through the efforts of the Jefferson county farm bureau, and with their suggestions he began a series of intensive selections and breeding, which resulted in the development of the flint variety of corn known as Angel of Midnight. As a result, Chas. F. Wheeler of Mannsville, the man who has done all this, has not only won a large number of ribbons at various corn shows, but has the satisfaction of having helped a great many farmers in New York state in securing a satisfactory yield of mature corn in an average short growing season. Mr. Wheeler, who is a very modest, unassuming man, has not failed in many years to have his corn mature enough to exhibit at the New York State Fair, and has just taken first prizes again at the corn show held in connection with the Farmers Week at the St. Lawrence School of Agriculture, at Canton.

TB Eradication Keeping Pace

With some 1372 herds of cattle under state and federal supervision, and over $100,000 paid for condemned cattle during the last fiscal year, the supervisors committee in charge, report considerable progress in the control of tuberculosis in the dairy herds of Jefferson County. The committee consisting of Claude B. Fletcher of Evans Mills; M. J. Pfister, of Great Bend and Perley M. Hall of Carthage has kept in close touch with the county veterinarian Dr. A. C. Stever, and also announce that there are 442 accreditted herds in the county and 90 more that will be accreditted at once.

Dairy Outlook Good

With 1928 just around the corner, the outlook for the dairy farmer looks as good as it has for some time. Increasing demand for milk and milk products should presage a fair price for milk, the shortage in dairy cows looks toward a demand that will insure a market for surplus animals of quality for some three years to come, and the prices for feed stuffs while increasing the past two or three weeks, have not been as high in proportion to the milk price as in many years. At the same time things are not any too rosy, and will call for the using of good business methods and judgment to insure what may be called a successful year.

The Jefferson County Farm Bureau has just announced that it will work mainly on four points during the coming year although continuing the lines of endeavor already started and not mentioned in the four main points. These are: Assist in the control work for the European Corn Borer; stimulate interest in, and increase the acreage of alfalfa; hold barn meetings on the soundness and disease of dairy cattle; cooperate with seed and fertilizer and feed dealers in Jefferson county so that farmers may obtain recommended varieties of seeds and kinds of fertilizers.

—W. I. ROE, *December* 24, 1927.

Starting a Profitable Year

Every dairyman who milks cows can make 1928 a year of good profits if he will give his attention to the fundamentals of good dairying during the next 12 months:

1. Cull the boarders from your herd. Keep a few good cows rather than many poor or average ones.
2. Weigh the feed consumed and milk produced by each cow and keep daily records of consumption and production.
3. Grow all the legume hay you can.
4. Grow as much grain for feed as you can.
5. If you have no silo, plan to build one or buy one.
6. Don't turn your cows on grass too early.
7. Feed a grain allowance all summer, even while pasture is good.
8. Don't leave your cows on grass too late.
9. Remember that sunlight, fresh air, plenty of water of a moderate temperature, and protection from extremes of heat and cold, are necessary to good cows.
10. Don't waste money on unproductive feeds. Buy what protein feeds you need to balance your home-grown grains, or buy a good ready-mixed ration.

If you like to mix your own ration, or have your dealer mix it for you, we can help you with formulas that have helped others. They are free—and they will make profits for you all year 'round. Write:

Ration Service Dept., Corn Products Refining Co.
17 Battery Place, New York City

Makers of

BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED
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DEALER'S STOCK
AND
EVERY GOOD
DAIRY RATION



New Jersey Farm News

State Horticultural Society's Annual Meeting a Big Success

THIS year's session of the New Jersey Horticultural Society, at Atlantic City, has gone down into history as one of the most successful meetings ever held since the organization was formed.

The meeting was more notable than usual, due to the wide range of live subjects discussed and the number of outstanding fruit and vegetable men who were on the program. An illustration of this can be shown in the report of Dr. T. J. Headlee, New Brunswick, who announced that he had found a new method of killing the squash bug, one of the few insects that in the past would not succumb to either poison or gas. Dr. Dunbar, from the Pure Foods Department of Washington, told that a satisfactory method for meeting the spray residue problem had been found for apples. H. F. Hall, of the Campbell Soup Company, Camden, told of their pleasant experiences with the new Marglobe tomato from a farmer and a pulpers standpoint. Then C. H. Nissley, Extension Vegetable specialist, New Brunswick told how a group of North Jersey farmers had been able to increase the tomato yields to 57 tons to the acre by staking the plants.

Ethylene Gas Condemned

Just as a large number of growers were considering the use of ethylene gas on tomatoes next year, the Experiment Station, through tests conducted by Dr. W. R. Robbins, New Brunswick, during the past year, warned the growers that they were taking long odds in using the gas as a means of hastening the ripening of the fruit. Tests conducted at Del-Bay Farms, Bridgeton, showed that celery blanched by the gas, even under the most approved conditions and by closer attention to details than the average grower could give, sold for lower prices in market than the untreated cars. The experience of these tests showed that the "gassed" celery did not carry as well.

The results on numerous tests with tomatoes showed that the ripening was not advanced sufficiently to warrant the extra work and expense in picking the fruit green. It was found that the fruit would ripen under ordinary conditions within a day or two as early as when placed under gas and the labor element was eliminated to a considerable extent.

The Squash Bug Problem

Dr. T. J. Headlee, New Brunswick, handled the subject,—New Insecticides for Old Insects, in a rather pleasing manner. Down in Gloucester County, he told of a Mr. Powell, who had made many complaints that he could not control the squash bug in any way he tried. Finally the Doctor went down to the Powell farm armed with many insecticides and spray materials. Finally, after many unsuccessful attempts, he tried the new Japanese Beetle contact spray and lo, the bugs turned over dead, almost instantly. Later investigations showed that the vines were uninjured and the bugs as dead as if they had been crushed between two stones.

A Promising New Asparagus

One of the high lights of the vegetable meeting was the talk by Alvin Crispin, Swedesboro, on experiences with growing asparagus. It is well to mention that Mr. Crispin in partnership with Floyd Haines, also of Swedesboro, is carrying out the asparagus breeding work started years ago by the late Harry Carter. Mr. Haines bought the farm owned by Mr. Carter and with it went a new strain of asparagus that promises to outclass the leading Washington strains now on the market. For many years, Mr. Carter worked with Dr. Norton, the famous asparagus plant breeder and was the first farmer in New Jersey to set a field of the Washington variety paying $50 per thousand for the roots. The year before the death of Mr. Carter, he had perfected a strain of asparagus that promised to outyield the original Washington strains. This year's results on the original plot carried this claim to a positive proof. Mr. Crispin showed that here was a new strain that produced more big stalks of asparagus to the hill than any other strain now being grown. For more than an hour, the asparagus growers asked questions of Mr. Crispin regarding the crop and this new strain.

Abandoned Orchards Discussed

Another problem confronts the fruit grower located near a city that has just had a real estate boom, it is the abandoned orchards on farms that have been bought up for speculation. Burlington County is confronted with this problem. During a real estate boom two years ago, scores of farms were sold and the fruit orchards abandoned by the new owners who are interested only in the rise in value of the land.

These orchards left unsprayed for years have become a serious menace to fruit growers who are trying to produce fine fruit. These neglected orchards become huge breeding grounds for the Japanese Beetle, the curculio, the Codling Moth, the spores of the Brown Rot and many other pests. Neighboring orchards are subjected to the hordes of pests from these tracts and a really serious condition exists. It is estimated that close to 1,400 acres of these orchards are now standing neglected and threaten the industry of neighboring farmers.

The Marglobe Stands the Test

The Marglobe tomato stood the acid test, of growers, buyers, canners and extension men who have watched it under varying conditions. The only fault found against this new variety was over the strains. There are some inferior stocks in this state and those who used them had poor crops, small fruit and were disappoints.

Table stock growers from Swedesboro and Keyport sounded the high qualities of this variety. The grower for the canning houses in South Jefsey found that it is adaptable to this trade. The canner of whole tomatoes found it too small, but this was due to the inferior strain that he had secured. The pulper or soup manufacturers found it fitted into their scheme of growing and recommended it for most conditions, while the County Agents looked upon it as a life saver under many conditions,

Dr. Pierstorff, discussed spraying operations in New Jersey fruit orchards during the past summer with motion pictures. He was assisted by Mr. Waite, who has had a world of experience with motion pictures on New Jersey farms, having put most of the leading crops of Ocean County on the screen. This talk and accompanying pictures was appreciated by the audience as it visualized the methods used under which the growers were able to secure almost absolute controls on certain insects and diseases.

Chain Store Get Attention

Robert P. Hunter, an official of the American Stores, dropped a new idea on merchandising that may enter into the farm scheme in the near future. He endorsed the principle of selling fruits and vegetables by weight rather than my measure, stating that the consumer gets what he pays for. It was the concensus of opinion of those who heard this chain store buyer that New Jersey growers will have to modify their ideas on packing and marketing if they hope to cater to this line of trade that is fast entering the wholesale distributing markets for farm crops.

Fruit Grading Law Discussed

Another subject that occupied the attention of the fruit growers was the discussion on the needs of an affective fruit grading law, lead by A. E. Mercker of the Bureau of Markets, Trenton.

New Jersey apples should occupy as favorable a position an any market as the fruit from other sections, but if this state did not take the same care and attention to grading that was being followed by competing states it would soon be out of the race on all quality markets.

Plans were discussed on a means of meeting the situation by the enactment o fa law that would determine the grades under which the fruit must be packed. It is understood that such a bill has been under consideration for a considerable time and that a set of real teeth is to be drafted that will mean something.

Election of Officers

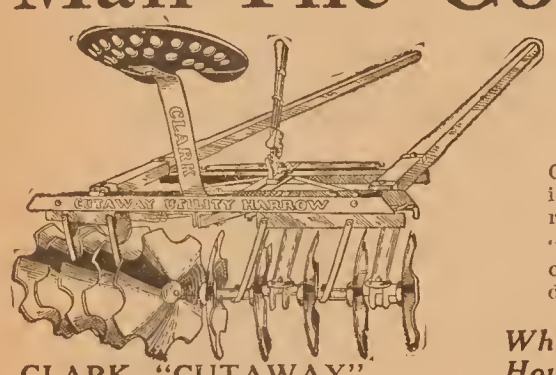
John Hankinson, Pennington, was elected president of the society for the coming year. Mr. Hankinson is an extensive fruit grower and has been a member of the executive committee for many years. Edward Mechling, Moorestown, was elected vice-president; while Roscoe DeBaum, Pine Brook and L. A. Schermerhorn, New Brunswick were elected to the executive committee. Charles Barton, Marlton, the retiring president was honored for the efficient services he had rendered the fruit growers during the past year.

Fruit and Vegetable Display

The fruit and vegetable display attracted the attention of the visitors, who marvelled at the high color that the growers had been able to develop into their fruit. The sweet potato exhibit was particularly fine, in its uniformity for color and shape. Taken as a whole there was nothing lacking in the meeting. The attendance was excellent, the programs instructive, the speakers entertaining and a spirit of good fellowship prevailed everywhere.

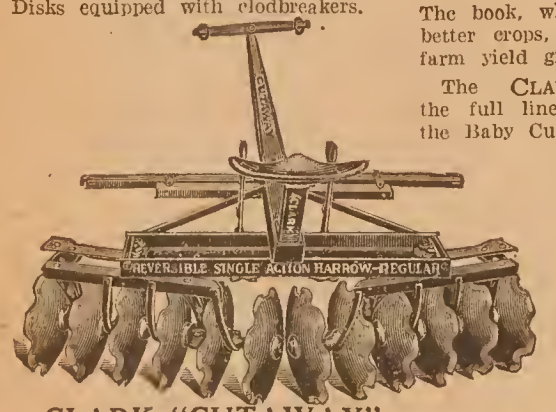
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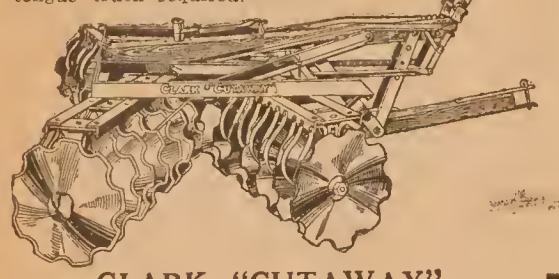
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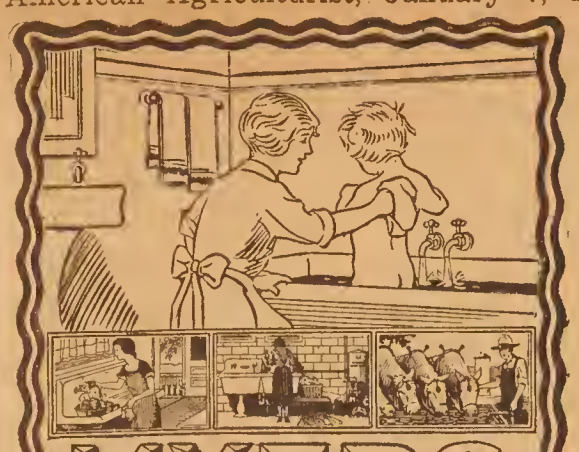
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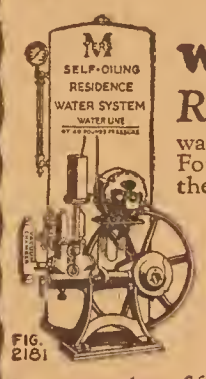


FIG. 2181

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A user writes: "Had one horse with bog spavin on both hind legs. One bottle Absorbine cleaned them off. Horse now going sound and well."

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Important price advances. List just out. No shipment too small or large. Write today

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A. A. Wins Decision in Rabbit Case

(Continued from Page 3)

evidence which we had ready but which the court did not allow brought to the attention of the jury, and the Supreme Court stated that it was an error on the part of the lower court to exclude this evidence. For example, we quote the decision from the Supreme Court as follows:

"So too it was error to exclude the receipt by the defendants of the United States Department of Agriculture bulletin. The defendants alleged that this department in said bulletin had taken occasion to warn persons against the 'buy-back' method of doing business 'as it was found in the actual working out many innocent persons throughout the country were victimized.'

"Other alleged errors require consideration. The letter of plaintiff's (Standard Food and Fur Company) attorney to the defendants consisted largely of self-serving declarations. To this extent it was incompetent; and only insofar as it demanded a retraction was it admissible. Nothing is found in the record before us to justify its admission for any other purpose.

"It follows, therefore, that the judgments and orders must be reversed and new trials granted."

The opinion of the court was written by Judge James O'Malley. All of the other judges of the Appellate Division concurred in his opinion. These judges were Presiding Judge, Victor J. Dowling, Judge Edgar S. K. Merrell, Judge Francis Martin and Judge Joseph M. Proskauer.

We know that our readers will be interested in this case because it is really a fight for your interests and for square dealing, and will rejoice with us in this favorable Supreme Court decision.

Pennsylvania Cows Cannot Be Tested in New York

(Continued from Page 11)

State law says that no one bring cattle into the state which have a communicable or infectious disease and unless precautions have been taken to see that they were healthy, it is evidence that they brought them in knowingly. Animals brought into New York State under the supervision of the New York Department of Agriculture or the Department of Farms and Markets of the State of New York are assumed to have been brought in with sufficient precaution. Anyone who wishes to bring cattle into New York State should report immediately upon bringing them in to the Department of Farms and Markets in writing, stating the number of cattle they have brought in and other information regarding them.

Any licensed vetinarian can test cows, but in New York State at least, the indemnities are paid for reactors only where the vetinarian doing the testing is under state supervision. Where testing is done under state supervision and reactors are secured, the animals are appraised and certain indemnity is paid by the state and the federal authorities.

Removing Warts

Can you tell me of something that will remove warts from a cow's teats. They have been there for a long time and get tender at times so it bothers to milk.—C. B. C.

WHERE warts are small and have a neck they can be snipped off with a pair of shears and the stump touched with nitrate of silver. Another method is to tie with a strong thread and tie it around the base tightly. The wart will shrivel and die. Often warts will disappear if kept greased with daily applications of sweet or olive oil.



Why Not Get Your Share of Dairy Profits NOW?

Government figures show average profits per cow more than doubled in the last 15 years. Better feeding and breeding helped. Better care and housing helped still more.

Star Stalls, Pens, Water Bowls and Carriers increase profits for thousands of dairymen by cutting costs and raising milk yields.

They prevent dirt, dampness, waste, accidents and diseases that wipe out profits. They save steps, time, feed and labor.

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Prevents Partitions Rusting Off at Floor Line
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Send floor sketch for free blue-print.

Don't Feed Milk

If you want to save money feed



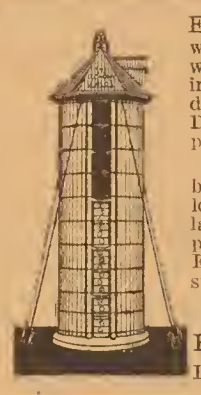
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Easy to prove it! Feed this original milk substitute to just one calf—then compare results—see what you save. This special factory cash trial bag offer is good only if your dealer can't supply you. Order today or write for Free Envelope Sample and Expert Advice on Calf Raising—free.

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Cleaner and Better Milk

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Yours very truly,
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supply the proper mineral balance for your ration at greatly reduced cost. FOS-FOR-US contains in proper proportions the necessary mineral elements which are deficient in average rations. Don't run the risk of impairing your birds' health by limiting their mineral requirements. Authorities everywhere now advocate liberal feeding of proper mineral elements. FOS-FOR-US meets all mineral requirements and produces the desired results. If your dealer does not carry FOS-FOR-US mail coupon and we will see that you are supplied and will send you Free Samples.

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More About Incubators

(Continued from Page 13)

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A Question About Molting Pullets

In a past issue of A. A. I saw an article headed "Putting the Final Touches on the Pullets, the problem of bringing them into production without a fall molt by L. H. Hiscock. About two months ago I noticed my pullets were losing a lot of feathers and they are still losing them. The coop and around the coop is full of them. At first I did not think it anything serious. But since I've read the article about the fall molt it began to bother me, not knowing what a fall molt means I began ot think perhaps my pullets are going into a fall molt. Now I should like to know what those molts mean. Is it something that a young pullet must go through or does it also have any effect on old hens and does it have any effect on the egg production? Is the losing of feathers anything serious and does it keep chickens back from laying?

THE molt which I was thinking of in my article was the molt which is a normal yearly process in all hens, all animals as well. Once a year the feathers die, and a new plumage comes in, and the time of year when hens go through this process is in the fall. The pullet molt which I mentioned is not unlike the hen molt, although often times it is confined purely to the neck. Just why a pullet should molt is not clearly understood, but it is pretty generally accepted that it is due to either poor capacity or to a change in surroundings and feeding. Hence, if pullets start to lay quite heavily on range, and are then moved into a house, the change will meet generally throw them into a molt. In the case of the pullet and the hen, it seems to be a condition that they reach maturity and lay eggs before they molt.

As regards your pullets which seem to be losing feathers and which you say are five months old, I think they are simply going through the process of getting their normal plumage, unless, of course they have been laying. A young chick perpetually changes its coat until it reaches maturity; this is not molt, although from the feathers one finds in the colony houses it would seem as if the pullets were molting. I think that I am correct in saying that a young bird sheds its coat of feathers three times before it reaches maturity, or the age of actual production. Having reached maturity, the bird is then in a position to go into a molt such as I have already described in the earlier part of my letter.

Where the Shenandoah Goes to the Sea

(Continued from Page 12)

northern historian Henley does not hesitate to condemn as an act of barbarism worthy of the Dark Ages.

But in a wonderful way it is true that you cannot permanently destroy a really fertile agricultural region. All that was 63 years ago and today the trim fields and lofty barns and comfortable houses give absolutely no hint of the desolation of that time. The Valley Pike now constitutes a part of the Lee-Jackson Highway—a very good macadam road but not quite as well graded or expensive as we build in New York. I suppose it is literally true that there is hardly a mile of it that has not been fought over—if not in formal pitched battle—then in skirmishes and rear guard actions.

Along with its many battle memorials, there is a monument marking the site of the house where in 1793 was born Sam Houston—one of the most romantic and picturesque figures in our history. A brave and chivalrous soldier, he was also twice President of the short-lived Republic of Texas with its Lone Star flag. Later he was United States Senator for the state and also Governor. Incidentally it is said that he could repeat from memory nearly all of Pope's translation of Homer's *Iliad*. He died in the midst of the Civil War, torn it is said, with vain questionings as to where his duty lay.

When I go on a vacation, I try not to ride past historic shrines without stopping, but I must confess that we passed through Staunton and until it was too late, forgot to turn aside to do homage at the parsonage in which was born, Woodrow Wilson.

We followed the Pike as far as Lexington—the village which is well-named "The Shrine of the Southland." Here is Washington and Lee University—one of the oldest Universities in America—here is the V. M. I. (Vir-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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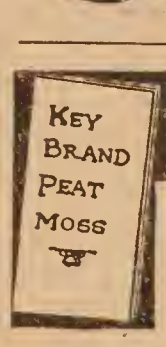
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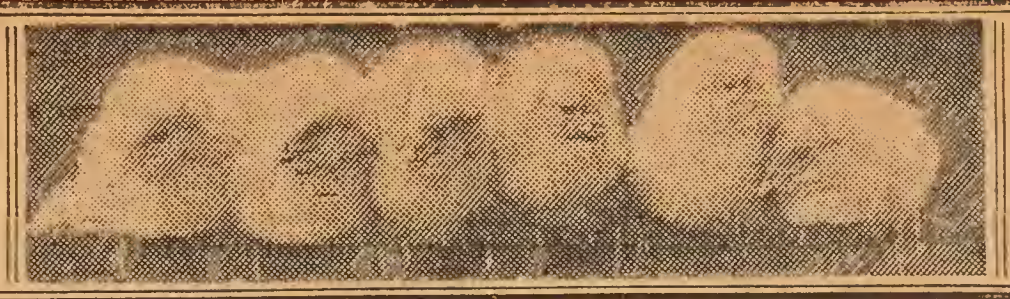
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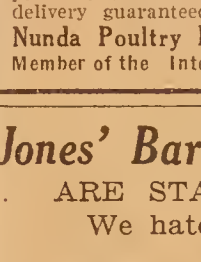
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Where the Shenandoah Goes to the Sea

(Continued from Page 18)

ginia Military Institute) the West Point of the South and here lie buried the two incomparable military chieftains of the Confederacy, Thomas Jonathan ("Stonewall") Jackson and Robert Edward Lee. I suppose no northern commander ever received quite such a measure of almost idolatrous personal affection as was given to "Stonewall" and "Marse Robert."

A village where two great schools have been functioning for generations acquires a certain mellowness and beauty of surroundings which sets them apart from industrial villages.

In the cemetery close by the village street, Jackson lies under a shaft surmounted by his statue. For epitaph there is the one word "JACKSON" and the bare year of his birth—and death—and nothing more. He was a professor in the military school here when the war broke out and he resigned his position to become in some respects the best known and most romantic figure of the great conflict. He died as the result of a wound received from his own men by mistake as he rode over the field of Chancellorsville in the dusk and his death was an irreparable loss to the Confederacy.

Within a half dozen rods of his grave, I copied two inscriptions which seem to me worth preserving. Both are chiseled on very humble marble slabs. One reads!

Sam Hayes
In loving remembrance of faithful service this stone is erected by desire of his Master. He was loved, honored and trusted by three generations.

And the other:

David McKinley, Died 1854, aged about 70 years.
My trust is in God
Erected by Peter Fleming, his former slave.

Little touches such as this cast a certain kindly light on an institution which we of the north have been brought up to think of as wholly bad.

Lee lies in the crypt of the chapel of Washington and Lee University, of which Institution he was President at the time of his death. Above in front of the alter is his statue—not mounted on his famous charger "Traveler" as he is represented in heroic size on the field of Gettysburg, but reclining on his camp-couch as if he had fallen asleep. We set our names to the Visitors Book and the gracious Daughter of the Confederacy in attendance assured us that ours was only the last of more than 38000 names during the current year. Surely—in a very wonderful way—"Marse Robert" still holds sway.

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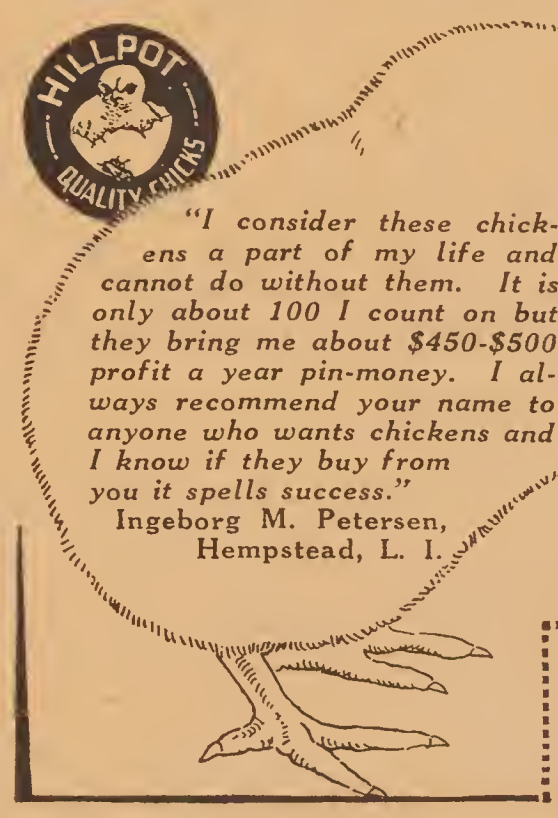
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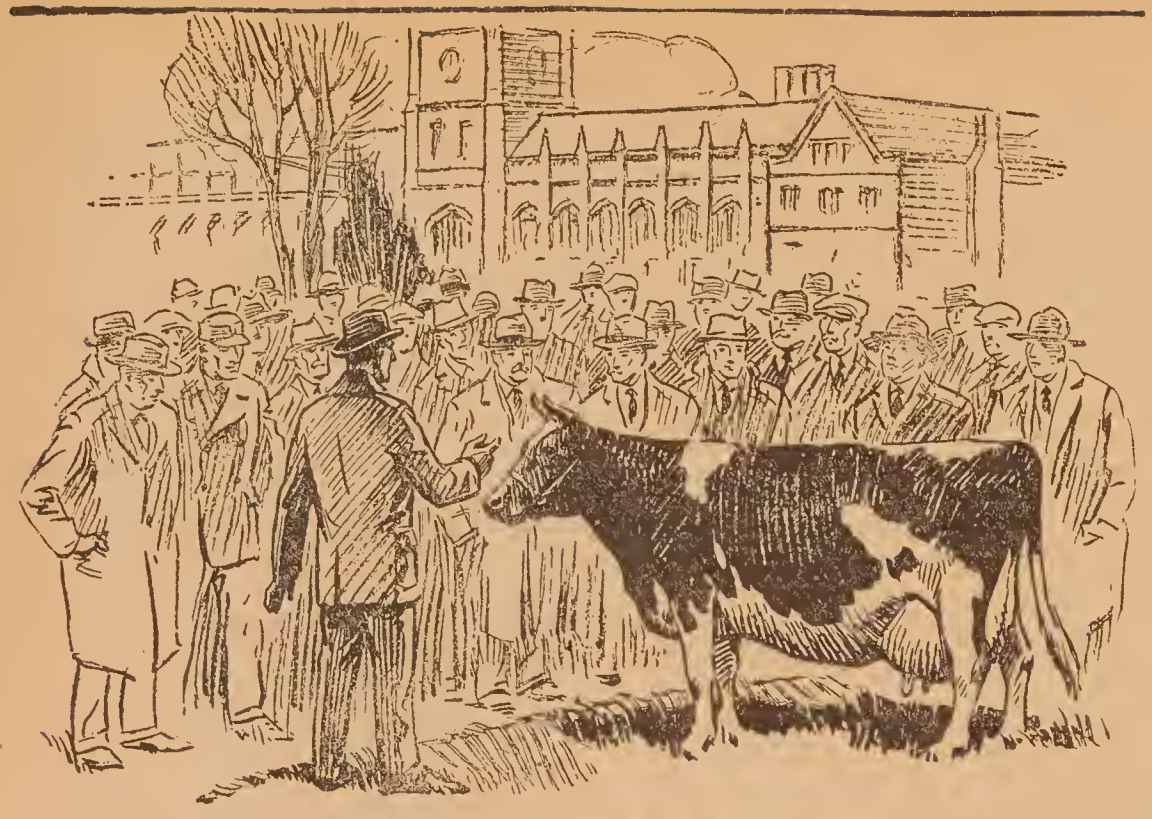
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A Financial Speedometer

(Continued from Page 3)

and what he owes, the Agricultural Committee of the Bankers' Association felt that farm credit should be on a more business like basis. The farm inventory book, published by the College, had always included a farm credit statement but this form, while regarded favorably by banks, had no official approval or recognition by any banking organization.

At the request of the State Bankers' Association, representatives of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management of the College met with their Agricultural Committee and drafted a practical credit statement that met the needs of both bankers and farmers. This new credit statement was later adopted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as their official farm credit statement and is now supplied to all member banks. The new credit statement is now included in the new edition of the farm inventory book published by the college.

What An Industry Will Show

Few farmers like to "keep books." Hanging onto the plow handles or tractor wheel, with perhaps some more "hanging on" with a string of cows at night doesn't make hands feel like holding a pencil. No farmer, however, who is farming for a living can afford not to take a half day off once a year to take an inventory and make out a credit statement for his bank.

Taking a farm inventory is not bookkeeping. The job requires no knowledge of accounting and the best thing about it is that it is all over before the fountain pen runs dry.

A farm inventory is a list of all the resources and liabilities of a farm business at a given time, together with the value of each item. In even more simple terms it is a list of what a person owns and what he owes, and for the time spent will show him more about his business than any other records he might keep. By taking one inventory a person knows exactly where he stands financially. Another inventory taken a year later will show him his gain or loss for the year.

Four Reasons for an Inventory

There are four very good reasons for taking an annual inventory. The first is that it will show you your net worth above all debts. It is human nature for anyone to judge his financial condition by the amount of money he has in his pocket or in the bank. At the end of the year you may feel discouraged because you have little cash on hand. An inventory might show that because of the purchase of stock and machinery or because of saleable crops on hand, you are really worth considerably more than you had supposed. In a similar way if you had sold off a considerable amount of stock and accumulated some extra cash, you might feel that you are pretty well fixed when in reality you are being fooled by the amount of actual cash on hand.

A second reason for taking an annual inventory is that two inventories taken a year apart will show you whether or not you are getting ahead financially and how much.

It Helps in Case of Fire

A third reason for taking an inventory is that it will provide a valuable list of property for use in case of fire or in settling an estate. No one likes to think of a fire or a funeral on his farm but such things come without warning. Every farmer owes it to himself and his family to have on file at his bank a list of what he owns and what he owes.

A fourth reason for taking a farm inventory is that it makes a basis for preparing a credit statement. Making out a farm credit statement is even more simple than taking an inventory. A farmer's credit statement is simply a summary of his inventory plus a little additional information, such an insurance on buildings, assessed value of property, life insurance, etc.

Helps in Negotiating a Loan

For the third time the extension service of the New York State College of Agriculture is cooperating with the bankers on a state wide farm inventory and credit statement campaign as an organized effort to help out farming on a more sound business basis. The banks are not advertising and cannot advertise to furnish unlimited credit to any and all farmers. They are saying, "if a farmer takes an annual inventory and files a credit statement with his bank, both farmer and banker will be better able to negotiate a loan." The College extension service and the farm bureau are telling the farmer to take an inventory and find out where he stands financially and then if he needs credit, to go to his banker and talk it over instead of going to his feed dealer or other credit middleman who is not as well equipped to furnish credit as is a bank.

Ask your county agricultural agent or your local bank for a "financial speedometer" for your farm business. Last year over 10,000 farmers in New York State got one of these business accessories for their farm.

With the Radio Man



I purchased a radio set manufactured several years ago at a sale. It works very well except that it cannot cut out two or three of the powerful stations. They interfere with each other and prevent getting other stations clearly. What could I do to improve it without great expense?

TRY a wave trap. No doubt you have a "single-circuit" set having only one dial to tune in stations. A wave trap connected between the aerial and the set would enable you to cut out the interfering stations. However, if several stations interfere at once, it probably would be cheaper to have a radio dealer change the circuit of the set to be more selective.

* * *

Would I gain anything by giving up my vibrating battery charger and buying a trickler charger?

ALL depends upon how you look at it. You would gain quietness of charging and would have less trouble changing connections to charge. Your battery would be kept in better shape and last longer unless you now are careful to put it on charge *before* it actually goes "dead." If you always do put it on charge before this occurs the battery would not be improved in any way.

* * *

Would it be necessary to install cushion spring sockets all through my five tube set to eliminate the ringing sound I hear when I touch the cabinet? I find the loud speaker howls if I stand it on the set and I have heard cushion sockets would stop this trouble.

THE most important place to have a cushion type socket is for the detector. Next important to that is the first audio stage and the other tubes will cause no trouble of this "micorphonic" kind even without spring sockets. The spring suspension socket will not always eliminate howling when the speaker is placed near the set but it will certainly improve matters in this respect and may stop it entirely.

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Even children know that at the first sign of throat irritation, the use of Listerine as a gargle will often ward off colds—or worse.

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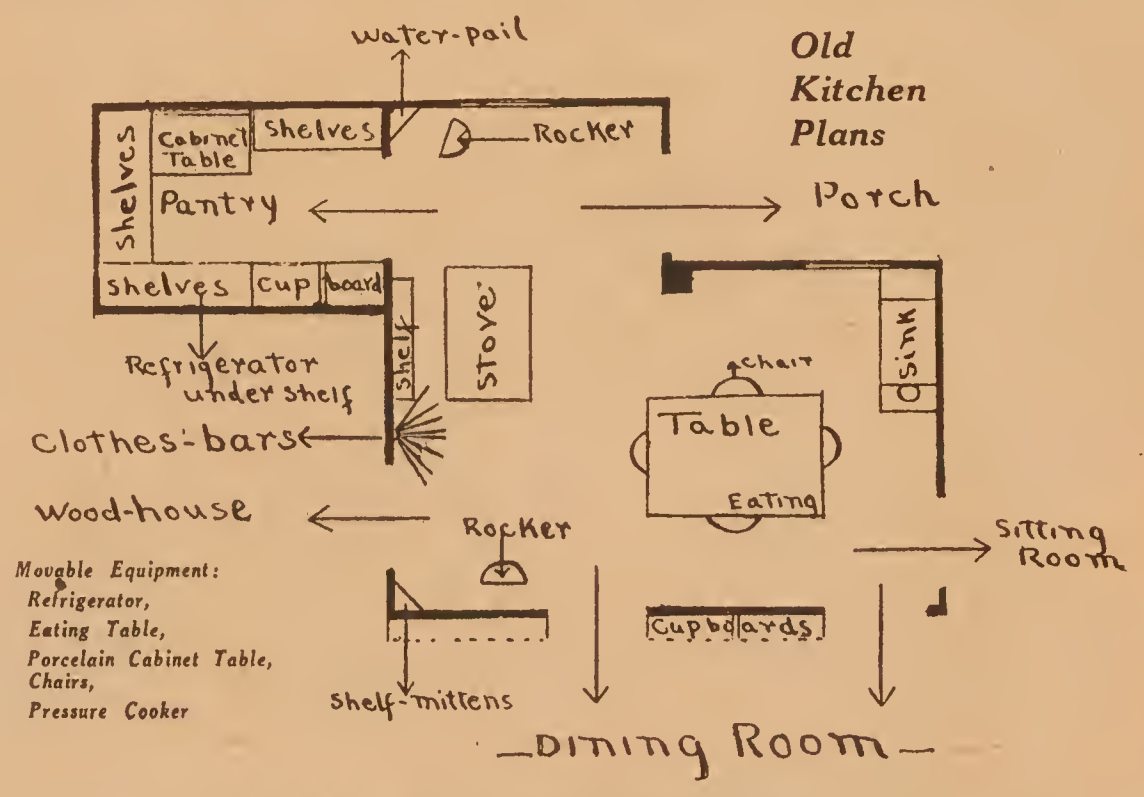
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Fourth Prize Story Shows Improvement

Mrs. Hoffmire Plans Kitchen Changes to Yield Greater Comfort

SINCE time immemorial men have had workshops, have had them neat and compact to answer their every need as need arose. Women have been slow in realizing that the kitchen is the workshop of woman but through our Home Bureaus we have been educated, as it were, on ways and means of making home-making an Art and a Science until we no longer think of our kitchen as just a place to work, but now they are sometimes the cheeriest and homiest rooms in our houses. And certainly they are no longer going to be the inefficient rooms of yesteryear.

In my present kitchen I have a pantry for my kitchen supplies—a sink on the opposite side of the kitchen from the pantry, a distance of fifteen feet.



To reach my inside cellar door I have to cross my kitchen and dining room, a distance of about thirty feet.

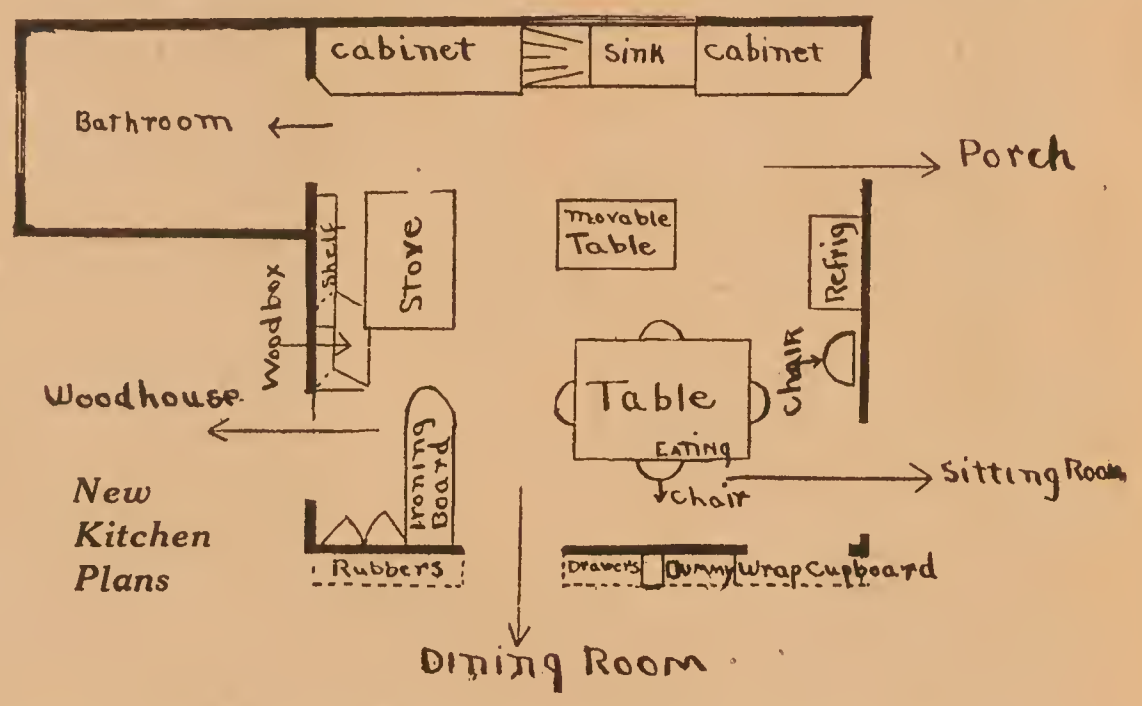
In my proposed plans for a kitchen I wish to include a dumbwaiter in my kitchen near the table where I eat so the steps will be greatly eliminated. I also wish to put my pantry shelves into the kitchen, with a sink included in their midst.

In judging this kitchen arrangement it should be understood that all meals are eaten in the kitchen except when there is company; that this is a country home and that groceries are not delivered by anyone but ourselves; and that the following arrangement is best to my knowledge after due consideration of the present location of doors, cistern, well, fuel, etc. My present kitchen is all shaped and for that very reason dark. I wish to extend the one side (this will take in part of my present porch) thereby making it rectangular and much more cheerful.

In re-arranging my room I will begin with my present pantry door and go to the right around the room. The first wall is the only outside wall and has a northern exposure. This wall will be 15 feet and 10½ inches long. The first 5 feet 5½ inches I want into cupboards, built-in cabinet effect. The lower part to be 24 inches deep and 34 inches high (I am 5 feet 9½ inches tall) with a 3 inch toe space at the bottom. In the left hand side I want a swinging flour bin having two compartments, one of which will contain my sugar. On the right side I want cupboards which will have a sliding tray in the bottom for kettles, pans, etc. Also a shelf in the middle made like a tray which can be pulled out to see what one wants. Covers will find their place in a rack on the cupboard door. The upper orchards will be 15 inches deep as that width takes the commercial enameled shelf paper. The doors to both parts are to be solid wood and not glass.

In the next 5 feet will be a nice white porcelain sink having the apron front and 12 inch back, and a drain board either at each end or at just the left end. My mind is not quite decided on that point. Over the sink will be 2 single sash windows which will just utilize the available space—these to be curtained in dainty material. At the right of the sink will be a duplicate of the left side of the sink—a built-in cabinet effect cupboard, this one to be used for more rarely used kitchen equipment and supplies. On the top shelf I plan to have conserves and jelly, the second and third shelves for empty jelly cups and fruit cans, the bottom shelf for old newspapers, wrapping paper, strings, etc. The cupboard under the cabinet at the extreme right will contain a chest of three drawers for towels, rags and laundry supply stuff. Next to the sink will be a cupboard to hold my Lisk roaster, ice cream can (three quarts), pressure cooker, extra flour (parts of sacks) peanut cans in which I keep beans, popcorn, etc. I want a shelf in this cupboard across the entire width, and at the back 15 inches in depth.

Next comes the east wall, which is next the living room. At the northeast



corner is my outside door to the porch. Next will be located my refrigerator on top of which will be my desk telephone. I wish in time to have an electric one but at present this kind will be convenient here for I can make use of my old sink drain as a drain for my refrigerator. Then a chair for resting and talking on the telephone. Next is the door to my sitting room. My present sink is where my refrigerator will be and that sink is only 29 inches high.

On the south side—the dining room start now. The doors are where they are and could not be changed without a great deal of expense which we can not afford.

We have a Delco Electric Lighting Plant in the house and to get the pressure for our running water we will have a Delco system or one similar. We want to have it fixed so we can use soft water for all washing purposes and fresh water direct from the well for drinking and cooking purposes. For sewerage disposal we are going to

(Continued on Page 26)

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

What Should the Wife Do Whose Husband Ignores Her?

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*Letters from perplexed readers are answered in the Counsel Corner. No names are published, but all communications should be signed.*

AUNT JANET:—"I am an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reader and would like to tell you my worry so you tell me what to do. I am a hard working woman. I work inside and help outside all I can. I have a family of ten children and my husband does not care to talk or show me any affection. I am his second wife and I do everything I can think of to be good to him but he keeps himself and his love away from me. I am all out of heart. Do you think I should leave him or is there something I can do to win his love?"—WORRIED.

IT is indeed disheartening for a woman to do her best to please her husband and never so much as get a word of appreciation or a little affection in return. A man may be ever so grateful and may appreciate his wife ever so much but women have a way of wanting to be told so. However, it does not make any woman more attractive to her husband or anyone else for that matter, for her to always be asking for appreciation or love. For her own self-protection and for her own happiness she must have an independent spirit which is a sort of self reward for labor well done.

Men who are no longer young very often lose the habit of expressing their thoughts or their affections for other members of the family, but no doubt feel it just as sincerely.

Even if you feel that your husband does not love you in the way that you would like to be loved what would be gained if you should leave him? Would you be happier away from him and what would happen to the family of ten children if you leave? Duty is sometimes a stern mistress but in the long run it is the safest guide, regardless of how it makes the shoe pinch occasionally. Your husband can at least admire your strong sense of duty and your willingness to do the right thing even though he does not experss himself in the way you want him to. It is said that still waters run deep and often times those who feel most deeply say the least about it.—AUNT JANET.

A. A. Tested Recipes

French Potatoes

FRENCH potatoes are oven cooked and well browned before serving. Pare the potatoes, cut in very thin strips lengthwise. Dip each piece separately into melted bacon fat or any good drippings (or butter). Season well and place the strips (Only one layer deep) in well greased shallow pan. Bake until tender in a moderate oven increasing the heat at the last to well brown them.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

Where the oven is already hot this method of cooking potatoes is a saving of time and feelings for the cook.

* * *

Stuffed Onions

Stuffed onions are delicious and are fine with a fish dinner. Parboil for about fifteen minutes, enough onions to serve those present. Remove from the water, scoop out the inside and mix with these pulps twice as much stale bread crumbs that have been moistened in milk. Season to taste (sometimes a pinch of sage is relished). Brown this mixture in a few tablespoons of butter and fill the onion shells, dot each with butter and paprika, put in a bakepan with one half inch of water and bake for about 35 minutes in a hot oven. Remove the cover and brown before serving.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

Cheese added to the crumb mixture makes it more attractive and palatable. Chopped chicken is a further suggestion for filling.

* * *

Sweet Potato Pudding

Boil, peel and mash six sweet potatoes, season with pepper and salt. Add a bountiful supply of butter, and to make smooth add about one half cup of rich (or top) milk. To each cup of potatoes mix through two rounding spoonfuls of chopped pecans (or walnuts). Place in a glass casserole. Cover with the white marshmallows and set in a hot oven for a few minutes to melt and brown the marshmallows. Serve with fried pork or any meat preferred.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

This is a true southern method of serving sweet potatoes. If you like raisins this mixture is improved by their addition.

Keep well by breathing deeply of fresh pure air day and night, use plenty of water inside and out, and eating and drying sensibly. Care and common sense are a lot better than medicine and doctor bills.—M. F. M.

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Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

"See here, Leblanc, you didn't catch who this gentleman is," said Lafe. "This is Mr. Askew, the nephew of the late Mr. Askew. He has come into the property. He's boss. You get me, don't you, Leblanc?"

Leblanc shrugged his shoulders. "O yes, I understand," he answered, and, turning without another word, walked back toward the lumbermen, accompanied by the short man, who was chuckling maliciously at Hilary's discomfiture.

Hilary flushed, but Lafe laid his hand on his wrist, closing the fingers about it with a vise-like grip.

"Steady, Mr. Askew. Don't let those fellows get you riled," he said.

Hilary got himself under control. "Yes, you're right, Connell," he said.

"If you're coming into this game it means steady work," said Lafe. "You've got to hold back and hold back, until you've got things ready."

* * *

They re-entered the buggy and, turning the horse, drove back.

"He certainly got the better of me," said Hilary. "But what was the point of the fellow's insolence?"

Lafe shrugged his shoulders. "These fellows don't know no better," he said. "It ain't no use to get mad until you're fighting mad. I guess they've run Morris and Brousseau's game for them so long they've lost their heads. They think Brousseau's the Almighty up in his district."

"But Brousseau has nothing to do with the St. Boniface limits," exclaimed Hilary in exasperation.

Lafe shrugged his shoulders, and presently Hilary cooled down again. "Who was the little man?" he asked.

"That's Pierre something-or-other. Black Pierre, he's called. He's Brousseau's chief crook. He's a troublesome man, Mr. Hilary. He'll bear watching."

"We'll fire him first thing," said Hilary.

"Why, he ain't hired by us," answered Lafe.

"Then what in thunder is he doing on my concession, talking to my chief jobber?"

"Well, there ain't no law against it," said Lafe, with the humorous look on his face. "I guess them two are pretty thick together.

"You see, Mr. Askew, it's this way," he went on. "If you're going to clear up this mess, it ain't a bit of good going for the little fellows. They're the tail that Brousseau wags. Once you get Brousseau's hand out of your pie, the others follow him. When Pierre sees there ain't no more pickings out of the St. Boniface land he'll go back to the smuggling business."

"Brandy-smuggling?"

"Why, he's the bad man of Ste. Marie. He runs cargoes of gin and brandy ashore from the South coast, and there's never been a revenue officer in this district within human memory, nor would one dare to show his face here. But that ain't the worst thing about Pierre. There's a dozen homes along the coast where his life wouldn't be worth a minute's purchase if he showed his face there. Strong as he is, and boaster as he is, he daren't go far outside the Ste. Marie territory, because he knows he'd be taking his life into his hand. He's helped most to make Ste. Marie what it is. And that's what I've got most against Brousseau. He knows conditions there, and it's all one to him. so long as he has the whip hand in the place. Say, I'll take you through Ste. Marie on the way back to the mill!"

They had reached the main road again; they went on a little way and then turned westward over a rough track through a burned over district densely covered with fireweed and white starved asters. Soon another rig appeared before them, topping the hill. Lafe pulled in as it approached.

"*Bonjour,* Father Lucy," he called to the elderly priest, attired in closely fitting *soutane,* who sat inside. "Been over to Ste. Marie?"

"Good-morning, Mr. Lafe," responded the other, reining in also. "Yes, Mr. Lafe."

"Father Lucy, this gentleman is Mr. Askew, the new owner of the Rosny concession. He's old Mr. Askew's nephew."

The cure' looked Hilary over; then he leaned forward and extended his hand, which Hilary grasped.

"I am please to meet you, Mr. Askew," he said. "I 'ope we shall become friens, like Mr. Lafe here, an' not quarrel so much."

"Ah, Father Lucy, you make me tired sometimes," said Lafe. "What in thunder's the use of praying for rain when the forests are burning, instead of getting busy and putting out the fire?"

"Mr. Lafe, there is many thing you do not understand," said the cure', patting the Yankee on the shoulder benevolently. "Mr. Lafe is fine fellow," he added to Hilary, "but he want to go too quick all the time."

"Well, say! I wouldn't have to go at more than a crawl to leave St. Boniface behind," answered Lafe. "The trouble with you folks is, you're too slow and set."

It was evident to Hilary that the two were fast friends. Father Lucien clucked to his pony, took off his hat with a flourish, and resumed his journey.

"Father Lucy's a good sort," muttered Lafe, "but he makes me tired sometimes. Slow as the devil, Mr. Askew. And yet, now I come to think of it, he does get results in his own time. He ain't equal to cleaning up Ste. Marie, though."

After a pause he added: "Sometimes I've thought that Father Lucy had something up his sleeve about Ste. Marie after all."

* * *

An hour's drive brought them within sight of the village, a straggling array of cabins, flanked by a swelling hill, beyond which the lighthouse was visible on a farther point, and the flat of the Gulf. Ste. Marie was almost a replica of St. Boniface externally, with the same shacks, clustered about the brick offices of the Company. Many of the houses were closed, however, and the tattered, lace-edged shades drawn, and there were fewer children playing with the mongrel sleigh-dogs that lay in the dust and blinked up at the sun.

"Not much to see now," said Lafe. "But on pay night it's fierce, Mr. Askew. I guess this place is a real hell."

"Rowdy, Connell, you mean?"

"I didn't mean that, Mr. Askew. It's that, God knows; but what I meant by hell was a place where everybody's a law to himself with nothing to restrain him. A place where everybody does what he wants to do. That's my idea of hell, sir. What's yours?"

Hilary looked curiously at the lean New Englander. He had not thought of it, but now it occurred to him that Lafe, like most of his breed, probably had a latent vein of puritanism somewhere in his composition.

"I guess your definition is sound, Connell," he answered.

The road wound along the shore. Presently St. Boniface came into sight. "I think I'll go into the office, Connell," said Hilary.

"I guess you'll have to break it open, then," said Lafe. "Mr. Morris took the keys with him."

"When's he coming back?"

"We were expecting him on the boat this afternoon."

Hilary considered for a moment. "I'll wait till tomorrow then," he said. "Your advice to me was good, Connell—the advice you gave me in the woods. Hello, Monsieur Baptiste!"

The little scaler and time-keeper was hurrying toward the buggy. "Monsieur!" he gasped. "Monsieur Askew, yesterday I did not know who you were. Excuse!"

"That's all right, Baptiste," answered Hilary. "Just remember that I'm running things here now, that's all. And, by the way, that order about trespassers and visitors is at an end. There's going to be nothing done here that we'll be afraid of people finding out. Got it?"

Jean-Marie Baptiste evidently had got it, for he looked almost terrified. He touched his hat and withdrew with a sort of shuffling bow.

"You certainly do have the knack of putting things across, Mr. Askew," said Lafe admiringly. "I guess you're ready to go back to the hotel. Wait! There's old Dupont, the captain of the lumber schooner. I guess you'll want to meet him?"

"I suppose so," said Hilary.

He was preparing to descend when he saw Dupont coming toward the rig, accompanied by the time-keeper. The captain was a tall old man of about sixty years, with a grey beard, a weather-beaten face, and pale grey eyes that seemed to burn with some consuming fire. His look, as he turned it on Hilary, was so searching, and so inscrutable, and so momentarily hostile, that Hilary felt uncomfortable. There was a history behind that penetrating stare—a history and a hate.

But after a moment's examination of Hilary's face a film seemed to come over the old man's eyes. Whatever the reason for his strange gaze, Dupont was satisfied. He stood by Lafe, and Jean-Baptiste translated.

"The captain says the schooner's full," he said. "He wants to start for Quebec on to-night's tide."

"Tell him to speak to Mr. Askew here," answered Lafe. "Say that Mr. Askew's in charge."

The time-keeper translated back into the French. A smile flickered upon Dupont's face. He shook his head and answered.

"He says he's got to have Mr. Morris's orders," said Baptiste.

Lafe turned to Hilary, who took up the conversation. "Ask him if he doesn't understand what I am here for," he suggested.

Dupont was impregnable in his position. He had lumber from both concessions, and Mr. Morris was in charge of both. What orders had been left with reference to his freight?

Lafe was pleased and surprised at the way Hilary took it. But Hilary had learned a good deal during that morning.

"That sounds reasonable," he said. "Give him Mr. Morris's orders, Connell, whatever they are." And, when the matter had been settled, he added: "You were dead right, Connell. We've got to settle with the big fellows first."

* * *

He dropped Lafe at the mill and drove slowly homeward across the bridge, thinking hard. He had certainly set himself a hard task. Hilary had had experience of local politics in a small city afforestation order in the United States; he could guess the need of conciliation and diplomacy, coupled with hardness and resolution, when these were needed, in a wild country like that, far beyond civilization, where law existed only as an abstraction, when the race question, always dominant, threatened to complicate the issue, weighing the scales against him.

He must settle with the big fellows. Morris first. There should be no difficulty in getting rid of him. Brousseau must be met firmly, but, if possible, tactfully. There would probably be no trouble with Leblanc after he had shown that he was master. And Lafe would be a pillar of strength. Hilary had instinctive faith in the slow-speaking Yankee.

"I must get little Baptiste on our side too," he said aloud, as the buggy topped the hill beyond the bridge; and then he became aware of Madeleine Rosny upon her horse, at the end of the branch road, waiting for him to pass.

Hilary felt uncertain and awkward. Ought he to raise his hat to her? A glance at her face showed him that she was perfectly aware who he was. It showed him a firm chin, resolutely set, two angry blue eyes ,and flushed cheeks whose redness did not come from hard riding.

He decided to bow. But before he did so the buggy had passed, leaving a path; and Mademoiselle Madeleine, her face averted, started her horse down the hill, leaving Hilary staring back at her until she disappeared from sight.

He jerked the reins angrily, and the pony set off at a gallop for Monsieur

(Continued on Page 26)

The Story Thus Far

HILARY Askew, a young forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, getting its name from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is told of the legacy by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, who advises Hilary to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. His life's ambition to own his own timberland at last realized, Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber land is located.

On his arrival, Hilary finds that Lamartine, has lied to him concerning the quality of the timber. From Lafe Connell, foreman of his mill, Hilary learns that Lamartine, and a Mr. Morris, a business associate of Jonas Askew and in charge of the Askew timber workings, are in league with one Brousseau, an unscrupulous power in the North Woods, to turn the Askew timberland to their own benefit; also that Brousseau has Monsieur Rosny in his power, in order to force his marriage to Madeleine, Rosny's daughter.

On a tour of inspection, through the woods, Hilary and Connell come upon two woodsmen, one LeBlanc, a lumber jobber, who contracts for cutting timber on the Rosny tract. He ignores Hilary, saying he deals only with Mr. Morris.

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JERSEY BLACK GIANTS COCKERELS something you want to head your pen. All good selected stock. One price, $10.00. ORCHARD POULTRY FARM, Blue Store, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COCKERELS—Single Comb White Leghorn. Dam's production 199-262 eggs. Prices $3.50, $5.00, $7.50 each. Orders of five 20% discount. Additional 20% discount on first order from this advertisement. RAYMOND DU BOIS, Forest Glen, N. Y.

25 N. Y. STATE CERTIFIED COCKERELS $5.00 and $7.50 each. 300 laying pullets $1.50 from certified breeders. Winners at N. Y. State Fair. (Chick) Certified $20.00 hundred. Order early. Satisfaction guaranteed. PERRY POULTRY FARM, Perry, N. Y.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF PERFORMANCE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Farm reared. Thirty-four years production bred. Seven years trapnested. National headquarters for superior egg quality. High vitality. Large size, high production, and beauty combined. Let us prove it. EGG and APPLE FARM, Route A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

Baby Chicks

CHICKS—Large Barron White Leghorns, 100% Guaranteed. "NEW" illustrated Circular Free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS and Hatching eggs. Leading varieties at low prices. Write for circular and price list. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box 12, Liberty, N. Y.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS—For March $13.00 per hundred. $120.00 per thousand. April $12.00 per hundred. $110.00 per thousand, Pullets $1.50 each. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS—Write for special New Year's prices and 1928 catalog. The best chicks that science can produce. Blood tested. Fully guaranteed. PROF. HARRY R. LEWIS, Davisville, R. I., Box D.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS—$11.00 per hundred. Day old White Leghorn Chicks, the kind that live and grow $12.00 per hundred. Order now for Spring Delivery. Satisfaction Guaranteed. L. W. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

Turkeys—Ducks—Geese

BRONZE TURKEYS—Choice breeding stock. Large birds. W. T. ROGERS, Bridge Hampton, L. I., N. Y.

MAY HATCHED MAMMOTH Bronze Toms, twenty pounds average $12. Younger $8 and $10, late June hens $5 each. PLYMOUTH TURKEY FARM, Plymouth, N. H.

BRONZE, BOURBON REDS: White Turkeys. White Pekin and Muscovy Ducks. Toulouse Geese. Pearl and White Guineas. Special Fall Prices. Write your wants. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

Turkeys—Ducks—Geese

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys. Original Gold Coin strain. Yearlings and young stock, bred from first-prize winners. Write MRS. S. OWEN, Seville, O.

TURKEYS—MAMMOTH BRONZE, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland Hens, Toms, unrelated pairs and trios. Highest quality, reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS: Extra Heavy Laying Strain. MRS. ARTHUR A. RODGER, Canton, N. Y., Formerly, Hammond, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Large Birds, well marked. JAMES P. HOWARD, Walton, N. Y.

TURKEYS—GEESE—DUCKS, Guineas, Day Chicks. Breeders Eggs, reasonable. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.

TURKEYS—Large, Purebred Mammoth Bronze ,well marked, best strain, no diseases. CLIFTON LEE, Lowville, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS for sale. Toms $10.00. Hens $8.00. CLARENCE C. ROBINSON, Worcester, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE May-hatched toms and one 1-year and two 2-year old toms. FLORA WHITE, Brandon, Vt.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE—Leading winners at New York since 1906. Breeders or winners for any show. State just what you want. WEBSTER KUNEY, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

AT A BARGAIN, 44-acre fruit farm, near Burlington, N. J.; trees 12 years old, all late varieties of apples; seven-room brick house with bath and heater; six-car garage; $15,000, will help finance. DR. CARCUS W. NEWCOMB, Browns Mills, N. J.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ELLIS KEYSTONE CHAMPION THRESHER size number 2, mounted on truck, with tailings elevator and straw carrier. $435.00 F. O. B. Newton, N. J. W. K. WINTERMUTE, Est., Newton, N. J.

HELP WANTED

A TRAINING SCHOOL for cow-testing association testers will be held at the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., January 16 to 28, 1928. Students should be about 20 years old and farm reared; those from vocational schools preferred. Address G. W. TAILBY, JR., Department of Animal Husbandry, Ithaca, N. Y.

MAN TO WORK ON FARM—Milking, general farm work. $40 month and board. H. A. HESELTON, Johnson, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

MAN TO WORK HIS LOCAL TERRITORY, booking orders for shrubs, roses, perennials, ornamental and fruit trees, etc. Also hire agents. Full or spare time. Five year replacement. No investment or experience necessary. Outfit free. Real opportunity. KNIGHT & BOSTWICK, Newark, New York State.

ENERGETIC MEN IN EVERY town and village can earn big money selling seeds. Experience unnecessary. Steady work. Write for particulars. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

Lumber

NO. 1 SPRUCE STAVE Silo complete with roof, hoops, and doors—12x24—$217.80. Other sizes priced accordingly. WHIPPLE BROS., INC., Laceyville, Pa.

SIX-INCH WHITE PINE Bevel siding, $25 per thousand. WHIPPLE BROS., INC., Laceyville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

HONEY, PURE EXTRACTED buckwheat Honey. 5 lb. pail 85 cents. Postpaid. EDWIN RICKARD, Schoharie, N. Y.

WANTED—To hear from owner of land for sale. O. HAWLEY, Baldwin, Wis.

CHOICE IOWA SWEET CLOVER HONEY—Case two 60 lb. cans $11. No better honey produced. Sample 15c. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

3000 EGG Candee Incubator for sale $150, with 40 extra trays, also 150 Danish White Leghorn Yearling Hens $1.00 each. CHARLES W. GILBERT, Tully N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lb. Clover $1.10 ;10 lb. pail $2.00. Buckwheat $1.90-$1.75. Postpaid three zones. Special price 60 lb. cans Buckwheat. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, Bran and Middling Bags. We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

UNION Rug and Carpet LOOMS! Weave Colonial Rugs, quaint rag carpet, hand-made fabrics, etc., from new or used material. Pleasure and profit. Learn this fascinating home craft. New low prices. Easy terms. 10 days trial at our risk. Write for FREE LOOM BOOK today. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

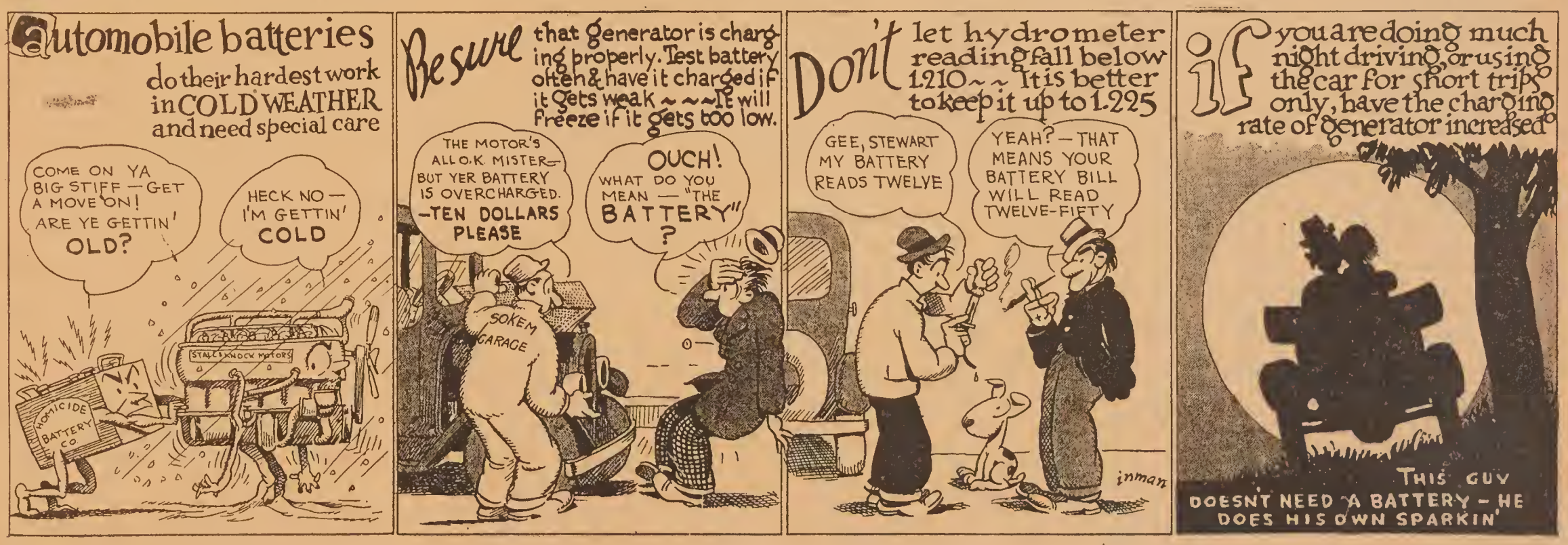
OLD POSTAGE STAMPS—wanted on envelopes used before 1880; highest prices paid. FRANK H. JONES, 152 Rowe Ct., Auburndale, Mass.

PURE HONEY—carefully inspected and packed, 5 lbs. clover, $1; 10 lbs. buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid to third zone. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

HAY & STRAW—We handle all grades hay and straw, especially oats and wheat, clover mixed, alfalfa hay and shavings. We load at various stations and can usually give immediate shipments. 33 years in the business, quality guaranteed. Ask for delivered prices carlots. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

Additional Classified Advertising Con't on Next Page

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Take Care of Your Auto Battery* — By Ray Inman



A Page for Our Boys and Girls

Lone Scout Uses "First Aid" to Save Man's Life

IN operating an ensilage cutter, a farmer while feeding bundles into the cutter tried to release clogged bundles by stamping the bundles into the cutter while the machine was running. Before he could free himself from the corn, both of his legs were drawn into the cutter, cutting off three-fourths of his leg, and it is said that the man would have quickly bled to death had it not been for the first-aid treatment demonstrated by a former Boy Scout of Waterman.

Not a single man on the job knew what or how to do and they were far removed from a doctor or expert medical aid, with the result that the boy who had been Scout trained, prepared a tourniquet from his shirt, applied it immediately to the man's leg and stopped the bleeding. It was generally conceded by all that the man's life was saved by the boys knowledge of Scouting in quickly applying the tourniquet.

Many of the farmers and their wives commented on this incident and said that they all wanted the boys in their neighborhood to have Scout training.

Lone Scout Letters

DEAR BROTHER SCOUTS:

I was reading the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST today and saw where the Lone Scout editor asks us how we like the Boys and Girls page. My answer is fine and dandy. However, I would like to see more scout articles and pictures on the page. Why don't some of you fellows who are interested in radio, send in some articles on that subject, so that we may have a radio corner on our page. I think I will send my article on radio with this letter to give this corner a start.

I am coming along fine with my Lone Scout work even if I did lay it on the shelf for a time. I have finished the seventh Degree and am sending in my report now. I also have ninety-five points towards the "Bronzie." I think that I will get busy and start working for some of the merit badges. They are certainly worth working for and besides you learn a lot about different things. I think that every scout ought to take at least two A. L. S. A. P. S. I do, and I do not regret it any either.

Well the autumn leaves are falling and we have had our first frost. I am sure glad to see old man "Winter" coming back again. I suppose you scouts are looking forward to a successful trapping season. Trapping conditions look very good here where I live.

Here is an experience I had the other night when I was coming up from the field after taking the cows down. I was walking up through the corn field whistling a tune, and thinking about my letletter that I was going to send to you scouts. I happened to see something black and white, just two feet ahead of me. I took a second look and there was no mistake in telling that it was "Mr. Skunk, Esq.," Well, I just simply turned out about ten feet and went on about my business. The best part of it is that he never even tried to harm me in any way. But you can see that I was not going to take any chance and try to pet him and call him nice "kitty."

Well here's hoping that you all have a good trapping season and succeed in your Lone Scout Work, also I hope to see a radio corner started.

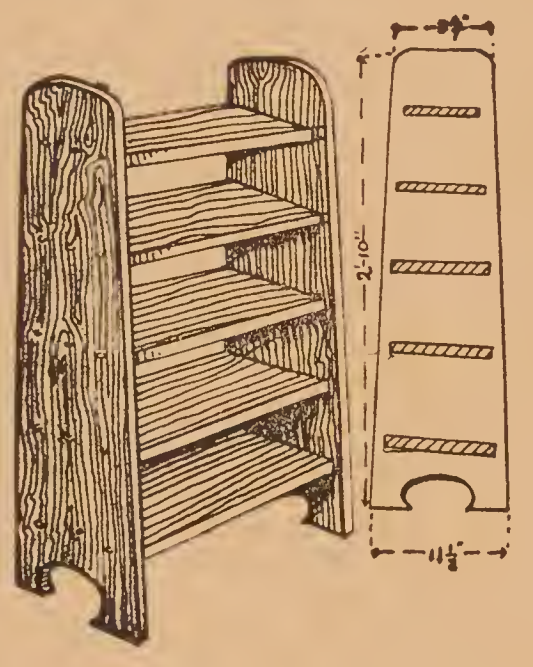
Your brother scout,

HAROLD BISHOP, L. S. 6,
R. 3., Lyons, N. Y.

A Magazine Rack

MAGAZINE racks made like an open book case, but of course placing the shelves closer together, solve the problem of keeping your favorite magazines within convenient reach and at the same time in a tidy manner.

The rack shown here has five shelves and the end pieces are cut from boards approximately 3 feet long by 12 inches wide. One inch thick is about right. The rack narrows to the top, say to 8 inches and of course the shelves



must be cut to the varying widths to correspond to their positions.

The shelves can be attached to the end frame boards either by nails driven into them from the end board, or cleats can first be nailed to the end boards just right for the ends of the shelves to rest on them, and the shelves nailed to the cleats.

Authorized Amateur Publications, Nov. 1927

Charter Number

7 *American Leader,* Russell L. Paxton, Waynesboro, Va. 25c a year; 15c for six months, 4 or more 6x9 press printed pages.

5 *Mohawk Scout,* Fred E. Munich, 457 Classon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 50c a year; 25c for six months. 12—6x9 pages.

35 *The Chronicle,* Frank Herget, 553 Suffolk St., Buffalo, N. Y. 25c a year, bi-monthly.

9 *The Young American,* James S. Stratchan, 819—8th Ave., St. Colud, Minn., 20c a year, 10c for 6 months.

6 *Jayhawk News,* Homer Hatch, Gridley, Kansas, 25c a year.

16 *Lone Scout Pepper,* Ted Galusha, Central City, Nebr. 25c a year.

10 *Sunset Trails,* Melvin H. Gibson, Box 55, Gannett, Idaho. 25c a year, 6 or more 6x9 pages.

26 *The Kokonut,* Spencer Coleman, 1106 Horatio St., Tampa, Fla. 25c a year.

51 *Scouts Pal,* Walter A. Yanovich, Box 492, Forest City, Pa. 25c a year, 15c for 6 mos. 4 or more 3½x5 press printed pages.

52 *The Scout Herald,* Hugh B. Innis, Knightstown, Ind. 25c a year, 15c for 6 mos. 4 or more 6x9 pages.

53 *The Big Five,* Howard L. Hay, Friendship, Tenn. 25c a year, 15c for 6 mos. 4 or more 6x9 pages.

54 *The Rural Scout,* Malvin B. Plunkett, Erlanger, Ky. 25c a year, 15c for 6 mos. 4 or more 6x9 pages.

55 *The Chieftain,* Booth Mooney, Route 2, Decatur, Tex. 25c a year, 15c for 6 mos. 4 or more 6x6 pages.

4 *The Ideal Boy,* James H. C. Thomas, Route 2, Milner, Ga. 25c a year.

15 *Peppy Canuck,* Clarence H. Bethel, Beausejour, Manitoba, Canada. 25c a year, 15c for six months, 4 or more 6x9 pages.

Fourth Prize Story Shows Improvement

(Continued from Page 22)

build a cement sceptic tank. This will take care of the bath room waste and kitchen too.

The kitchen is ceiled and sides too, and both are painted light ivory enamel. I would like to have Celotex used on the sides for the wall finish. The ceiling will be the same as the woodwork only toned down a shade or two with white. I am going to lacquer the chairs and table a pretty light green, the bevel on the table edge, bands on legs of table and chairs like the woodwork, the latches, keyholes, hooks, knobs, etc., done in green. This gives a charming effect. The floor is hard pine, but one end has been painted the other having a Congoleum rug on it. When re-finished I want the whole floor covered with a tile pattern inlaid linoleum in harmonizing coloring.

Here's hoping for a bumper bean crop so that these plans can change from dreams to reality.—MRS. CATHERINE HOFFMIRE, *Trumansbug, N. Y.*

"Wooden Spoil"

(Continued from Page 24)

Tremblay's stables. But before the final descent was reached Hilary was laughing. Somehow the girl's hostility seemed to add a zest to the game.

"I don't know that I'll be so very diplomatic with Brousseau after all," said Hilary, as he drew rein at the stable entrance.

CHAPTER IV

Hilary Talks Business

The landlord, Monsieur Tremblay, possessed a telephone with a crank, which he turned furiously whenever he felt the need of social intercourse with St. Boniface. Hilary was smoking on the porch the next morning, formulating his plans, when he heard the bell on the side of the telephone box begin to ring clangorously. Then came Monsieur Tremblay's assault upon the mechanism, following which he came out and made it clear to Hilary that he was wanted.

It was Lafe Connell calling.

"Say, Mr. Askew," he said, "I'm 'phoning you from my old boarding place. They came back yesterday afternoon; the boat was late; maybe you didn't know. They've been cross-questioning me and Baptiste all the morning. I had some work explaining how you threatened to fire me unless I took you for a drive. Brousseau's just left, and Morris has ordered the store-keeper's rig to drive over to you in an hour's time."

"Thanks, Connell," said Hilary.

"I guess you've made up your mind what you're going to do."

"I believe in the strategical offensive, Connell," said Hilary.

"I didn't get that," said Connell's voice.

"You will," said Hilary. "I'm much obliged. I'm coming over."

He reached the office just in time to see Morris emerge toward a buggy which was drawn up before the door. Morris looked plainly disconcerted to see him.

(Continued Next Week)

Bunny Monogram A



THIS initial is the beginning of a series consisting of the entire alphabet. You can transfer right from this paper to the article you want to embroider by using a sheet of carbon paper between. If you use the initial for little folks' garments by all means trace the bunny outline too, but if you want to mark linen for the grown-ups, then leave the bunny part off using the initial only. *Keep every initial* as you can then make any combination of letters you wish.

Additional Classified Advertising

CIVIL WAR envelopes with flags and designs, $1 to $5 paid; other envelopes bought, received before 1870. W. L. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Boiler and engine, saw mill, flour mill, feed mill, belting, pulleys and shafting, will sell at a price you can pay. Easy terms. Address LEWIS BEYEA, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT-SENSE—Valuable book (free) for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. Established 1869. LACEY & LACEY, 665 F. St., Washington, D. C.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

250 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES—printed postpaid $1.00. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PEACH TREES, $5.00 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

50,000,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Offered direct to growers at wholesale prices. Our Big Money Saving Catalog—Just off the press, fully describes and illustrates in a plain old-fashioned way all the best standard varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapevines, Asparagus, Flower Bulbs, etc. Full up-to-date Cultural directions makes it easy to grow Townsends Plants and make big money. A postal will bring it. E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS, 60 Vine St., Salisbury, Maryland.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CIGARS, TWISTS. Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.00; ten $1.75 ;tell kind wanted. Cigars $1.95 for 50. Satisfaction guaranteed; pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEETLEAF, Mellow: Aged smoking 15 pounds $1.65. Chewing $2.25. Pay when received. KENTUCKY FARMERS, Pryorsburg, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good, Sweet; Chewing, 3 pounds, 75c; 5, $1.00; 10, $1.75. Smoking, 3 pounds, 50c; 5, 75c; 10, $1.25. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 10 lbs. $1.50. Smoking 10 lbs. $1.00. UNITED FARMERS, Paducah, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet; EVA MACK, 15 Meehanie, Canton, N. Y.

LADIES' SILK AND WOOL Stockings $1.00 pair. 8½-10½. Black, Gunmetal, Atmosphere, Biege, Grey, Sandust. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

ART POTTERY—From Factory in Ohio. Vases, Bowls, Pitchers, Trays and small pieces in browns, blues and greens of indescribable shades. Any of these pieces would be treasured as gifts and for the same reason would add beauty to your own home. A Barrel of Slightly Damaged Manufacturer's Imperfections, shipped any address for $5.00. Good value. Write us for eards. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WANTED—Ginseng, Raw Furs. Muskrats $2.00. Weasels $1.75. Free bait, guide to shippers. STERNS FUR CO., New Brunswick, N. J.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

State Police Recover for Stolen Chickens

ABOUT a month ago the Service Bureau received a communication from one of our subscribers, stating that hunters had trespassed on his property and had shot some poultry and taken them away in an automobile. Fortunately our subscriber secured the license number of the car. On receipt of this letter we immediately forwarded the complaint to Major G. A. Warner, superintendent of the New York State Troopers, who in turn referred it to Stephen McGrath, commanding officer of Troop D at Oneida.

The following facts were reported to us, following a thorough investigation by the State Troopers. In this case the owner of the car did not shoot the poultry belonging to our subscriber, but had loaned the car to two young men. However, the owner of the car had helped to cook and eat the chickens so it was felt that he was, in part, responsible. The three men were arraigned before the Justice of Peace and found guilty. The two young men who shot the poultry were fined $5 each and the owner of the car was fined $10 and ordered to pay $5 to our subscriber for the loss of his chickens.

We print the experience of our subscriber for two reasons, first to show that it is not necessary to accept such thefts as a matter of course but that there is a way in which justice can be obtained. Our second reason is to point out the way in which the New York State Police cooperate in cases of this kind. It is, of course, necessary to give them some evidence to work on but give them the facts and it has been our experience that they will do everything in their power to arrest the offenders.

We Are Glad to Help

I WISH to thank you for your assistance in collecting my little bill as I received my check today.

I tried every way I could think of to get the man to pay but he did not even answer my letters but when you wrote to him we surely got response.

I surely believe that any one who will heed the warnings and accept the advice from your little farm paper can make a success of most any branch of farming that is practical in this section of the U. S. At any rate I assure you that I will always be a reader of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—C. C., *Pennsylvania*

Watch Out for This Chap

INFORMATION has been placed at disposal of the National Better Business Bureau by the Post Office Department which indicates a clever swindle by an itinerant operator. Its outstanding feature is its dependency upon classified advertising for success.

It is alleged that this scheme is perpetrated by an individual, who is reported to have used the following names: George Beach, Harry Labarre, Charles Lynn, E. G. Williams, John Burns and George Webber. He is reported to have advertised in Trumansburg, N. Y.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Berwick, Pa.; and St. Louis, Mo. It is also believed that he has advertised in other places and it is known that he has placed copy in several farm papers.

The scheme that Beach operates is simple, and from general information probably profitable. He writes to a newspaper or magazine asking that a small advertisement be inserted under "Business Opportunities" or a similar classification. This is to be printed in the orthodox type and inserted a limited number of times. Usually he encloses money to pay for the advertisement. Beach then rents a box in the local Post Office and calls for his mail once or twice a day. In the meantime he keeps under cover. He does not stay in any locality long so that he does not run the chance of being overtaken by any complaint. Evidently, he is content with a small profit and a small risk. In some instances he has cashed money orders by virtue of having a Post Office box.

He advertises farm produce of a seasonal nature and he inserts copy in the locality where the crop has been poor. He offers the products at bargain prices to insure quick response. In this manner he has advertised nuts, peaches, other fruits, Turkey eggs, Maple Syrup and apples. It is alleged that he has been doing this since 1921. We understand that Beach has also promoted dress and honey schemes in New York and Pennsylvania.

Beach has been described by several persons as white with brown hair and eyes. All claim that he is of medium height, is smooth-shaven, moderately well dressed and between 35 and 40.

It has been difficult to apprehend this man because he disappears before suspicion is aroused being content with the income received in a limited time. Publishers are urged to be on the alert for the scheme and to communicate immediately with the local Postmaster, the nearest Better Business Bureau or the National Bureau, should an attempt be made to further it through your columns.—NATIONAL BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU.

Promptness Appreciated

"On Thanksgiving Eve I received two drafts of $50.00 each on the North American Accident Insurance Company and forwarded by you. I appreciate them very much; also your nice letter. You certainly do as you agree by your subscribers.

"We would not want to be without the American Agriculturist in our home.

"As I understand my policies, the paying of this indemnity terminates the insurance on these policies. If so, I would like to renew mine. Will you kindly send me necessary application blanks or instructions in the matter.

"I have not fully recovered yet, but am thankful to be able to walk about the house and attend to my duties, and I am improving all the time."—LUELLA S. WERMUTH, *Cazenovia, N. Y., R. No. 3.*

* * *

"I am writing you to thank you for the prompt payment on my accident insurance policy.

"I feel very fortunate to hold an American Agriculturist policy, and don't think anyone can go wrong by taking out a policy in your company.

"I also find the paper, which I receive from the company very interesting.

"You have my best wishes for a very successful year."—G. E. METCALFE, *Union Bridge, Md.*

* * *

"I just recently received a check for $60.00 through you, from the North American Accident Insurance Company, in full payment of claim for automobile accident. I am still confined to the house, but will soon be around to help a little about the farm.

"I wish to thank you fellows for making it possible for us to receive this insurance, and I think the service rendered to your subscribers is wonderful. We will always have a good word for the 'good old American Agriculturist.' "—WILLIS E. STRYKER, *Belle Mead, N. J.*

Another School to Avoid

I would like information regarding the Research University, Washington, D. C. They have been circularizing the teachers in this locality during the past year. They calim to be accredited by 60 colleges, universities and state departments. I wrote them and asked them to name *one* college, university or state department accrediting them and they told me to stop procrastinating and sign on the dotted line. If they are O. K. I have several teachers desiring to take up their course. However, I feel that they are gyps and have advised against it.

WE immediately investigated this school and found that it enjoys a very poor reputation in Washington and is headed by a man named Louis W. Rapeer, who is at present under indictment charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud. Among the tangible misrepresentations called to the attention of the Grand Jury by the government were his claims that the school had been accredited by sixty colleges. We were unable to find out much about their courses but the evidence indicates them to be of little merit.

"Turken Fowl" Not Cross Between Turkey and Hen

I am enclosing some material mailed me by Mr. Z. T. Spencer of Santa Cruz. Are these ads all right or is this a fake?

OUR subscriber enclosed a description of three fowls which were offered for sale by Mr. Spencer. The fowls are the Araugana, which is claimed to be a rare South American variety laying blue eggs. The Spencer Turken fowl, Mr. Spencer advertises as a cross between a Rhode Island hen and a brown Holland Gobbler and the New English Exchequer Leghorns.

Our investigations show that Mr. Spencer is what might be termed a poultry fancier interested in new breeds and has a good reputation for honesty in his own country. However, we wish to point out that, following an investigation of the Spencer Turken fowls by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it was stated that this is not a cross between the domestic hen and the turkey but a distinct breed apparently identical with a breed which is to be found in the Balkan States.

At the same time so far as practical poultrymen are concerned, there are already plenty of breeds which have been developed to a point which makes them profitable and new or freak breeds should be of interest only to a poultry fancier.

Wants to Keep Road Private

THE private road that you do not wish to dedicate to the public may be kept private by any interruption in the continuous use that the public has had of it. The putting up of a high reading "Private Road" is a good suggestion. As a matter of strict law the highway authorities could not take this road without having worked it and assumed the responsibility of taking care of it. But even though you work the road yourself, the precaution you suggest is a wise one.

My wife and I will appreciate the weekly visits of *American Agriculturist* and appreciate very much what you have done for the taxpayers. I enjoy the writings of J. Van Wagenen, Mr. Eastman, the publisher and others whose articles appear from time to time.—C. S. D., N. Y.



Wood cutting tools

You can save a lot of time and energy in the job of getting in the winter wood supply if you have a few good tools of the right kind to use. In order to be sure you get the right kind go to your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store where you will find a selection of saws, axes and other things that will exactly suit your needs. Go there for extra buck saw blades, cross cut saw handles, filing clamps, vises, the different kinds of files that are especially made for saw sharpening and extra ax and maul handles.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

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Where It Is Always June

The Story of a Trip to the Islands of Bermuda

By E. R. EASTMAN

DURING December it was the privilege of Mrs. Eastman and myself to journey down across the seas to beautiful old Bermuda, the island country, where it is always the good old summer time, and where the flowers bloom



About one-half of the people of Bermuda are colored. They are intelligent, usually well educated, and especially friendly.

and the birds sing the whole year around. While there, and since our return, I have wished that every member of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST family could have the same privilege of leaving all of the hurry and bustle behind in this north land of snow and cold for a spell to take a real winter vacation in a warm country.

If you cannot go to Bermuda in person, perhaps you may be interested in a brief story of our impressions of these very wonderful islands.

We left New York City on Saturday, December 3, on the ship Fort Victoria, belonging to the Furness Line. We sailed down the bay filled with the shipping of the greatest harbor in the world, out past the Statue of Liberty, and then watched the shores of Jersey slowly fade from sight until finally the sea shut us in on every side.

After one leaves the shores of his own country for the first time and looks at the ocean rolling away to the horizon on every side of him, he will, especially if he is a rank "landlubber" like myself, be conscious for a little while of an indescribable feeling, a mixture of awe of the sea and loneliness and homesickness, which makes him heartily wish that he were back upon what the Irishman called "terra cotta" again.

But this feeling is soon replaced by interests in the new experiences, including the friendly fellow passengers, the fine ship and the excellent service. If the Furness Line and the good ship Fort Victoria are any sample of other ships, then the service that a passenger receives on the sea is much better than that which is obtained from employees on trains or in fact from most public servants anywhere else. Every employee on our ship with whom the passengers came in contact made it his special business to do all he could to see that the passengers were comfortable and that their every wish was gratified so far as possible. This service is rendered in such a way as to make one feel at home and a member of one large family. In fact, when a ship raises its anchor and sails away from the



A farmer spading an onion field in Bermuda in the middle of December.

land it has, for the time being, severed all past connections and its crew and passengers are of one family, eating and sleeping in the same great house and with many interests in common, which make for comradeship and friendliness.

Sunday was spent watching the rolling ocean, reading, listening to the ship's orchestra, and best of all (?) by at least some of the passengers, entertaining that pest of ocean travel, seasickness. Many claim that seasickness is a good remedy but as far as I am personally concerned, someone else can have my share of this particular "remedy"!

Bermuda is only 666 miles, or about 48 hours by ship, from New York, but to get there it is necessary to cross the Gulf Stream, that wonderful natural phenomenon, a great warm ocean river 150 miles wide which has

(Continued on Page 5)



The north side of Bermuda is bleak and rough, and as one stands on this lonesome shore and looks out to sea, he can imagine how Alexander Selkirk, the castaway, must have felt.

Amazing Bargains! in Fruits, Trees, Flowers



Our Big Golden Jubilee Catalog Tells All About Them You simply can't afford to miss the bargains described in this Catalog if you will have need of nursery products of any description this Spring. We are celebrating our 50th Anniversary this year by offering more and bigger bargains than ever before in our history.

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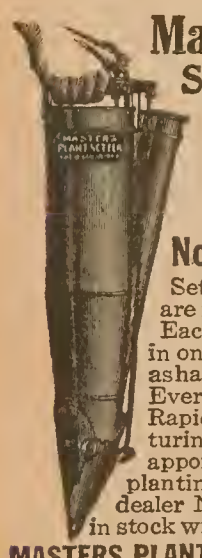


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Pruning Old Apple Trees

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

TODAY was a mild winter's day with no wind—mostly sunshine, with the temperature just above freezing. Even though it is the holidays between Christmas and New Years, I felt that I ought to make good use of such fine weather so I've been pruning apple trees in the old orchard. If we get all the pruning done that we ought to without hiring extra labor it will be necessary to improve every such day. And we must get the pruning done because it is the necessary first step in growing good fruit.



M. C. Burritt

Although we still have plenty of apples in the cellar and some in cold storage it is not too early to begin to think and plan for a good quality 1928 crop.

Pruning to Meet Competition

We shall doubtless need to grow the best possible in 1928, for the crop will certainly be larger than this year, the competition much more severe and only the best is likely to bring profitable prices. We must not fool ourselves, I said to myself, as I climbed around the big trees this afternoon, the situation has not changed since the glutted market of a year ago. 1927 was an exception. There are still too many bearing apple trees, in the United States, especially old trees—and if more than 50 per cent of them happen to bear a good crop next year we are probably in for glutted markets and low prices again ,and it will be hard to sell anything but the best. I can't grow any of these "best" apples on these old trees unless I thin out the trees, cut those remaining back severely and prune them carefully. So that's why I'm here in this apple tree. I feel better prepared for this job after having attended a pruning demonstration given by a representative of the College of Agriculture where I gained both information and incentive.

Why Trees Grow High

"How did this apple orchard ever get so high in the air anyway?", I asked myself as I stepped up off the top round of a 22 foot ladder on a big limb. It was easy to see why. The trees were planted only 35 feet apart each way and being vigorous growers —Baldwins and Kings—on good land, their branches soon interlocked. Then, seeking light, other branches shot up in the air. The shade below was so dense that the lower branches finally died and were cut off. Lateral growth was stopped and horizontal growth was the only growth possible for most of the trees. Fortunately the two varieties were more or less mixed in the orchard and many of the Kings, died of collar rot and canker which opened up spaces and let some of the Baldwins grow outward.

To Get Good Lower Growth

Observing the effect of these openings on certain trees, several years ago we began to cut out the diagonal rows and to let the light in, but it was almost too late as the trees are now nearly 60 years old. However, it is the only hope and each year we cut more trees leaving only the best trees which now have plenty of room. This is the necessary first step. But it should have been supplemented long before this by heavy heading back and thinning. They'll get plenty of it this year I vowed.

"What must I do to get good growth lower down in the tree?" I asked myself. Well, if the shade caused the lower branches to die, I must remove the shade if I want to get growth there again. But have I not done this by cutting out the nearby trees? Yes, partially, but the top of this tree is still shading the rest of it. Then it too must come out. Weak attempts have been made to do this before, but failed because they were not vigorous enough and not followed up. They will be this time, I promised myself as I let down a limb at least four inches in diameter where my saw went through it and which soared a full ten feet above the top of my ladder. But I must be careful not to expose the big limbs in the center of tree to the sun all day, so I leave a few of the smaller high branches for shade, to be cut out later when the tree fills in below. This second step in pruning an old orchard must be carefully done. I try to cut off upright limbs just above strong growing laterals. I also leave most of the suckers in the lower part of the tree together with all branches in the middle and lower part of the tree that promise good growth and filling in there.

Thin Out Side Branches

My tree now looks as if it had had a close pompadour, but I'm not through with it yet. The third step, which is thinning out the remaining side branches, is important. So with a shorter ladder I go around the outside of the tree thinning out many of the side branches. I cut good sized branches as well as the smaller ones so as to let in plenty of light as well as to insure better size. I have some job trimming out this brush, I said to myself, when I had finished and looked over what I had done. But I know from previous experience and from what I have seen in other orchards that I have done much to insure a quality crop next year.

The Best Tools for Pruning

Some one will ask about tools. I have tried almost everything, but for these old trees I like a good hand saw best. It must be sharp and have plenty of set, but it is sufficient and fastest to use of any tool.

In this old apple orchard, 50 to 60 years old, I have done and am doing three things. (1) Cutting out the poorest trees and those which are crowding better ones. (2) Heading back the tops severly—so that all fruit can be picked with a 20 or 22 foot ladder. (3) Thinning out the lower outside branches. The pruning of a 15 to 25 year old bearing apple orchard is somewhat different and that of a younger orchard very different. This job we will tackle on a convenient later day.

May every AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reader have a good New Year!—*Hilton, N. Y., Dec. 31.*

The inventory value of the farm and buildings should not be increased if the market value increases. The purpose of keeping an inventory is to show the net worth and the increase or decrease in net worth during the year year. If buildings are kept in good repair, it will be necessary to depreciate their value in the inventory. If an unusual amount of repair work in any one year, the inventory value of buildings may be increased.

The Farmer Treads the Boards

State-wide Dramatic Contest Will End During Farmers' Week at Cornell

By MARY EVA DUTHIE

NEW YORK rural folks are engaged in a new kind of contest. Everyone knows how, for years at the county fairs, individuals have exhibited their best farm or household stuff in competition with other folks in the county, but now comes a contest between communities. Rural communities from all parts of the state have entered a dramatics contest. It's not just a local affair with neighboring groups, but a state-wide contest with communities from the Hudson Valley to Chautauqua Lake and from the St. Lawrence to the Pennsylvania line, all striving for the honor of putting on the best amateur play in the state.

It all started back in 1919 when the Cornell Dramatic Club staged a little Country Theatre at the State Fair in Syracuse. The experiment went over with a bang! Crowds surged into the building! Here was something new in fair attractions!

Genesee County folks said: "Why can't we do that at the Batavia Fair? Let's have a contest and see which community in the county can put on the best play." So in 1920 the first county Little Country Theatre was started at the Genesee County Fair. That was just the beginning of this new kind of competition. Other counties took it up and in the year of our Lord, 1927, sixteen fairs had the Little Country Theatre as a feature on the midway.

Well, what of it? Outside of an interesting addition to the fair during that week, in the fall, what difference did it make?

Just this:—The home-talent play has always been a favorite form of entertainment in the country, but like the parlor and the hair-cloth sofa was reserved for special occasions. When a desperate effort was to be made to pay the mortgage on the parsonage or remodel the grange hall or there was some other pressing need for cash, the home-talent play was the sure-hit method used to get it. A play was a play and everybody turned out to see it and the contributions to the enterprise were painlessly extracted.



Age is no bar to participation in rural dramatics. The honors in "The Exile" as played by Lake Ridge Community were shared by a lady of seventy-three years and a nineteen year old boy.

The new Little Country Theatre movement added something to this time-honored means of raising money. The home-talent play is still as useful as ever in its old role, but rural people found that it's lots of fun to put on a play even if there isn't any mortgage to be paid. The actors meeting for rehearsals had a good time, which was reason enough for coming. People who had been as little neighborly as the cliff dwellers of Manhattan got acquainted and found they liked each other. Young and old working side by side on an equal basis soon discovered there were interests they had in common. In short, the old-time neighborliness began to come back.

Then it soon appeared that a play isn't just a play, but there are degrees of quality. There are some plays that are easier to act than others and not so apt to "go stale" before the final performance. In fact they seem to grow on you and the last performance is more enjoyable than the first. Right here is where, with no idea of uplifting anybody, communities began to enjoy better quality of entertainment than ever before. The old slap-stick rube stuff gave place to well written plays that are worth listening to.

Calls were sent to the Rural Social Organization Department of the State College of Agriculture for help with this activity which is of such great social

(Continued on Page 27)

Plan to Build a Hotbed

Early Garden Stuff Builds Health and Brings a Premium on the Market

THE construction of a hotbed is a comparatively simple task and although some time is required each spring to put it in shape and manage it, this time is well spent. A hotbed lengthens out the garden season considerably. It not only allows the owner to grow a few vegetables long before they could be matured outdoors, but by getting plants started so they can be transplanted at the very earliest moment, it is possible to mature the main crop much earlier. This is especially important where some garden stuff is sold as the early stuff always brings a premium.

A standard hotbed sash is three feet by six feet so the bed is made six feet wide and some multiple of three feet in length. The best location is a southern exposure protected by buildings or a fence and in soil either naturally drained or with tile drainage

The pit should be dug in the fall to a depth of about 30 inches. The pit is usually filled with leaves in the fall to prevent freezing. The hotbed can be constructed either of lumber or concrete, the latter material being more durable but also more time consuming to build.

Even where no start was made last fall it will still be possible to make a temporary hotbed by making a flat pile of horse manure and building a frame on it.

Chestnut or cypress are durable lumbers to use. The posts at the corners and every three or six feet along the sides are made of two by fours. One and a half inch boards are used for the sides which should extend to the bottom of the pit. The frame should extend about 18 inches above the ground on the north side and and about 12 inches above ground on the south side so there will be at least six inches of slope to the sash.

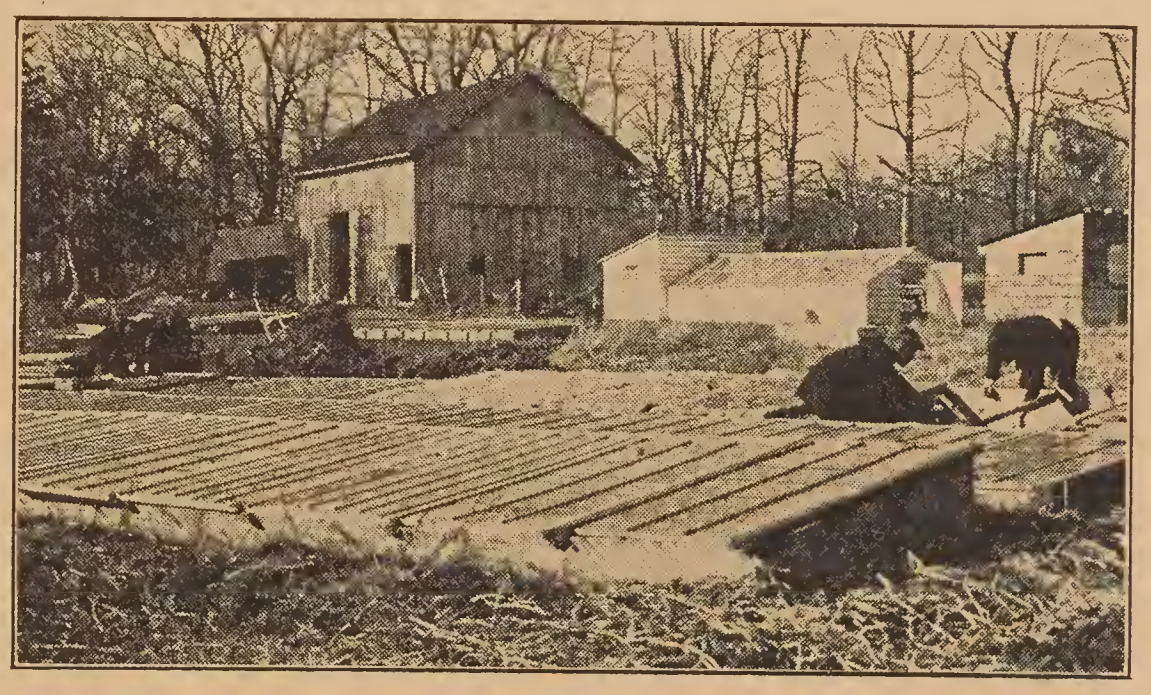
Every 37 inches a two by three inch crossbar is fitted across the frame from north to south for the sash to slide on.

Hotbeds are sometimes fitted with hot water or steam pipes for supplying heat. The commonest way to heat them is to use fresh horse manure. Manure where shavings are used for bedding does not ferment as well as where straw is used.

In January or February the manure is piled about five feet high and four feet wide. In three or four days it will begin to heat and is then forked over so that the manure that was on the outside of the first pile is on the inside of the second pile. Three or four days later the hotbed can be filled with a layer of manure from 12 to 24 inches deep tramped down well, especially at the sides and corners and covered with four to six inches of rich soil.

Within 24 hours the temperature in the bed should go to 100 degrees Fahrenheit and will then drop gradually. A thermometer should be used for determining temperatures accurately. Seeds can be planted when the temperature falls to 90 or 85 degrees Fahrenheit.

Where it is felt that it is inadvisable to go to the trouble and expense of building and using a hotbed, a cold frame can be used. This is similar to a hotbed except that no artificial heat is used. By using the sun's heat more efficiently and by protecting from frost, plants can be grown much earlier than in the open ground. A hotbed can also be used as a cold frame later in the season and in the fall can be used as a storage place for celery and other products.



These students at the New Jersey Short Course in Agriculture are learning how to manage hot beds and cold frames.

The proper management of a hotbed requires some experience but the only way to get the experience is to start. Watering requires considerable care in order to avoid damping off and a too succulent growth that will not stand transplanting. When water is added, the ground is soaked thoroughly, usually in the morning of a sunny day so the surface will dry off before night. It will then be unnecessary to water again for several days.

Ventilation, which is important, must be carefully regulated according to the temperature, and as plants

(Continued on Page 9)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 January 14, 1928 No. 2

Clean Up the Grafters

IS one cause of high taxes inefficiency and grafting on the part of officials in our local municipalities including villages, towns, counties and cities? Recent developments indicate the need of a thorough investigation and general housecleaning of local and municipal government.

The New York State comptroller, Morris S. Tremaine, announces that he has been making an intensive study into the affairs and accounts of 190 towns and smaller political subdivisions during 1927. Tremaine states that he found embezzlement, grafting, discrimination between taxpayers, falsification, destruction and lack of public records, illegal appropriations, over-drafting of appropriations, unauthorized refund of taxes, padded tax rolls, and manipulation of public contracts.

Here are enough charges to make any citizen uneasy. Mr. Tremaine stated further that shortages were found in the accounts of the tax collector and treasurer in a certain village in northwestern New York. Property was not properly described on the assessment roll. The collector marked his own tax of $26.10 paid and issued a receipt to himself although he did not pay the tax. In the 190 municipalities investigated, the tax portion and grants received by towns from the State during the year were over eleven times the amount received ten years ago.

In fairness it must be said that many of the troubles found by the comptroller were due to poor bookkeeping rather than to wilful fraud. But such inefficiencies in handling the public's money are hardly excusable.

At the same time that this report on upstate towns was issued, newspapers have been carrying many articles about grafting in connection with the sewers in the borough of Queens and Governor Smith has appointed a special officer to investigate and bring the offenders to justice. It is also claimed that the investigations of possible grafting should not be confined to Queens but rather should cover the whole city. Farmers will recall in this connection the recent deplorable condition in the New York City Health Department, when the Department of Health was proven honeycombed with graft. The New York grand jury has just returned three more indictments against milk grafters.

It is probably true also that stealing and other malfeasance in public office are not confined to the small towns or to New York City. Similar conditions can no doubt be found in many cities. In fact, in both city and country grafting and wrongdoing are not confined to any locality or to any one political party and it is no time for the "pot to be calling the kettle black." We have great faith in the honesty and efficiency of the majority of public officials, many of whom are poorly paid. Perhaps due to the prosperity of the nation as a whole, it seems to be a time of laxness and of actual stealing on the part of unscrupulous men in public office.

Let every honest public official look to his work to see that it is giving value received for the taxpayer's dollar, and let the taxpayer study every public official's work and every department of government, especially local government, to see that the work is necessary to the public welfare and that it is honestly and efficiently done. As long as citizens are indifferent, so long will dishonest men steal and graft from them.

Come To Albany

TUESDAY and Wednesday, January 17 and 18, will be red letter days for farmers and their organizations in Albany. Many of the leading farm organizations of the State will hold meetings of their entire bodies or of their boards of directors during the two days and the meetings will end Wednesday evening at 6:30 with the old fashioned farm supper at the Ten Eyck Hotel under the auspices of the New York State Agricultural Society.

This old time supper has become a noted agricultural event throughout the East. The food, the music and the entire setting take one back at least a hundred years into the old time customs of our farmer forefathers. Speakers this year include "Bob" Adams, the famous farmer poet of Cornell who will read his Rude Rural Rhymes, President Raymond A. Pearson of the Maryland Agricultural College, and Governor Alfred E. Smith.

Some of the farm organizations which will hold meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 17 and 18, are: the New York State Breeder's Association on the afternoon of January 17; the New York State Dairymens' Association on January 17; the New York State Jersey Cattle Club on the afternoon of January 18; the Eastern meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association on the afternoon of January 18; and the annual business meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society on the afternoon of January 18.

In addition to the regular purposes of these meetings, all of them coming together at this time early in the legislative session have the effect of impressing the officials of the State government with the fact that farming is still a leading and important occupation in the Empire. State. Plan now to attend these meetings and send in your reservation for the supper immediately to Mr. Charles Baldwin, Secretary, New York State Agricultural Society, care Dept. of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

For a Better Trespass Law

THE time has come for a better trespass law. One of the most annoying and irritating problems with which farmers have to deal is the present trespass situation. It amounts to something besides annoyance, too, for the combined loss to farmers each year totals many thousands of dollars. Fences are broken down, cattle are shot as they feed in the fields, crops are trampled, fruits and vegetables are stolen, and often when an owner remonstrates, he is jeered at. The situation can no longer be tolerated and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has determined to fight for a better trespass law. Will you help?

Preceding 1924 in New York State farmers were discouraged with the trespass situation and an effort was made to get a better law. The sporting interests put up a fight and as a result, in order to get anything at all, the farm people had to take a compromise. They accepted the compromise in good spirit, determined to give it a fair trial. It has had such a trial now for several years and there is only one thing the matter with this legislation.

IT WILL NOT WORK.

Think of it! What is there fair about obliging a farmer by law to post his property before the law will defend it? Turn about is fair play. Suppose the law required every city man to post his store or his merchandise or his home. How long would it be tolerated?

Another trouble with the trespass law is that the burden of proof is all on the farmer.

As a result of the hundreds of letters that we are constantly receiving on this subject, and our desire to right a wrong situation, we are going to the legislature this year for a better trespass law. Whether we can succeed or not will depend on the support we get from you and how badly you want it. How should the present law be amended? Bear in mind that it must be fair. There are many farmers who like to hunt and the majority of city sportsmen are gentlemen. It is only the minority that we must protect ourselves against.

Our thought is that the law should contain just two main provisions in addition to the penalties. First, farmers should not be required to post their farms. Second, any trespasser on land other than his own should have the written permission of the owner. Without this permission, he should be considered by the law to be a trespasser and the burden of proof should rest on him. We ought to have thousands of letters from you on this subject. Your Grange and other local farm meetings ought to pass resolutions; petitions ought to be circulated.

Are you interested enough to help us in this fight? If so, please get busy.

Eastman's Chestnut

OUR folks will remember my little story about Mr. Fred Freestone and old Interlaken memories which appeared in this corner a short time ago. At that time, I promised Fred a chance to "get even." This morning I got a letter from him stating that he would never hear the last of it for months to come and enclosing the story which is given below. Read it and weep:

The story Mr. Eastman told about the old Interlaken band has not only ruined my reputation as a musician but has stirred up many old memories. There was one incident that stands out prominently in my mind. Mr. Eastman was lecturer of Interlaken Grange at the time and had prepared an unusually fine program, and everything went along just right. There was a lady present from a Grange in Ontario County who was so much pleased with the program and with Ed's capable and genial way of presenting it that she invited him to visit her home Grange and make a speech. This was an opportunity Ed had long sought and he accepted with delight. She also said that she and her husband would be delighted to entertain him for supper and for the night.

The good Grange sister had prepared an elaborate dinner, and she was very much grieved when she noticed he was eating but very little and said: "Aren't you feeling well, Mr. Eastman?"

Ed said: "Oh, yes, I am fine, and really I apologize for eating so little of this fine dinner, but I just cannot make a good speech after eating a hearty meal." Ed was sacrificing a grand appetite to the shrine of oratory.

Well, the good sister had worked so hard cleaning the house for company and preparing the dinner that she was all used up and unable to attend the Grange meeting, so Ed and the husband went without her.

When the meeting was over and Ed had retired to his room, he overheard his hosts talking downstairs about the meeting. Finally she said:

"Well, John, how did the speaker get along? Did he make a good speech?"

John said: "Now, wife, I know I ought not to say this, for he seems to be a good fellow, but honestly, he might just as well of et."

News from the Publisher's Farm

I WISH to thank our subscribers for having been so patient with us during December while we were getting under way at our new plant in Poughkeepsie. Many unforeseen things occurred which delayed us in getting out our issues on time. I am writing this column on January 3rd and everything now is coming along fine at Poughkeepsie, and we hope that within a week we will again be back on our regular schedule. During the last five years we have given you the best that is in us and have tried steadily to improve the quality and substance of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This deep-rooted ambition led us to start our own printing plant in order that we could give you one of the best printed farm magazines in the country. We believe that as our machinery becomes adjusted and our skilled mechanics become accustomed to their jobs, our ambition will be fulfilled. Furthermore, we believe that the new 1928 model of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will more than repay you in satisfaction for any slight inconvenience that we have put you to during the last month.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

* * *

LOOKING back over my farm experiences for the year 1927, I find that several things stand out which may be of interest to you. We sold 12 bulls and eight heifers to the following people for $2,873.62.

Mr. William M. Dickerson, Thompson Ridge, N. Y.
Mr. G. Lifgren, Bovina Center, N. Y.
Mr. Paul J. Wurst, Holland, N. Y.
Mr. T. F. Kalteux, Cherry Valley, N. Y.
Mr. Fred H. Daub, Cochecton Center, N. Y.
Mr. T. P. Breese, Elmira, N. Y.
Mr. H. H. Willcox, Earlville, N. Y.
Mr. Herman Schier, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
Mr. Olaf Mathieson, Salus Farm, Winterton, N. Y.
Mr. C. F. Archer, Jefferson Valley, N. Y.
Mr. D. P. Churchill, Comstock, N. Y.
Mr. Glenn C. Barber, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Maude Dwight, S. Otaelie, N. Y.
Mrs. Winifred Harris, Morris, N. Y.
Mr. Charles Salspaugh, Schoharie, N. Y.
Mr. Bert Bennett, Hornell, N. Y.
Mr. C. W. Currier, Westtown, N. Y.
Mr. J. C. Reagan, Tully, N. Y.
Mr. Wm. L. Blinn, Candor, N. Y.
Mr. E. L. Churchill, Clyde, N. Y.

In 1926, we sold 13 bulls and eight heifers and received $2,289.54. This comparison shows that in 1927 we received on an average $35. more for each animal than we did in 1926.

This increase that we received in 1927 over 1926, is fairly indicative of what was going on all over the country. I believe that in 1928 we will receive even more money for our purebred cattle than we did in 1927, and those of us who have "stuck" at it during the lean hard years since 1920 will be repaid for their time and effort. There is undoubtedly a tremendous shortage of young stock throughout the East, and I know it will pay all of us to raise every good heifer born on our farm.

The price that we received for our milk in 1927 was considerably more than in 1926, and I see no reason why this higher price should not continue for 1928.

To sum up, I believe that the dairyman faces one of the best years that he has had since 1920.

* * *

The profits on my farm will not be what they should be, due to the fact that in order to get good hired men, we were forced to pay considerably higher wages during 1927 than we did in 1926. Our apple crop brought us in about the same amount of money as it did the year before, notwithstanding that we had many less Baldwins for sale.

It is too early to say what our poultry plant will do, as it has only been in operation for six months. I have been considerably encouraged by the inquiries for young cockerels, and we will have no trouble in selling all that we have on hand.

For the first time since I have been farming, our potato crop was a complete failure. We planted only three acres, but unfortunately they were located in our young apple orchard. The green aphis on the apple leaves seemed also to attack our potatoes, with the consequence that the leaves dried up and the crop was a failure.

It is too early to tell whether our seed corn will germinate. I have given up trying to decide by looking at an ear of corn whether it will germinate or not. The best way to tell is to send it to Cornell and let them test it properly.

On the whole, 1927 was a pretty good year for me on the farm, and I sincerely hope that 1928 will be as good or better for all of my fellow farmers.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

(Continued from Page 1)

influenced the history of much of the civilized world by warming and changing its climate. As soon as we approached the Gulf Stream the weather became much warmer and when we awoke on Monday the warm summer sun was shining and on the distant horizon there loomed a haze. Someone shouted, "Land! Land!", and we were told that it was Bermuda.

It is difficult to imagine a land so near to America that is so utterly different. I constantly had the feeling during my entire stay of stepping back 50 or a 100 years into the pages of history and into the times of our fathers. Think of it. Perhaps a majority of the people of Bermuda, many of them high school graduates and well educated, have never seen an automobile, street car, train or railroad, or a snowflake! I suppose that one would, in time, miss some of these modern contraptions which are forbidden by law in Bermuda, but you can have no idea how beautiful it is for one who is tired as we were to live for a time in a country where there are no automobiles or trains, where no one is in any particular hurry to go anywhere and where one never has to bundle up every time he sticks his nose outdoors. The only transportation is by carriage, bicycles, and last and best of all, by "Shank's mare." I shall always remember the pleasant walks that the "Mrs." and I took through the beautiful by-paths and shady lanes of old Bermuda, lanes where you could lie on the green grass in the warm sunshine in the middle of December, pull your hat over your eyes, and as you listen to the hum of insect life and the birds, imagine that the years had rolled away and that you were a boy again on a June day on the old home farm of long ago.

Tom Moore, the great Irish poet, who lived for a time in Bermuda, expressed this same thought when he wrote:

'Twas thus in the shade of the Calabash Tree,
When my limbs were at rest and my spirit was free
The glow of the grape and the dreams of the day....
Set the magical springs of my fancy in play.

If you want to tantalize yourself, listen to the howling of the January winds, watch the snow of this north land of ours pile up, and then think that only just a few hundred miles away in Bermuda the warm sun is shining, the air is scented with flowers, the birds are singing, and men are going whistling about their work in their shirt sleeves. I went in swimming in the ocean on December 12.

There are about a hundred of the Bermuda Islands in the group but many of them are small and of no account and the whole area is only a little over 12,000 acres, or about 19 square miles. The Bermudas have had a very interesting and wonderful history closely associated with our own country. The islands were discovered by Juan de Bermudez, a Spaniard, about 1515.

The Story of the "Three Kings"

Standing on the north shore of the island, which is very rough and rocky, and looking out across the endless sea, I could not help but recall the story of Robinson Crusoe and the true story of Alexander Selkirk, who, you will remember, spent several lonesome years alone on one of the South Sea Islands. Strange to say, when I came to read about the story of Bermuda, I found a story of an experience similar to Selkirk's—the "Story of the Three Kings" which is worth re-telling.

In quaint old St. George's Town, where we stayed on our visit, there is a beautiful public garden and within this garden there is a stone on which is the following inscription:

Near this Spot
was interred in the year 1610
The Heart of the Heroic Admiral
SIR GEORGE SOMERS, Kt.,
who nobly sacrificed his life
to carry succour
to the infant and suffering Plantation
now
the State of Virginia.
To preserve his fame to future ages,
Near the scene of his Memorable
Shipwreck of 1609.
The Governor and Commander-in-Chief
of this Colony for the time being,
Caused this Tablet to be erected,
1876.

Somers sailed from England in 1609 on the ship "Sea Venture" which was part of an expedition to carry reinforcements and aid to the new American colony at Jamestown. On the way a great storm arose. The ships became separated and lost and the "Sea Venture" after great hardship finally was wrecked on uninhabited Bermuda. After a nine months' stay, new boats were made and all but three of the crew—who deserted the Somers force and elected to stay on the island—set sail for Jamestown. They reached Jamestown in May, 1610, and found the little colony on the verge of starvation. The provisions which they brought saved the colonists until the arrival a short time later of another large expedition of aid from England, whereupon Sir George Somers vol-

(Continued on Page 20)



Old St. Georges, Bermuda, founded 1612; one of the oldest towns in the New World. Some of the little white coral houses and stores are nearly three hundred years old.



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Killing Quack Grass

How A.A. Readers Solve This Trying Problem

IT is absolutely impossible to raise a crop of quack and a crop of anything else on the samc ground at the samc time.

A baby quack grass is a very innocent looking little chap. Dig him up when a week old and you will find a bunch of fibrous roots going straight down into the groun When three weeks old, he has two horns, one on either sidc, pointed down to attain his native level of three and one-half to four inches below the surface of the ground. The growth of the plant is now rapid, with joints in the root stems at intervals of from four to scven inches from which green blades spring up and a bundle of fibrous roots go down into the ground from 18 to 26 inches. When these root stems have attained a growth of from 24 to 30 inches, root stems start out from both sides of every joint and soon thc ground is a net work of root stems with fibrous roots going straight down into thc ground absorbing moisturc and plant food and choking whatever crop may be on the ground.

How to Get Rid of It

If you have a field from which you have cut a crop of hay this season that consisted more or less of quack, that you wish to plant next season, by all means plow it this fall, and not over five inches deep, turn it as flat as you can and Jack Frost will do it a lot of good during the winter.

In the spring, gct onto it with a double cutaway disk harrow, go round it or work it off in lands as you choosc, then diagonal it both ways. Now you should be able to horse rake it and get a lot of roots off the field, dry them out, use for bcdding or compost, go over it three times more, horse rake again, put the spring tooth harrow onto it and fit it, plant it to corn or potatoes or sow it to small grain. If seed and soil are good and weather favorable, you can bank on getting a fine crop, free of quack. The writer handlcd a field just that way and got a yield of 65 bushels of barley and oats pcr acre.

Corn stubble, quacky or not, get the double cutaway on to it as soon in the spring as it is dry enough to disk. It will turn the corn stubble out the first time over, if it is not quacky. Go over it not less than four times. The soil will be as fine as a pan of meal and the stubble chewed up. Now plow as deep as you like. It will plow 30% faster and 50% easier than it would if it had not been disked. You have only a thin slice of furrow to finish which will be easily and quickly done. The corn stubble and fine dirt are in the bottom of the furrow and you have a *root* bed which is fully as important as a seed bed. Sow it to spring wheat or barley, oats and peas. Thc writer has seen a field fitted this way that threshed out 102½ bushels of barley, oats and peas per acre.

Barley and Oat Stubble

In 1896, the man in charge of the farm took a fine crop of oats off a four acre field. He saw there was a little wild mustard and some small rag weed, in the bundles. As soon as he had the crop off, he took an old fashioned two horse wheeled cultivator and gave the field the once over. He killed every green weed and started every ripe seed growing. He let it lay a week, then seeing the charlock had started to grow, he gave it another cultivation with the old timer. It looked so good to him that he cultivated it in all four times before plowing for wheat. Thc fine loose dirt held the moisture and it plowed up in fine condition. He sowed it to gold coin wheat that yielded 54 bushels per acre. A cutaway would have done the work better and easier.

Top Dressing Grass Land

If you want weed free land, use the disk ahead of the plow on all stubble. It will save time, power and labor and insure a far better yield of hay and grain. Manure should never be plowed under, but go to the hay land every day, via the spreader line during early fall, winter and spring. Summer manure should go to the pasture land and do its *leaching* there.

O. H. TITUS, *Jamesville, N. Y.*

Cultivation Does the Trick

AS we have tried similar methods of killing quack grass as you describe on page 328, there are some things I might state that might be of value.

We have failed and have succeeded. You will fail if wet weather prevents harrowing at the proper time which is every four days instead of once a week. Raking and burning quack roots is waste of time as far as eradication is concerned except to have the harrow work properly. A sharp disc harrow is better than spring tooth if land is not too stony.

We have found that the best time to eradicate quack is following a very well cultivated corn crop. It is best to use disc teeth on cultivator next to the row. The roots will be much shorter than on newly plowed sod.

Plowing cuts the roots as they lay horizontally and turns them on the opposite furrow at an angle of about 45 degrees. A spring tooth cannot get hold of them to pull them out. A second plowing would probably help more than many harrowings.

The least work we have ever done and had good success was to plow a small piece of heavy quack sod planting it next day, about June 10th, to sowed corn harrowing to cover the corn as roots were very thick. This resulted in an almost clean field.—L. M. VAN DUZEE.

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WALKING, working, wading cannot wet your feet when you wear the right kind of Goodrich Hi-Press Rubber Footwear.

Of course, any kind of rubber gives you the protection when it is new. But you keep right on getting protection from Goodrich Footwear, because it is made with rubber *toughened by pressure* at the time it is cured.

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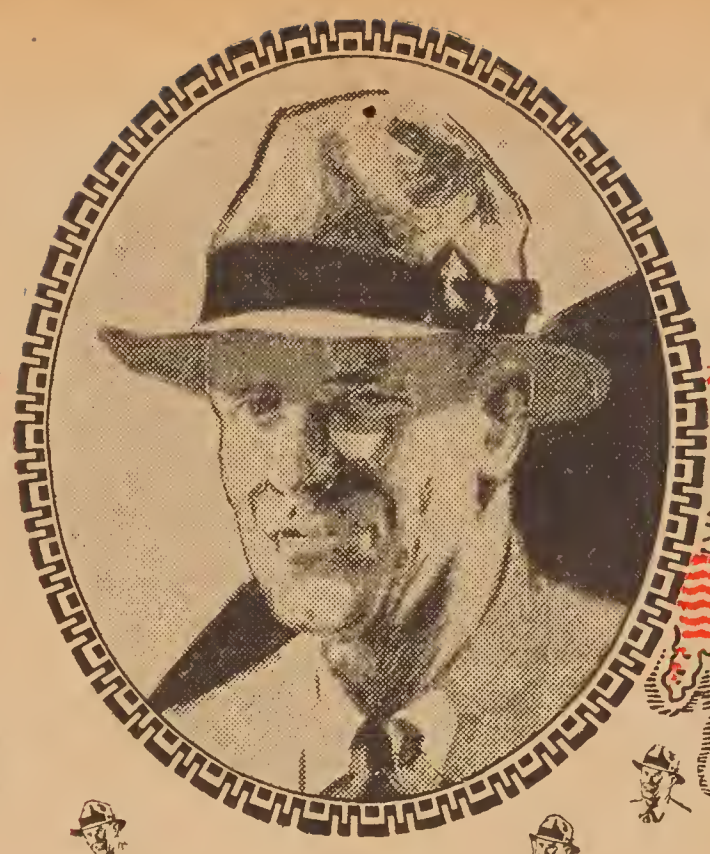
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You can get these "extra bushels" by using the *right kind* of fertilizer. That isn't all. With the *right kind* of fertilizer you get crops of better *quality*—and that means higher prices.

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If these are the facts, why take chances with the kind of fertilizer you use?

Successful farmers don't. They put their faith in Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. They know they can depend on these fertilizers because they are *Swift's*. They know the Swift name on any product means something—that for more than 50 years it has meant the best product of its kind.

And the farmer who is wise saves money by using Swift's *high analysis* fertilizers. He knows they give him his plant food at a lower cost because of the saving on bagging, labor, freight and hauling.

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See the A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent) *now*. He knows good fertilizer practice in your locality. He has established a necessary business and performs an important service for your community. He can help you select the *kind* and *amount* of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to make you the most profit. Look for his sign.

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Follow the advice of your Experiment Station It is based on the results of years of careful study and field tests. Swift & Company's staff of fertilizer experts, adding their own knowledge to these results, have worked out recommendations for the profitable use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. Ask your A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent) for these recommendations—the kind and amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to use on your soil.

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Winter Is a Time *for* Planning

THE NEW YEAR lies ahead. Snow glistens like a blanket on the fields, and underneath lie the secrets of next summer's harvests. In the spring Nature will wake the life in the soil, but man will *direct* it.

The American farmer is always improving the things he has done. He goes on compounding farm science and knowledge, motive power and mechanical equipment. The more he works with his brains, intelligently, the less he toils with his hands. His own muscle power is as limited as it was in Adam's time and the hand work of his hired hands is very, very costly. He puts the burden onto machines—*broad-capacity, fast-working, cost-reducing, profit-making equipment and power.* He is abreast with the best of men and he competes with the world. *He forces the issue in farming and profit comes his way.*

* * * *

THERE is plenty of work for winter on the farm but there is also time for leisure, and for enjoyment of the many good things our civilization provides. And for planning, too. As you sit by the fire, take stock of your equipment and power. Changes have been coming fast of late years. Labor-saving methods and machines are giving wonderful advantages into the hands of the forward-looking farmer—advantages of *capacity* and *profit*. The old reliable McCormick-Deering lines are listed here for your convenience, *and among them are many recent developments.* More than ever it is a certainty that "Good Equipment Makes a Good Farmer Better."

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Making Melons Move

By PAUL WORK

THE muskmelon is certainly a queen among the vegetables. It is a masterpiece of the gardeners art. Juiciness, sugar, flavor, texture, these are the four conspirators that induce the quality so seductive to the palate—and oh what a disappointment when their conspiracy fails.



Paul Work

I. L. Dickinson of Niagara County is a past master in growing melon masterpieces. He plants ten or twelve acres each year and he makes the price—four dollars a bushel, straight through the season. He gets the size and the quality and the world wants them. He does not have to advertise. The world comes after them.

Mr. Dickinson's seed is a curious mixture. It represents crossing of Bender, Persian and Chilean. The stock has not yet been bred down to a pure line, but it delivers the melons—large ones, longer than wide, somewhat pointed, very heavy, thick-fleshed and delicious. Weights of fifteen to eighteen pounds are not uncommon. Four good ones fill a bushel basket.

Growing the Plants

Preparation for the crop is made over a year in advance when a compost pile is prepared for plant-growing. Two parts of soil are combined with one part of manure and the mixture is turned two or three times to insure even blending. Seed is sowed in the greenhouse about May 5 using three inch veneer dirt bands. Each receives six seeds and the plants are thinned to three before time for field setting, about Decoration Day. A great deal of care and skill is required in plant growing. There must be vigorous but not too rapid growth and the heating, watering and ventilation must be well managed to avoid damping-off. If plants grow too fast they are soft and leggy and do not transplant well. Plants well grown are worth $50 to $75 a thousand and some are sold at such prices.

The same land is used year after year and the principal humus crop is weeds. A home mixed fertilizer is used at the rate of seven to eight hundred pounds per acre. A good yield is half a bushel per hill, though this is not reached as an average. Hills are five by seven feet apart.

Buffalo hotels and restaurants take quite a share of Mr. Dickinson's crop. Before he began growing melons he went to see some of the stewards and they were interested. Now practically everything is sold before it leaves the farm. Seconds are disposed of at half price and quite a heavy trade comes to the barn-floor to buy. There is no roadside stand—only a blackboard sign with the one word "MELONS", but there is no trouble disposing of the product.

* * *

Squash Varieties

EVERYBODY knows the Hubbard squash but there are other good ones. We recently tried five samples of as many varieties and they bridged a long gap in quality. They were all little ones—a mature "Summer Straight Neck" was the starting point. This is like the Crookneck but.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

With the Radio Man



Directions for Soldering Radio Terminals

CLEAN thoroughly the wires or parts to be joined by scraping or sand-papering until they are shiny *all over*. Twist wires together so that strain will not come upon the solder. Apply just a speck of soldering flux.

Next have a good *hot* iron, thoroughly tinned. It is impossible to solder with either a cool iron or a dirty one. To tin it, after it is heated, file it on all sides, applying some rosin-core solder or plain solder and flux and file the solder down until the tip is shiny.

Then hold the iron on the joint, with a little extra solder to help conduct the heat to the wires. The actual solder should not be melted by the iron but by the wires themselves, heated by the iron to the point at which they will melt the solder. When it flows smoothly, take the iron away and do not touch it until cool. A good joint is dull and smooth—not shiny and full of little points of solder stick-out. Be careful not to use too much flux, as any flux causes some corrosion in time, unless thoroughly burned away at the time of soldering. Never allow an iron to get red-hot, as you'll have to "tin" it all over again.—*Brainerd Foote.*

Making Dials Read the Same

Could you tell me how to make the dials of my set all read the same. I find that with different aerials the left hand dial is changed, but the others stay the same. It is a five tube set with three dials.

FIRST of all, open the lid and note whether the dials all read "0" when the variable condensers are at zero capacity. This is when the movable plates are entirely clear of the fixed set of plates. The middle and third dials should now agree, unless the condensers or coils are not properly matched. As for the left hand dial, if the dial setting is much lower than that of the others you are either using too big an aerial or the primary coil of that transformer is too large. If the aerial is large a condenser connected between set and aerial would help matters and the capacity should be about .00025 mfds. Making them agree would be a job for a radio expert otherwise, for he would have to change the number of turns of wire on the coils where necessary.

* * *

I can never get any stations below about 30 degrees on my dials. There must be stations there as those I hear at 30 degrees are listed on around 240 meters. What might be wrong?

PROBABLY you should insert a .00025 mfds. fixed condenser between the aerial lead-in and the aerial binding post. It is not impossible that the condensers, or at least one of them becomes shorted by the plates touching when you go below 30, or that the connection between the rotary plates and the frame of the condenser opens up.

ATWATER KENT RADIO

Always first on the farm

—*now more than ever*

ONE person hears it in another's home. That's the way the reputation of Atwater Kent Radio has spread. So, on the farms and in the towns as well as in the cities, it is far and away the leading make.

The consistent, trouble-free performance of Atwater Kent Radio has caused more than a million families to buy it. This universal buying makes possible the economies of careful mass production. Now these economies come back to you in the form of lower prices for 1928.

It's the story of the automobile over again. Now you can have a good car without paying a fortune for it. Now you can have the radio that everybody wants—the radio others are compared with—reliable, durable, beautiful, Atwater Kent Radio—every model again improved—at a price that would seem incredible if you didn't know the reason.

ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
4769 Wissahickon Avenue *A. Atwater Kent, President* Philadelphia, Pa.



MODEL E RADIO SPEAKER. New method of cone suspension, found in no other speaker, makes certain the faithful reproduction of the entire range of musical tones. An extraordinary speaker. Hear it! $24

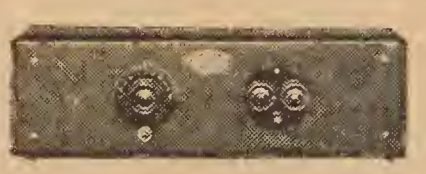
SCORES of stations are broadcasting programs of special value to farm families. Any number of farmers have told us that a single weather forecast or market report actually saved them more money than they paid for their Atwater Kent set. You get not only up-to-the-minute information which can be turned into cash, but unlimited entertainment and amusement as well. Make sure of your share—with reliable Atwater Kent Radio—the kind that works and keeps on working—at the nearest Atwater Kent dealer's—NOW.

Prices slightly higher from the Rockies West

ONE Dial Receivers licensed under U. S. Patent 1,014,002



MODEL 35, a powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver with shielded cabinet, finished in two tones of brown crystalline. Ideal for a small table, window sill or bookshelf. Without accessories. $49



MODEL 30, a powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver. The mahogany cabinet of unobtrusive beauty is the type that many people prefer. Without accessories. $65



MODEL 33, a very powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver with solid mahogany cabinet. Unusually effective where distance-getting is essential or inside antenna is necessary. Simple antenna adjustment device assures remarkable selectivity. Without accessories. $75

Atwater Kent Radio Hour every Sunday night on 23 associated stations

Plan To Build a Hotbed

(Continued from Page 3)

for setting out get some size, ventilation is gradually increased so the plants will become hardened. Straw mats are frequently used for protection on cold nights.

It is quite probable that the expense and time required to make and manage a hotbed is not justified on all farms. Where it isn't, a cold frame or two will fit in nicely. We are convinced that many farms, not supplied with hotbeds, could profitably have one. This is especially true of farms that operate roadside stands.

There are many sources of information about building and managing them. Extension Circular 76 of the Pennsylvania State College, "The Family Vegetable Garden"; Extension Bulletin 25, "Vegetable Gardening" published by the New Hampshire College; Extension Bulletins 42 and 51 of the New Jersey State College and Bulletin E 74 of the New York State College are only a few that may be had for the asking. Why not secure one and plan for a hotbed?

With the A. A. Vegetable Grower

(Continued from Page 8)

lacks the awkward curve. Naturally it was very poor picking. Then came the Fordhook which was not much better. The next was Delicata, a green and white variegated fellow, not to be confused with Delicious, which is a thick-meated winter squash of the same general class as Hubbard. Then came Table Queen which is a dark green squash with rich yellow flesh about three-quarters of an inch thick. The shape is similar to Fordhook, with deep ribs. The quality is very good and this variety has won considerable popularity in the middle west. It is also known as Des Moines. The last and best came in the garden as a novelty and was greeted with the usual skeptism. It is about six inches long, nearly three inches in diameter and is mottled with green and white a good deal like Delicata. But the best is inside. The color is rich orange, the texture is smooth and the flavor is by all odds the best in the class. Try it next year.—PAUL WORK.



Barn-feeding ...need not rob you of Milk Profits/

Here's help for your cows —when help is demanded

When such cow ailments as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., threaten your profits, use Kow-Kare, as shown on each can. For thirty years this great regulator and remedy has been saving money for cow owners—bringing ailing cows promptly back to health. No dairy barn should be without this famous home remedy for disorders of milk cows. Thousands of dairymen find it the most dependable aid to cow health and profits.

This winter you can say good-bye to many of the production losses you've faced year after year. Kow-Kare will change these losses into profits for you. When you pay for your first can of Kow-Kare you can depend upon getting back two or three times this cost out of the milk pail.

The difference will be not so much in what you feed as in what happens after it is consumed. Few cows can assimilate and turn into milk all the dry rich feed they consume—without systematic conditioning. Kow-Kare keeps the digestion and milk-producing organs responsive. Heavy feeding is made safe—and profitable.

Feed a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare with the grain one or two weeks each month. Note the fuller milk pails, the better looking cows, the improved appetites. This conditioning costs only a few cents per month per cow. It's the biggest *little* investment you ever made. Try it on all your cows this winter.

When Cows Freshen

be sure to feed a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare in the feedings for two or three weeks before and after. You will call it the best health insurance you ever paid for. A better calf, a cow free from disorders so often arising at calving is worth spending many times what Kow-Kare will cost you.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists have Kow-Kare. Large size $1.25; 6 cans $6.25; Small size 65c. If your dealer is not supplied we will mail, postpaid. Write for book, "More Milk from the Cows You Have."

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont



KOW-KARE
Regulates and Conditions

Home-Mix Your Own COMPLETE MINERAL
With Kow-Kare you can easily mix your own complete mineral at a surprisingly low cost—a mixture of recognized conditioning value. Simply mix 30 lbs. salt, 30 lbs. finely-ground limestone, 30 lbs. steamed bone meal and four cans (large) Kow-Kare. For well under $6 per hundred you will have an unbeatable mineral. Use 80 lbs. of this mixture to a ton of grain.

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MEDICATED-TEAT-DILATORS



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Made of an absorbent texture capable of carrying the Medicated Ointment into the teat canal to the seat of the trouble. **They heal the teat and keep it open.**

Three doz. Dilators, sterilized and packed in jar of Medicated Ointment, $1.00. Sold by dealers or mailed postpaid.

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Can the East Grow Beef?

Cheap Land and Good Markets are Favorable

LET'S take a well managed farm in Iowa in the corn belt with land at $250 to $300 per acre. They raise good crops of corn, "they know how," they buy their feeders because their land is too high in price to produce them; they feed them their own grown corn, buy either cottonseed or oil meal, feed their own roughages.

Interest and taxes figure nearly 10% or $25.00 to $30.00 per acre per year.

Let's take another farm in New York State off the state highway that can be bought for the interest and tax charge per acre in Iowa. Just as many bushels of corn will grow on an acre in one district as in the other. Better pasturage by far is found in the east ;winters are a little more severe in the east, entailing more feed cost during the cold weather.

East Has Better Pastures

However, this is largely offset by less summer feeding with the better pastures. Feeders should be produced on the home farm. So purchased they should grow into market size and quality in 30 to 60 days less time through loss in thrift and gain brought about by the driving and shipping to market.

Proximity to market is another strong feature that will weigh heavily in favor of the Eastern producer once he gets his market educated to the quality of really choice young beef, home fattened and marketed.

This takes time but the market already existing is ready to pay, for good beef ,a living profit over cost of production on a well managed farm.

We have worked out some rations that will produce beef for 10% to 20% less than the standard corn belt ration of corn and oil meal, and we firmly believe that if many farmers located some distance back from the cream and milk route will find a real chance to make money off their pastures with much less labor than with dairy cows.

Beef Production Will Help Milk Market

And if 25% of the farmers now producing milk sold on a sadly over supplied market would stop and produce beef, they would make a profit easier than with the dairy, and the balance of the dairymen would then have a market that would pay them a living wage.

There is a way out of the present milk muddle, but it is not through fighting one faction against the other.

If 50% of the farmers now producing milk would climinate the "boarder" cows, beef them; not sell them to some other dairyman; if they would use high grade, pure bred bulls and raise their young stock to 100% of their nature efficiency through liberal feeding, and if they would feed the herd properly grown roughages and carefully balanced rations properly fortified with the minerals, then the 50% will produce sufficient milk to supply the present market.

Let them do these things on the best and most favorably located farms; let the balance of the farmers turn to beef and prosperity will shine on the east as in days of yore.

But for the jam in the milk situation of the east today we would be streets ahead of the western farmers today.

We would not and are not asking government aid in marketing our crops or in supporting our broken down banks. We would have a smile a mile wide and inches deep—in fact be "sitting pretty."

Beef Possibilities Need Study

Let's look into this beef situation, and give it a lot of serious thought.

Let's use common sense, and view the phases of it carefully. If we try, let's start right with good stock, feed and care for them right, and market them to the best advantage.

Do not steer a lot of dairy bull calves and think you are producing high grade steers. Do not fatten a lot of "canner" dairy cows. Do not buy a lot of high priced corn meal if there is something else equally efficient and costing less.

Let's keep our feet on the ground, and work out a better way.—*By* P. R. PARK.

State Dairymen To Have Big Program

THE New York State Dairymen's Association has this year prepared a program for its annual meeting, to be held in Albany on January 17, worth the time and attention of every dairyman. One of the important speakers is Hon. Peter G. Ten Eyck who will make recommendations to the Association on the marketing of milk in the State through a proper type of producers' association.

Dr. Paul V. Brooks, who is State Deputy Commissioner of Health, will discuss proposed changes in the new sanitary code which requires that all milk sold in the State shall be either from tubercuin tested cows or else pasteurized. There will be a discussion on this code open to all dairymen during the meeting.

Teaching to Lead is Time Well Spent

NOTHING is more injurious to ones good disposition than attempting to lead a cow or yearling that had never been taught the meaning of the lead rope. How often have we seen in the ring or otherwise well shown individual lessen its favor with the judge because of a fit of balkiness or unruliness when the attendant attempted to move the

(Continued on Opposite Page)



A nice bunch of Herefords on pasture



Let gravity do it!

Don't *break* your back and arms pitching and lifting out silage. Do it the easy Unadilla way. For the air-tight, water-tight door gives continuous opening at the level of the silage so you simply *push* the silage out. Gravity does the *work*.

Door fasteners form a safe permanent ladder. Doors can't freeze. Hoops easily adjusted. Write *Today* for big catalog and discounts on *early* orders. Time payments if wanted.

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Lifetime Satisfaction

MADE of copper-content Rossmetal galvanized. No shrinkage or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind. No freeze troubles. Send for remarkable booklet—"What Users Say."



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STANCHIONS, *Horse Barn Equipment*

Stalls, Pens, Water Bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, Feed Trucks.

Hay Carriers, Hay Forks, Hay Track, and supplies.

Rochester Barn Equipment Co.
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BULL CALVES

Fishkill Hengerveld Lake Cedar
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Born June 3, 1927

For Pedigrees, prices, terms, etc. write

FISHKILL FARMS

HENRY MORGENHTHAU, Jr., Owner
461 Fourth Avenue New York

(Continued from Page 10)

animal. Whether in the ring or out, the unruliness not only wears on the man at the halter, but the excitement has an injurious effect on the nervous temperament of the highly-bred dairy cow. The reaction is shown at the pail.

Much of this trouble can be overcome during calfhood. A few hours in the barn on a rainy day, an occasional hour or two after supper, or at any other time when available, spent in teaching the young animal to lead is time well invested. If there is a boy or girl in the family with a liking for stock let them take the responsibility. The experience is good for both.

Halter breaking should be one of the accepted duties in the management of the herd. It requires a considerable amount of patience, sticktoitiveness, and kindness, but in return it saves a lot of aggravation in later years.—H. W. B.

Larson New Director of Dairy Council

ON January 1, Dr. C. W. Larson, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, resigned his position to become Director of the National Dairy Council.

Dr. Larson has been Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry since July 1, 1924 and under his efficient direction, the dairy research work by the Department was materially strengthened and enlarged, such research including studies in breeding of productive cows, in farm and factory production and processing of milk and milk products and especially in nutritional values of dairy products.

It is hard to estimate the great service that men like Larson and other scientists have rendered to the dairy industry by showing the general public the great food values of milk and its by-products. Because of his experiences in the Department he is particularly fitted to assume direction of the National Dairy Council which is an organization representing the various branches of the dairy industry and devoted to the promotion of health and child welfare through the education of the public as to the necessity of liberal use of milk and dairy products in a balanced program of healthful living.

Waldorf Farm Produces World Champion

WALDORF'S Mina 96906, a Guernsey owned by Waldorf Farms, Oscar F. Kinney, North Chatham, New York, has made a new world record in class AAA. She was born March 8, 1919 at Waldorf Farms. While on test, she carried a calf for 205 days, dropping her sixth calf on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, thus completing the requirements for a world's record in class AAA. Her total production for 305 days was 14135.8 pounds of milk and 672.4 pounds of butter fat. She also has another record of 11627.1 pounds of milk and 533.92 pounds of butter fat in class G.

"Mina" is sired by Wyebrook May King 34218, a son of Jethro Bass 11366, by Imp. King of the May 9001 and is out of Dottie of Waldorf Farm 67134, a daughter of Yeoman's King of the May 17053, was out of Thirty Thousand Eight Hundred Sixty 30860, a cow purchased at the Mixter Farm by Mr. Kinney in 1914.

Farmers who are planning to saw their winter's supply of wood will be interested in a Cornell bulletin on fitting the farm saws. If you wish a copy, ask for E94 on a postcard addressed to ,the office of publication, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Profit on this Herd after the Feed Bill was Paid Averaged $175.86 Per Cow



LARRO will Pay you Bigger Profits too!

High herd of all the four Cow Testing Associations in Mercer County, Penna., for the year ending June 30, 1927, with an average profit per cow of $175.86 over and above all feed costs is the record made by the Jersey herd of Mr. Ford E. Smith, Larro feeder of Greenville, Penna. The high cow was Alice, a grade Jersey, which produced 8363 lbs. milk; 520.3 lbs. butterfat and a profit of $235.66 over all feed costs.

Mr. Ford E. Smith, owner of this splendid herd of money-makers, did just what many other feeders do. He experimented with low priced rations, both commercial and home-mixed, in an effort to keep his feed bills as low as possible. Then he tried Larro, in 1920, and the results were so much better in every way, that he has fed it ever since.



Follow the example of Mr. Smith and thousands of other Larro feeders and you will find out what it means to have your cows really doing their best. Change them over gradually to a straight Larro ration. Be sure you feed *enough pounds of Larro* as it is very light and bulky. The results in extra pounds of milk, extra profit, extra fine health and condition will quickly convince you that you have found the one best ration.

And you'll get these good results right straight along because Larro does not vary. Every sack is exactly the same wherever you buy it, year in and year out. A clean, wholesome ration that leaves you more money after the feed bill is paid than anything else you can feed.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.



Larro



FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR COWS · HOGS · POULTRY

(775)

It is the Larro policy to make only rations of such quality as to yield the feeder the greatest possible profit. That is why we make only one feed for each purpose, as only one can be most profitable.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the January prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.37	$3.27
1	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.36	
2 B.	Cond. Milk Soft Cheese	2.61	
3	Evap. Cond, Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.45	2.20
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Sheffield price is for 3% Milk. On the 3.5% basis it is $3.47.

The Class I League price for January, 1927 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.85 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Holding Firm

CREAMERY SALTED	Jan. 4	Dec. 28	Jan. 5 '27
Higher than extras	52½-53	52½-53	50½-51
Extra (92sc)	52	52	50
84-91 score	41 -51	40½-51	42 -49½
Lower Grades	40 -40½	39½-40	40 -41

Contrary to expectations, the butter market is holding unusually firm. Usually at this time of year, just after the holidays, there is a break. A comparison of the quotations given above will show this. It is doubly unusual because of the fact that this year there is more butter in cold storage. On the 4th and 5th there was an undercurrent, however, that would indicate that the present level of values is not any too certain. At this writing, the market is firm, but most buyers are operating extremely close to their current needs, and first receivers are free sellers. This situation makes for a fairly active market, and there seems to be a great deal of confidence prevailing. However, if someone starts to holler "wolf", we may see the crowds start running. Once the talk of lower values starts, buyers are going to hold off, and wait until things hit bottom. If the trade will stay the same as it is now, it is pretty good. The one fact that throws some uncertainity into the situation is that storage stocks are considerably in excess of last year. Furthermore, foreign markets have declined, permitting some small shipments to our markets, which fact is being closely watched.

Cheese Quiet But Firm

STATE FLATS	Jan. 4	Dec. 28	Jan. 5, '27
Fresh Fancy			
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	29 -29½	29 -29½	27 -28
Held Average			25 -26

The cheese market is very quiet, but values hold up very firm on all descriptions of cured, as well as fresh stock. Production during the month of December was somewhat larger than during the same period a year ago. However, the total make for last year is considerably less than that for the year previous. Storage stocks are considerably lighter than the same time a year ago, all of which goes to make the chesee market a very firm affair. There is little or no held cheese coming in from up-state, and not enough fresh goods entering the trade to warrant quotations.

Sentiment Improving in Egg Market

NEARBY WHITE	Jan. 4	Dec. 28	Jan. 5 '27
Hennery			
Selected Extras	51 -52	53-54	49 -50
Average Extras	49 -50	51-52	48
Extra Firsts	47 -48	47-50	47 -47½
Firsts	45 -46½	45-46	46 -46½
Gathered	40 -48	43-48	44 -47½
Pullets	40 -43	40-44	43 -44
Pewees	34 -37	34-37	40 -41
BROWNS			
Hennery	52	51	49 -50
Gathered	47 -51	45-50	42 -48

Although prices on the fanciest selections of nearby henneries were lower on January 4th than a week previous, neverthcless, there is considerable improvement in the sentiment of the trade. Receivers have not attempted to force values up, although there is an unmistakable improvement in the egg market. They have been content to let things ride for awhile in order to clear floors.

We have had a tremendous amount of competition from the Pacific coast, as well as the central and south west. With the coming of colder weather the market has tightened up considerably, showing much improvement. The demand has improved, and if the situation continues as it is now, we look for some recovery in price levels.

On January 4th medium grades brought from one to two cents more than they did on the day previous, while we consider a forerunner of a general improvement in the egg market. We must not feel too optimistic on the other hand, for there is unmistakable evidence that pullets are beginning to lay heavily now, and it will not be many weeks before we will see the seasonal increase, and all that it means.

Live Poultry Market Uncertain

FOWLS	Jan. 4	Dec. 28	Jan. 5 '27
Colored	31-32	23-27	35-38
Leghorn	23-26	19-20	30
CHICKENS			
Colored	26-32	25-35	30-32
Leghorn		25	28
BROILERS	30-40	35-45	35-40
CAPONS	45	45-50	40
TURKEYS	30-45	30-45	30
DUCKS, Nearby	29-36	28-32	31-35
GEESE	31	25-27	30

The live poultry market is an uncertain affair to report this week. On the 4th the market was not over supplied, but it was indicated that more freight stock was to arrive by Friday, more than the market really wanted.

On Wednesday receivers were asking 30 and 31 cents for fowls, but buyers refused to do business, and finally both sides compromised on 29 cents. When just average run goods were concerned buyers refused to budge above 28 cents. This caused another disruption, and the market was left open until later in the week, because of the inability of the trade to come to some agreement.

It finally wound up in a runaway market. Buyers tried hard to keep values down but to no avail. It was a selling market out and out.

The cold weather has helped both ducks and geese materially. Express fowls have been holding very firm, while chickens and broilers have been trending somewhat downward.

Rabbits have also turned easier, although the best arrivals have no difficulty in bringing 32 cents up to the 4th.

Potatoes a Shade Better

STATE	Jan. 4	Dec. 28	Jan. 5 '27
150 lb. sack			3.85-4.00
Bulk, 180 lbs			4.50-4.85
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	2.85-3.25	2.75-3.15	4.50-4.75
Bulk, 180 lbs	3.25-3.75	3.25-3.65	5.35-5.60
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	3.00-3.75	3.00-3.50	5.25-5.50
Bulk, 180 lbs	3.75-4.15	3.75-4.15	6.00-6.25

The potato market is beginning to show a little improvement. There has been a slightly better feeling in Maines, and the movement of stock has been a little brisker. There has been no material change in the average run of prices, however, there has been some improvement here and there on exceptionally fancy marks. Your reporter still has to be convinced as to why prices should not be high this year. We have gone over production figures, carload movements, etc., and we can not see where there is any justification for the wide spread that exists between prices this year and a year ago. Certainly Maine hasn't as many potatoes, and New York and Pennsylvania have not increased their yield enough to compensate for that shortage. There are not enough western New York and Pennsylvania potatoes on the market to warrant quotations, and yet the trade seems to be continually depressing the market. It looks to us as though the potato trade were suffering from an "inferiority complex" or someone of those new fangled diseases that the scientists talk about every little while in the newspapers. We have one or two factors which must be taken into consideration; ie., heavy western production and the early crop out of the south. However, we do not see enough of these foreign goods to justify the present situation. Some are talking about holding. At its best, it is a risky proposition. A man who has enough money in the bank, and has good stock in safe storage may profit by it, but a man who takes a chance is gambling, pure and simple. No one seems to know how the deal is going to go, at least no one will hazard a guess.

Onion Outlook Firm

There is a feeling of confidence in the trade that the onion deal is going to wind up strong. The basis for this sentiment is that the shrinkage in storage is unusually heavy, and the amount of merchantable stock is not excessive. It is reported that shrinkage this year is heavier than a year ago. Orange County especially has been hard hit so the reports state. This district usually has 1000 cars in storage on the first of January, but it is said that this year Orange County has practically no onions at all that are fit for shipment. Rains during the summer and fall put Orange County onions out of business. Shrinkage is also said to be heavy in Massachusetts and Connecticut, as well as California and Colorado. Damage is reported from Michigan. Western New York is still said to have some good onions, although the best stock is said to be found in Indiana and Ohio. This information comes as welcome news, following a rather unsatisfactory deal thus far.

No Change in Hay

There has been no change in the hay market. Timothy is still selling at $22.00 for No. 1 stock, with other grades ranging down to $13.00. Timothy with a little clover mixed in it generally sells for $1.00 a ton less than straight Timothy. State Alfalfa is bringing $24.00 to $25.00 for Grades No. 1. Thc demand has been fairly good for top grades, but there has been very little No. 1 grades comparitively. With the coming of colder weather, and closing of river traffic we may see a short period of improvement, but there is too much hay to expect any material change in the hay outlook.

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist cooperating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAF. The reports are broadcast during noon hour daily except Saturday.

Pea Beans Improving

There has been a little improvement in the pea bean market of late. The best lines are selling up to $6.50 with other more common grades down to $6.00. Marrows are bringing anywhere from $7.25 to $7.90, with red Kidneys from $7.25 to $8.00, and white Kidneys, which are scarcer, and in very light supply, bringing anywhere from $9.50 to $10.00.

Meats and Live Stock

Thc live calf market holds very firm, and in fact is a little higher. The best nearby veals brought $18.00 on the 4th. A few sold at $18.50, but there were not enough of these to consider them an indication of the market. Others sold from $10.00 up.

Steers are steady, but only for the very choicest marks which sold as high as $16.50. Commons and mediums selling anywherc from $8.75 to $13.00, and nevertheless a little slow.

Bulls are higher, a few selected selling up to $9.00, but most of the heavy fat states ranging from $8.25 to $8.75. Other grades down to $5.00.

The cow market holds firm. A few selected selling at $8.00, but most of the arrivals bringing anywhere from $3.75 to $6.00. Reactors generally from $3.00 to $7.00.

The live lamb market holds steady. Prime states selling anywhere from $11.25 to $14.25 with culls down to $9.00.

Live hogs are showing a little improvement. Yorkers weighing from 160 to 200 pounds bringing $9.25 to $10.25. Lighter and heavier weights from twenty-five to fifty cents less.

Country dressed veal is plentiful. Trade has been rather quiet. Where stock has been frozen, trade is fairly good. The best lines have been selling from twenty cents to twenty-one cents with an occasional premium being paid.

Meat Inspection Law

The New York City ordinance relative to dressed calves and other meat as amended by the Board of Health August 10, 1926, is being rigidly enforced. It reads:

Section 172. **Bringing Into the City of New York of the carcasscs of ccrtain animals restricted.**—No carcasses or parts of the carcasses, of cows, bulls, steers, or swine shall be brought into the City of New York until they shall, respectively, have been inspected and passed as fit for human food by a duly authorized inspection of the United States Government, or of any state or municipality, and shall have been marked, stamped, branded, tagged or labeled as having been so inspected and passed. Provided, however, the provisions of this Section shall not apply to the carcasses of cows, bulls ,steers, calves, lambs, goats or swine to which are attached, by their natural connections, the head including the tongue, the lungs, the liver, the heart, the spleen, the plura, and the peritoneum.

Every rat a farmer lets live costs him $2 a year, careful check by federal rodent specialists indicates.

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY

Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Writo for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.

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PURE BRED PIGS

Chester Whites

2 MONTHS OLD $4.00 EACH No Papers

Good Fall Pigs which will be ready to kill for winter use. Two months old. Any kind you want for

$3.50 Each

C. O. D. to your approval. You will be satisfied. Quality Stock.

Berkshire, Yorkshire and Chester Cross

STONEHAM PIG FARM

W. J. Talbott, Prop.

151 Main St. P. O. Box 115 Stoneham, Mass.

PIGS FROM QUALITY STOCK

Large Chester—Berkshire, or Chester—Yorkshire Cross.

7 to 8 weeks old, $3.75 8 to 10 wecks old, $4.00

All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.

Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.

P. S.—Selling purebred Chester Whites at $5.50 each.

FOR SALE **PIGS** FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Why not have quality when starting to raise a Hog. These are all good Blocky Pigs, the kind that will make large Hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 6 to 8 weeks old $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied you can return Pigs and your money will be returned. No charges for crating.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

DUROCS BRED SOWS, FALL PIGS. New York's greatest herd.

ALLEN H. POST, Ensenore, N. Y.

Chester, Poland China and Berkshire

Best Grade **Pigs and Shoats** for Breeders or feeders. 6 to 8 wks. old $6 ea.; 3 mos. old $10 ea. C. E. BOSSERMAN, York Springs, Pa.



P. A. and a pipe . . . *now* you're talking!

THAT'S my dish, every time. I may be biased, but I don't know anything that bangs the old smoke-spot right on the nose like a pipe. And, of course, when I say "pipe," I mean a pipe packed to the ceiling with P. A. In fact, I can't think of a pipe in any other way. To me, "pipe" means "P. A." and "P. A." means "pipe."

Every now and then, I hear a man say: "Wish I *could* smoke a pipe. You fellows seem to get such a lot of fun out of it." Then I open up with my little monologue. I tell him that he *can* smoke a pipe—and *enjoy* it—with P. A. for packing. I tell him to try it. He does. He sticks!

You see, Prince Albert doesn't bite the tongue or parch the throat. Right off the bat, this makes a hit with a fellow who has been pipe-shy. No matter how often he loads up and lights up, P. A. burns long and cool and sweet. And its fragrance is a genuine treat. Some tobacco, Men!

If you don't know the joys of a pipe, I urge you to get one this very day. Then get a tidy red tin of Prince Albert. Put the two together and mix with a match. That's my prescription for the most glorious smoke you have ever known. You bet you *will* like a pipe . . . with P. A. You're bound to, Man!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

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Chained to the Water Pail



Back and forth a dozen times a day she trudges to the well. Tons and tons of water are carried every year by her tired arms. Her strength and her vitality are severely taxed, yet she has accepted her sentence of hard labor without complaint.

That's an every-day picture on many farms today. Women are wasting time, wasting strength, carrying water many steps—gallons and gallons of it for washing, bathing, cooking. Kitchen sinks, bathtubs, lavatories, modern plumbing, water systems ought to have a place in the expansion program of every farm.

This is a challenge to you farm husbands and fathers—you men who have tractors, labor-saving farm machinery, riding plows and cultivators, milking machines, tools to take the hard work and drudgery out of your daily routine. It's an appeal to you farm wives and mothers to assert your rights and get what's coming to you in the home.

Modern water systems and modern plumbing bring sanitation, cleanliness, convenience and save time and labor for the whole family. More than that, they bring increased happiness and satisfaction.

But get good plumbing fixtures and equipment. Install a dependable water system. Make your selections from the advertising columns of this paper. Then you know that you're safe. Choose those manufacturers who have built into their products a reputation for honest goods that can be depended upon to give years of faithful service. *Only* those manufacturers are found in our advertising columns because each advertiser is guaranteed.



Remember—You Are Always Safe with Our Advertisers



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WHEN you buy an RCA Radiola you get a receiving set designed by the same engineers who built the great broadcasting stations.

That is one reason why Radiolas give such satisfactory reproduction of the broadcast programs.

In their design and construction is embodied all that the world knows of radio—the results of the continuous research of a great corps of engineers at RCA, Westinghouse and General Electric.

The rapid progress that has been made in the past few years in the perfection of apparatus for transmission from the broadcasting stations has been paralleled by equal improvement in the design of receivers and loudspeakers.

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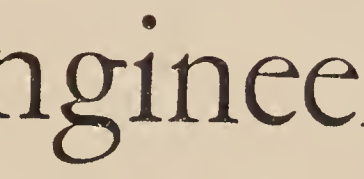
New York	WJZ
Boston	WEEI
Hartford	WTIC
Providence	WJAR
Worcester	WTAG
Portland, Me.	WCSH
Baltimore	WBAL
Rochester	WHAM
Pittsburgh	KDKA
Cincinnati	WLW
Detroit	WJR

7 to 8 p. m. Central Time

Chicago	KYW
St. Louis	KSD
Minneapolis—St. Paul	WCCO
Davenport	WOC
Des Moines	WHO
Kansas City	WDAF
Omaha	WOW
Louisville	WHAS
Nashville	WSM
Memphis	WMC
Atlanta	WSB

8 to 9 p. m. Pacific Time

San Francisco	KPO
Oakland	KGO
Los Angeles	KFI
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RCA RADIOLA 16—The new storage-battery Radiola. 6-tube, tuned-radio frequency with power amplifier Radiotron in last stage. Single dial control.
With Radiotrons . . $82.75

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If your home has electric service (60 cycle 110 v. A.C.) the new Radiola 17 is the ideal receiver to use. It operates from the electric outlet without batteries.
Complete with Radiotrons . $157.50

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Farm-Tested

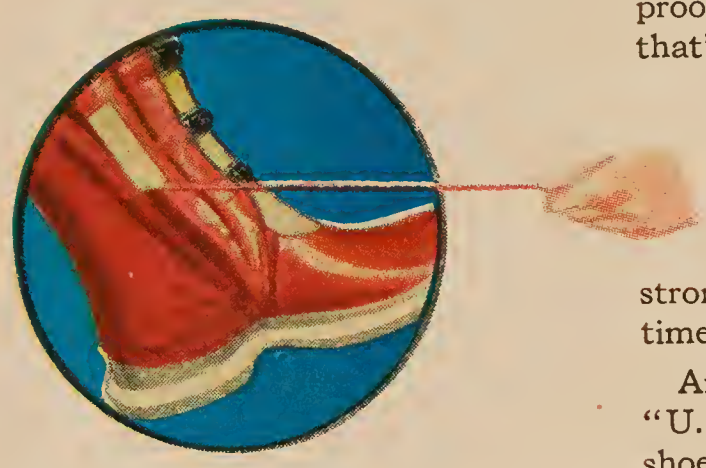
In the woodlot—all around the farm—no matter what the job, these "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus keep you dry-shod, warm-shod, clean-shod. And they stand up

Brute Strength

built into this husky "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus

The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus

slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Made either red or black—4 or 5 buckles



If you cut a strip of rubber from a "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe—you'd find it would stretch more than 5 times its length! This rubber stays flexible and waterproof—long after ordinary rubber would be cracked or broken

AN ideal overshoe for farmers. All rubber—water and slush-proof—husky every inch of it—that's the "U. S." Walrus.

You can kick around on that thick oversize sole as much as you like—it's as tough as the tread of a tire. And the uppers—they are made of rubber so strong, so live, it will stretch five times its own length!

And here's another big reason why "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots or overshoes stand up at every vital point:—where wear is greatest, from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric reinforcements are *built in* to give *extra* strength.

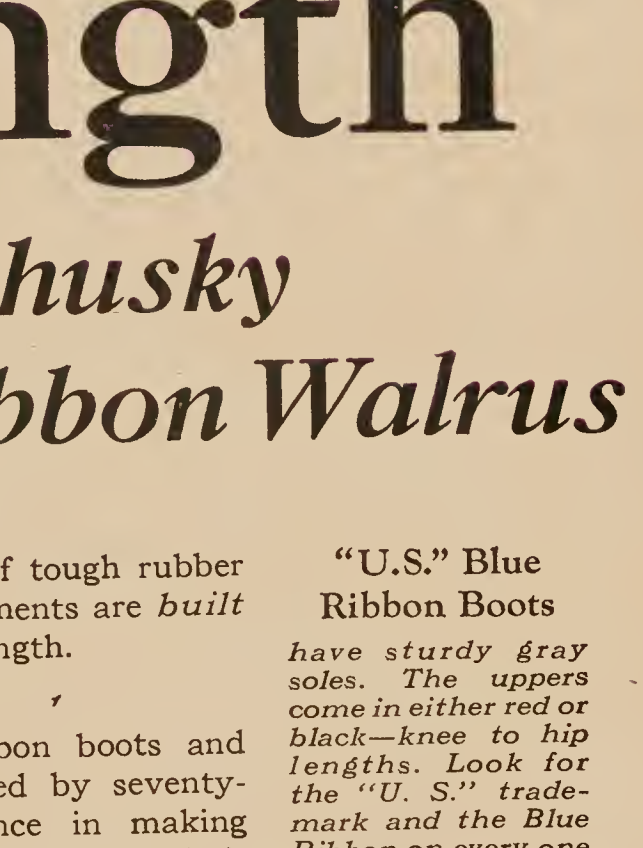
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"U. S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes are backed by seventy-five years' experience in making waterproof footwear. Every pair is built by master workmen—and built *right*. They fit better, look better, and wear better. Get a pair and notice the difference!

United States Rubber Company

"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots

have sturdy gray soles. The uppers come in either red or black—knee to hip lengths. Look for the "U. S." trademark and the Blue Ribbon on every one



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Farm News from Northern New York

Dairymen Ask Change in New Milk Classes

THE value of organized effort in straightening out uncertain conditions has just been strikingly emphasized in this county with benefit accruing to farmers in many parts of New York State. When the proposed new classifications for milk were made public some months ago, it was noted that no provision had been made for what is now known as Grade A Raw. In this county alone there are a number of farmers producing milk that comes under this classification, and it has been a matter of much concern not only to themselves but to their customers also, as to just how they were going to continue with their business.

Through the efforts of Frank J. Walton, Farm Bureau chairman of East Hounsfield, Jefferson county, this matter was taken up through the local farm bureau and through it to the state bureau, whence it went to the State Board responsible. Due to the pressure behind the request for reconsideration, producers of Grade A milk have been assured that provision will be made in the new ordinances before they go into effect, to permit the marketing their product as such.

Junior Project Workers Are Active

The Junior Project workers of Jefferson county are making great strides in their accomplishments for next year. During the past month the Theresa club held what is believed to be the first boys gas-engine school held in New York State. Foster Shimel was elected president of the club with Irvin Schell, vice-president, and plans laid for other meetings during the winter.

A brand new project is being inaugurated for 1928 according to Charles W. Reed, local county leader. This takes up the study and carrying out of a simple farm accounting system, with the boys doing the work themselves. Dr. V. B. Hart of the Farm Management Department of Cornell University will attend meetings of the boys each month, and for this year the clubs at Adams and Belleville will probably be the only ones taking up this work.

Frank M. Collins of Mannsville has a three year old Jersey heifer that has just completed a year's work according to the report of the Ellisburg Dairy Improvement Association. This animal has 800 pounds of butter and 13,900 pounds of milk to her credit for the year's work, a very creditable performance indeed.

Shorthorns Make Fine Records

As for monthly production performance for the month of November the Shorthorns seem to have topped the lists in both associations of Jefferson county in butter. In the Watertown Association George Merriman of Black River has one that produced 63.8 pounds of butter from 1596 pounds of milk, while H. G. Williams of Belleville ran a close second, his cow giving 61.9 pounds of butter and 1473 pounds of milk. For milk production C. R. Langworthy & Son of Adams Center have the leader in "Glista" with 1732 pounds of milk and 63.7 pounds of butter, only .1 of a pound of butter behind the leader, and ahead of the leader of the other association.

The work of these associations is certainly well thought of by those who are in them for they are enabled to keep accurate account of the production of each individual. This information is not only of monetary value in this way, but when a surplus of animals is to be disposed of, a better price can often be secured because the buyer knows just what he is getting. G. Kent Stoodley of Adams Center will continue as tester for the Watertown group for 1928, and James F. Nohle of Belleville will again look after the Ellisburg Association.

Farm Bureau Holds Barn Meetings

As a part of their program for the improvement of the dairy business of Jefferson county, the farm bureau has been holding a series of barn meetings. The veterinary in attendance shows the different points to be considered in selected producers, emphasizing especially the evidences showing propensities to different types of weakness or disease. These meetings held in December were at the farms of M. B. Tooley, Antwerp; C. L. Cahill, Calcium; B. A. Allen, Middle Road; Milton R. Lee, Dexter; Isaac B. Mitchell, Lafergeville; Frank Hagan, Philadelphia; Roy O'Reilly, Omar; Grover Russell, Alexandria Bay; and Fred Gibbons of Orleans Corners.

Another project of much interest which met with much enthusiasm last winter is saw filing. From my personal experiences with my own saws as well as those of other farmers, there is certainly room for improvement for many of us. So far it has not been my luck to be able to attend any of these saw filing schools, but some day I hope to. At one of the schools held last winter one man discovered that he had been filing his saws backward and wondered what was the matter with them. So far this winter such schools have been held in the Grange Halls at Calcium and Redwood, the Rebyor Garage at Philadelphia; and the Eastern Star hall at Henderson.

With the election of Leroy C. Keet of Watertown as the next president of the Northern New York Honey Producers Association, the honey men have selected one of the largest producers as their head, as well as having a man who makes his entire business the care and success of his bees. Mr. Keet succeeds Terry Everett, also of Watertown. The local association has functioned successfully for some seven or eight years, although not attempting any cooperative selling for its members.

Looking Toward the Ice Harvest

With the thermometer again around zero, the first time the "January thaw" in December has "caught cold" in nearly a week, it looks as though we would be having some more winter. Our 18 to 24 inches of snow has nearly all gone, leaving the roads mostly bare, and meadows pretty well uncovered, while sleighing has gone completely. The chances now are, that as the days lengthen, local ice gatherers will see the formation of their winter crop.

Although the egg production of many has not seemed to be as satisfactory as a year ago, probably due to the many dark days and the abrupt seasonal changes from warm to cold and back again, the largest poultrymen of the North Country are making their plans for the coming year much the same as heretofore. Prices for eggs are on the toboggan, and have probably seen their highest mark for this season, which is rather discouraging, as feed prices are likely to be higher rather than lower.

—W. I. Roe.

New Jersey Farm Notes

Garden State Observes Agricultural Week at Trenton

JUST as the old year has drawn to a close we find the interest of the farmers centered on the coming meeting of the agricultural organizations in Trenton to observe "Agricultural Week." Here we find 16 of the leading organizations of the state holding their annual meetings or special sessions to consider matters that may prove of importance to them.

Holding the center of the stage is the election of two members to the State Board of Agriculture. Hon. Joseph Frelinghuysen, a former U. S. Senator from New Jersey, and Clifford Snyder, Hunterdon County are the present incumbents to the positions. It is known that pressure will be brought to bear on the Senator to continue as a member of the board even though he should desire to relinquish the responsibilities as its president. From many parts of the state during the past few weeks, there have come expressions of appreciation of the service this man has rendered to the agricultural interests of New Jersey.

Farm Bureau Will Elect President

Among the other organizations holding meetings at this time will be the Farm Bureau. It too is selecting a new president. Howard B. Hancock, Bridgeton, resigned about two months ago and is now spending a year in California. A successor is to be elected at the meeting next week and it is understood that both North and South Jersey are grooming candidates for the position.

Chick Exhibit Will Replace Poultry Show

Among the novel exhibits that are being staged is that of the baby chicks industry of the state. A group of the commercial hatcheries, with approved stock are exhibiting pens of 100 chicks. This is the first time that the baby chick men of the state have started a move to advertise the merits of Jersey chicks. Last year, the hatcheries of the state sold 4,000,000 blood tested chicks and plans are now under way, of which this exhibit is a step, to increase this number in the near future by several hundred per cent.

The poultry show has been abandoned. The baby chick exhibit will take its place as a method of stressing the importance of the poultry industry in the state. While the show has always attracted considerable attention it is being withdrawn this year on account of a lack of space and the growing importance of the baby chick business.

Salem and Cumberland Counties, old time rivals for potato honors with second crop seed, are planning a renewal of their former contest. Both sections figure prominently in the growing of potatoes for seed purposes and the competition has been keen for many years. Even though little certified seed will be available this year, there is no let down in the interest that has been shown in the contestants.

Among the other organizations that will meet during the week will be the State Potato Association. Their meet-

(Continued on Page 26)

American Steel & Wire Company

Banner Posts
The Post With a Backbone
Zinc Insulated TRADE MARK **Fences**
American
Royal
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The money you put into good fences soon comes back in increased farm earnings through crops and live stock.

Ask our dealer in your community about the special features in Banner Steel Posts and extra heavy UNIFORM Zinc Insulation on American Steel & Wire Company Fences.

Send for our free booklet, "HOW FENCES INCREASE FARM EARNINGS."

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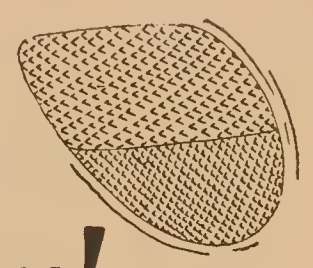
Gold Standard Seeds
Save from 10 to 50% on your seeds this year. Write for catalogue giving detailed information about our complete line of superior quality field, garden and flower seeds.
Agents wanted. Write for particulars.
THE FORREST SEED COMPANY, INC.
Dept. A CORTLAND, N. Y.

If There is Anything That You Wish
To Buy, Sell or Trade
Advertise in the
Classified Columns
OF THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

TOP NOTCH



Down at the heel? *Never!*



WHERE do your arctics usually break through first? At the heel, don't they? Then, even though the sole and uppers are still good, you have to throw them away.

But you won't have that trouble with Top Notch Redfore cloth-top arctics. The "Clincher Cushion" heel construction makes the heels last as long as the tough, red soles. This is a patented feature exclusive with Top Notch arctics. So you'll find it a real economy to buy your arctics at the Top Notch store.

The Top Notch line includes cloth-top arctics in 4-buckle and 5-buckle styles—arctics of *all-rubber* from top to toe—heavy and light rubbers. Good-looking and good-fitting as well as long-lasting. Ask for Top Notch by name, and look for the Top Notch Cross.

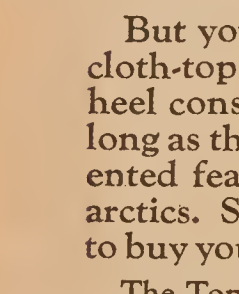


TOP NOTCH CORN BELT ALL-RUBBER ARCTIC
Waterproof from top to toe. Strong and rugged to stand hard punishment.

BEACON FALLS RUBBER SHOE CO.
For 27 Years Makers of Top Notch Rubber and Canvas Rubber Sole Footwear
Beacon Falls Connecticut

A GUARANTEE TOP NOTCH OF SERVICE

BABY CHICKS



NATIONAL CHICKS *500,000 Chicks for 1928*

America's leading breeds and strains. Insure profits with National Chicks. Guaranteed to be as represented.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred & White Rocks, Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Blue Andelusians, Wh. Minorcas	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250.00
Mixed or odds and ends	3.25	6.00	11.00	53.00	100.00

We have special mated pens in all these breeds. Send for our new illustrated catalog. All chicks sent postpaid. We guarantee 100% live delivery. References. Order at once. Delay is fatal.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 408 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

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With the A.A. Poultry Farmer



Says Dominiques Very Much Alive

I CAN scarcely refrain from correcting your "Chicken Chatter" man when he says the American Dominique breed is practically extinct. I have bred fancy poultry for over 50 years and the Dominiques 22 years. I am a charter member of the National American Dominique Club. It is safe to say that there are now more than on hundred breeders of this, the oldest American breed of fowls. And they are live breeders, exhibiting at the shows, small and great and advertising freely.

The American Dominique is the oldest American breed. It was formed naturally long before the American Revolution by mixing the English and Dutch breeds brought to America by the earliest settlers of the New England and more southern colonies. Our great, great grandmothers were much given in these days to exchanging eggs to set and thus after many years a breed was formed that was well fitted to the needs of the early settlers. The name has puzzled many but it is most probable that it found its way to us from San Domingo. American sailors plying their way between the West Indies and New England and Middle colonies brought the West Indian chickens (largely of game blood) to the American colonies and their blood was soon mingled with that of the older English and Dutch breeds. The French and Spanish blood soon became attenuated but the name remained a permanent fixture. Formed here to meet the needs of our great grandparents, the American Dominique is well fitted to meet the needs of our people for all-purpose fowl.—H. W. H.

Much Interest in Madison Square Garden Poultry Show

ENTRIES closed New Year's day for the 39th annual Madison Square Poultry Show which will be held next week from January 18 to 21. According to Secretary D. Lincoln Orr, interest in this show is the greatest since 1915.

The attendance at the show will give an opportunity not only to see the approximately 2,000 birds entered in the show but also to attend numerous lectures and moving picture exhibits. This will afford an opportunity for a practical five-day post graduate course in poultry husbandry. The program is in charge of Harry Lamon of Adams Center, N. Y. who for 10 years was poultry husbandman at the U. S. Government Farm at Beltsville, Md.

How Fast Chicks Should Grow

Will you kindly help me with my poultry troubles. I have raised chicks for years and this is my first experience with commercial mash. Here are my

(Continued on Opposite Page)

103-DEGREE Incubator **Free Trial for one hatch**
The better-built incubator that sells itself on actual performance. 6
Patented Two-Circuit, Hot Water Heating System and Tilting Chimney—world's two greatest incubator improvements. Temperature, ventilation and moisture just right day and night without constant watching.
More and better chicks
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results. I have 200 chicks 10 weeks old left out of 250 weight 2 pounds, Leghorn the largest ones. I had 200 Leghorns and 40 R. I. Reds. Lost some 20 Reds. Just sat around and died. Lost some when 4 weeks old. Legs get so white. They have no pep, no diarrhea. Would it be better to brood light and heavy breeds separate. Is this considered poor luck or average. How much should chicks weigh at 10 weeks and at 12 and is a wet mash good and better than all dry.

THE symptoms you describe are similar to an infection of round intestinal worms. However, with a mortality of 40 per cent of R. I. Reds and only 10 per cent of Leghorns brooded together it might be a case of inherited low vitality. Live sick chicks shipped to your state Veterinary College would be examined free of charge.

Chicks of the heavy breeds do better when brooded separate from the lighter and more active breeds.

Records compiled at Connecticut Agricultural College show the following as normal growth:

9	weeks	to	grow	Leghorn	chicks	to	1 lb.
14	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 "
21	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "
7	"	"	"	R. I. Red	"	"	1 "
11	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 "
16	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "
22	"	"	"	"	"	"	4 "
30	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "

Four pounds of feed in addition to green food and water are required to grow a two pound chick. This is about 40 per cent of the cost of rearing a chick to this size. The balance being cost of chick, labor, mortality, taxes, insurance, interest on investment and depreciation of buildings and equipment. While a few pullets may lay at 4 to 4½ months of age it is better to grow full sized bodies first. 5½ to 6 months is young enough for good pullets to start laying.

Chicks grow best where there is a reasonable variation in temperature between that of the brooder house and under the hover. A double pen brooder is even better one room being cool having open windows to allow the direct rays of the sun to enter.

There are many good methods of feeding chicks. Grain and mash, moist and dry mash, dry mash alone. Some of these are still in the experimental stage and not safe to recommend until the best mixtures are worked out. Chicks do not grow well on an exclusive grain ration. Your state College can send you free of charge formulas for the best known rations for your locality.

A good flock properly culled should lay 50 per cent in July and August, if yours do not they should be culled closed if they have been properly cared for. A moist mash fed at noon during the summer months will help to keep up production until early fall and postpone the molt.

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A flock of Kerr's 200-egg Barred Rocks. Note the combination of high production and standard qualities.

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At Storrs Contest, the Kerr White Leghorn pen laid an average of 217 eggs per bird—and was always either First or Second pen in 140 entries for ten consecutive weeks in winter when eggs bring highest prices.

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At Maryland Contest, Kerr Barred Rock pen was Third for the breed. Individual hens stood First and Second, with 254 and 248 eggs per hen. The Kerr White Leghorn pen averaged 223.3 eggs per pullet.

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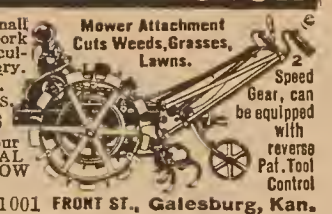
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Where It Is Always June

(Continued from Page 5)

unteered to return to Bermuda to obtain a supply of hogs, which ran wild in the Bermudas, and fishes. Somers was unable to stand the terrific hardship which he had undergone and died on this expedition.

On the return to Bermuda, the expedition was enthusiastically received by three wild and hairy men. For two full years these men had eked out a lonely existence on the island. As I stood on the rocky north shore, I wondered how many times in those two years the "three kings" had stood gazing longingly out to sea for sight of a ship which would deliver them from their captivity. The three castaways had just about resolved to build a boat and embark for Virginia when Somers' expedition returned. What fine material for another Robinson Crusoe story!. It seemed that the three men had gotten along well together until they discovered ambergris. The new wealth immediately created trouble between two of the men and they agreed to fight a duel. The third man hid their arms, preferring even living enemies rather than the deadly isolation and loneliness.

Stories of the Revolution and War of 1812

Bermuda has always been under the English flag, but she underwent some of the same persecutions and tyrannical rule that the American colonies did and during the Revolution there were many sympathizers with the Americans among the Bermudians. There is a very interesting story of how the American forces during the Revolution obtained a large supply of gunpowder from the islands which they stole with the aid of sympathetic inhabitants. In the War of 1812, in one of the many great sea fights, the United States frigate, the "President," was defeated and captured by a squadron of British ships. On the "President" was a young American midshipman by the name of Richard Dale, who lost his leg in the fight. He was carried to Bermuda, where he was tenderly cared for by the Bermudians but finally died and was buried in the old cemetery in St. George's. I read the inscription on his grave in the weatherworn letters now almost indecipherable. As I read it, it carried me back in imagination to those old fights and times of long ago when American history was in the making.

How They Farm in Bermuda

The chief occupations of Bermuda are fishing, sailing and agriculture. I was disappointed in the agriculture. All of us are familiar with the reputation that Bermuda onions and potatoes have and I expected to see some large farms. On the contrary, the farms are only of a few acres each and the cultivated fields will not average much larger than a good sized garden. Most of the work is done by hand as the small fields are not practical for machine work.

The island is all composed of coral. The soil is only a few inches deep and then one comes to the beautiful white coral limestone from which all of the houses are made. Although the soil is thin, the limestone helps to make it rich and the fine climate is favorable to crop growing. The production of the small fields is increased by two or more crops a year. Fruit on the island is a disappointment, for one would naturally expect every kind of fruit growing in abundance. Disease, and especially fruit flies, make this impossible although there are quite a few bananas. The great increase of truck crops in Florida and in Texas is making hard competition for the early onions and other vegetables of Bermuda.

Potato Seed From Long Island

In 1917, Bermuda exported 75,000 barrels of potatoes. In 1926 this had decreased to 34,000 barrels but potatoes still continue to be Bermuda's most valuable export crop. Long Island is one of the chief sources of supply of seed potatoes for Bermuda farmers. The export of onions has also declined. In 1917, 132,000 bushels were exported and only 39,000 bushels in 1926. Although the exports of potatoes and onions have decreased, there has been a considerable increase during the last ten years in the amount of green vegetables exported, for example in 1917, there were 209,000 bushels of green vegetables shipped out of Bermuda which increased to 284,000 bushels in 1926.

I talked with a number of farmers and all of them appeared fairly happy and contented, although they said it was harder to make a living now than formerly, one reason being the duty or tariff which they must pay on exports to the United States.

Land of Friendly Folks

There are only about 27,000 people in all of Bermuda, enough to make only a small city. A little more than half of these are colored. The average intelligence of both colored and whites is very high, and many are well read and educated. A colored man who took us for a ride said that he was a high school graduate and a regular reader of the Literary Digest. The outstanding characteristic and one of the pleasant features of a visit to Bermuda is the fine friendliness and courtesy of all of the people. Everybody says "hello." Many will go out of their way to do a kindness and the Bermudians are noted for their hospitality. I wonder sometimes if what we have gained in this modern civilization of ours pays us for what we have lost. There is very little crime in the island although there is considerable drunkenness among both natives and visitors, owing to the prevalence of the saloon. One man told me that you could tell a native patron of a saloon every time by the poverty of his family. Mrs. Eastman asked a native fisherman with whom she was visiting what a little nearby building was. "That," he said, "is called the 'White Mule' and it sometimes has quite a kick." She didn't try it out, at least not when I was looking! The government as an English colony gives practically as much liberty as we have here in the States and there is hardly any taxation, something for our over-taxed farmers to think about.

If You Love Beauty

I wish I had room to tell you something about fishing and fishermen of Bermuda for it is the fisherman's paradise. In visiting with a fisherman, he told me when a boy that he had been a sailor and on his first trip into northern waters he saw the distant land covered with snow for the first time. He asked what it was and was told that farmers had been picking great flocks of geese and that what he saw were the feathers of white geese. He said he believed this story for years.

I do not want to close this little story without speaking of the beauty of Bermuda. There are no manufactories and never anywhere have I seen the sky so serenely blue or the air so pure. There is never any fog and so clear is the water that it is possible to see the bottom of the ocean sometimes many feet down. One never grows tired of watching the fascinating changes of color with every passing cloud on these beautiful waters.

The flowers too are wondeful to a Northerner. The oleander is the chief flower of Bermuda. It blossoms the year around on trees from fifteen to twenty feet high. The blossoms are fragrant and the petals are delicately colored like a rose. Beautiful roses are to be found at all times of the year in every garden and the cultivation and production of the Easter lily is one of the large farm enterprises of the island. I have heard of the sage brush of the Southwest and have wondered what it was like. In Bermuda there are many varieties, some including the Sultana that grow from 12 to 15 feet high and bear profusely very pretty flowers. All in all, I have never seen as beautiful, as colorful, and as restful a place as old Bermuda, and agree most fully with Tom Moore when he wrote:

Could you but view the scenery fair
That now beneath my window lies,
You'd think that Nature ravished there
Her purest wave her softest skies
To make a heaven for Love to sigh in
For bards to live and saints to die in.



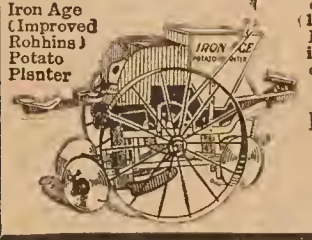
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Curtailing production means the shortening of forces. It takes time to build a smooth working organization and such an organization must be kept busy. It has taken years and much careful planning to build our organization. It is made up of trained people who know our customers' requirements—who know the keen satisfaction of an order promptly and properly shipped. They are an up and doing crowd that are happiest when they are busy. Months ago we planned to keep them busy during this period.

Months ago we went to representative manufacturers and producers of high grade merchandise and said to them: "Make us prices on your products that will enable us to offer our customers, during January and February, prices that will defy competition; prices that will offer such real savings that it is well worth their while to buy at this time and we will give you orders for merchandise that you can make when your plants need business, and we will pay you cash. You can keep your factories running full time, when ordinarily you would be hard pressed for an outlet. Cut your costs to us and give us the best you can make and our customers will solve your problems, as well as ours."

To many of them it was the one thing they needed—volume business in times which were ordinarily dull. They cut their prices, amazing reductions, even more than we ever thought possible. We, in turn, have cut our own usual small profits and are passing them along to our customers in the savings in this special January and February Sale Catalog.

Take this new catalog (if you haven't a copy, send for it), look through it carefully. Buy now the things you will need for the first warm days of spring. Anticipate your wants. This is just like increasing your income, for during this sale, you can save a part of every dollar you spend. For clothes for yourself and family, for new things for the home, for new things you need in your shop, on your farm, for your car or your garage. Join the ranks of the thrifty. Send us your orders now.

Already the orders are pouring in from customers everywhere. The merchandise is here; the organization is ready, the plan is beginning to work.

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OF course you want rugs, colonial rugs, who doesn't? They fit in everywhere from milady's boudoir—the sun parlor and porch, to the back stoop on the farm—almost anywhere are appropriate. But not out of any old kind of rags, cut and sewed any old way. If you want to make up several rugs you can gather almost any material you may have on hand disregarding seasons, edgings, etc., and cutting each grade of uniform width, that is woolens and heavy goods rather narrow, voiles and so on wider. They are easier and quicker sewed by machine, lap half an inch, fold over twice, begin one right, circle to left side and back thus catching both ends, on to the next and so on. Clip later. If you wish to color some, skein them and dip ends in different colors if desired. If tied tight in the middle that part will remain uncolored and the effect is very pretty.

Slate a Good Color

Wind each kind and color separately. The weaver expects each ball to be alike all the way through and it is most disappointing to find three to seven kinds and colors wound on to one ball. Decide on the width of your rugs and color of warp desired, then call on your weaver who can then place your order. It is unfair to expect work done immediately with a certain width and warp color in view. The most popular widths seem to be 27, 30, 32 and 36 inches. The most satisfactory all around color seems to be slate. It blends equally well with light or dark rags and being neutral is not noticed. White stands up and hides the quality of rags, cheapens the appearance but looks more like store goods. Brown warp makes the rugs look old although it is the best color for some rugs. There are several pretty warp colors but unless there is call for a whole warping a weaver cannot be expected to warp for but a few yards. Insist that your weaver uses four ply warp, for therein lies the durability of your rugs. You may like fringe or hems for your rugs—either finish is nice and for very fine rugs some prefer to bind them with silk or tie in fine fringe.

Put in some appropriate colors for borders. Unless you have hit-and-miss rugs, which need plain colors for borders you should plan to have the approach and body of rugs of solid color for beauty with contrasting or harmonizing colors for borders.

Dark blue rugs with a bit of pale pink and cretonne borders, or light blue plaid are pretty. Or you might like light blue rugs with white borders, rose with white, or brown with tan or orange. Several rugs are pretty with just one or two shots of black on each side of the border. Some like one shot of black and one of white. I have woven rugs for several years and have handled a good many orders and never made two alike only in an order, so I can truthfully say there are many kinds and combinations.

Hit and Miss Designs Pretty

Some very pretty hit-and-miss are made from certain colors such as pastel shades with white borders, brown or tan and orange, light and dark green, light and dark blues, two or three shades of rose or brown or perhaps any color. Black and white woolen checks make beautiful rugs with black border and a few shots of red to brighten. Bed blankets of any color weave up well. They also take any color nicely. Old velvet couch covering weaves very prettily, burlap is all right for porches but not for dining rooms and bed rooms. Tablecloths, bedspreads, portiers, cretonnes, anything without a hard edge, no matter how badly worn will make pretty new rugs if color is right and the preparing is done as should be.

Then if you want something pretty, durable and with no home work just get some rug filler at your mail order house. They make lovely rugs—try golden brown with dark blue border, set off with black for a dark rug, done with slate or brown warp.—MRS. F. B., *New York.*

New Romper Outfit



PATTERN 3229 *is a new idea in rompers for the little folks as it looks more like a little suit. It has a one-piece front with drop seat back and the legs gather into bands giving the effect of bloomers. It cuts in sizes* 1, 2 *and* 4 *years.* PRICE 13c. *The cunning stuffed horse with plain table oilcloth coat that fastens with buttons at front, is an attractive toy that is easy to make from remnants.* PATTERN 3123 *costs* 13c *extra and comes in one size only.*

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

I AM very much interested in your columns of this good paper and enjoy reading them immensely and of the great help you are to so many good souls that need a word of good advice or perhaps a helping hand; there are so many perplexing problems these days.

I am a farmer's wife with six children and have been without any help with exceptional day help for five years. Have been living in that part of the country where there aren't any of the modern conveniences until this present year. In my days of struggle my two oldest children being boys have grown old enough to help on the farm but four are still small and need much of mother's time. I am going to ask if there is any elderly lady, or rather middle-aged, that would like to have a home where she could be welcomed as one of the family with fair wages. One who likes children and willing to bake their cookies and pies. The farm we have come to this year has most all conveniences and close to a small town so it is not lonely. Will be glad to hear from any good woman wishing a good home in a Protestant family.—A FARM HOME.

From Delaware comes this request for a worker in the home. Anyone interested in replying may get the address by writing to Aunt Janet, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Cakes to Cut At Any Time

THE popularity of these two cakes is entirely justified because of their deliciousness. A special tube tin should be kept for angel cakes. This should never be greased, but if one has to use a tin which has always been greased, she will have to do the same for the angel cake. However, this will probably cause the cake to leave the tin too soon after it is inverted to cool: this makes it soggy. Light, delicate handling is necessary in mixing angel cakes.

Angel Cake

Whites of 11 eggs
1 cup flour
1½ cups sugar
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
1 teaspoon almond extract

Sift flour and sugar together five times and add cream of tartar. Have whites well beaten and add sugar and flour slowly. Then add almond extract. Beat *very* little after adding flour ,and make in a round or tube tin in a moderate oven for about 50 minutes. Perfectly delicious if carefully put together and baked. May be spread with marshmallow filling if desired.

Marshmallow Filling

¼ lb. marshmallows
1 cup sugar
Whites 2 eggs
½ cup water

Boil sugar and water together until they spin a thread. Cut up marshmallows and pour boiling water over them to steam them. When sugar is done, pour gradually over the stiffly beaten egg whites. Add marshmallows, and beat till creamy. Spread over top and sides.—M. J.

In case your eggs are so different in size that you are not sure of your quantity of egg whites, we have found it safe with this recipe to use one and one-quarter cups of unbeaten whites. For the marshmallow filling just pour the water on and off the marshmallows at once. If they are allowed to stand in the water they become too liquid.

* * *

Devil's Food Cake

2 or 3 eggs
2 cups brown sugar
1 cup butter
1 cup buttermilk
2 cups flour
½ cake melted chocolate
1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon allspice
1 teaspoon soda (dissolved in ½ cup boiling water)
1 teaspoon vanilla
1½ tablespoons cinnamon

Cream butter and sugar and add well beaten eggs. Then milk, melted chocolate, flour beaten in lightly, vanilla and spices and lastly the boiling water and soda. Bake in moderate oven in layer tins.

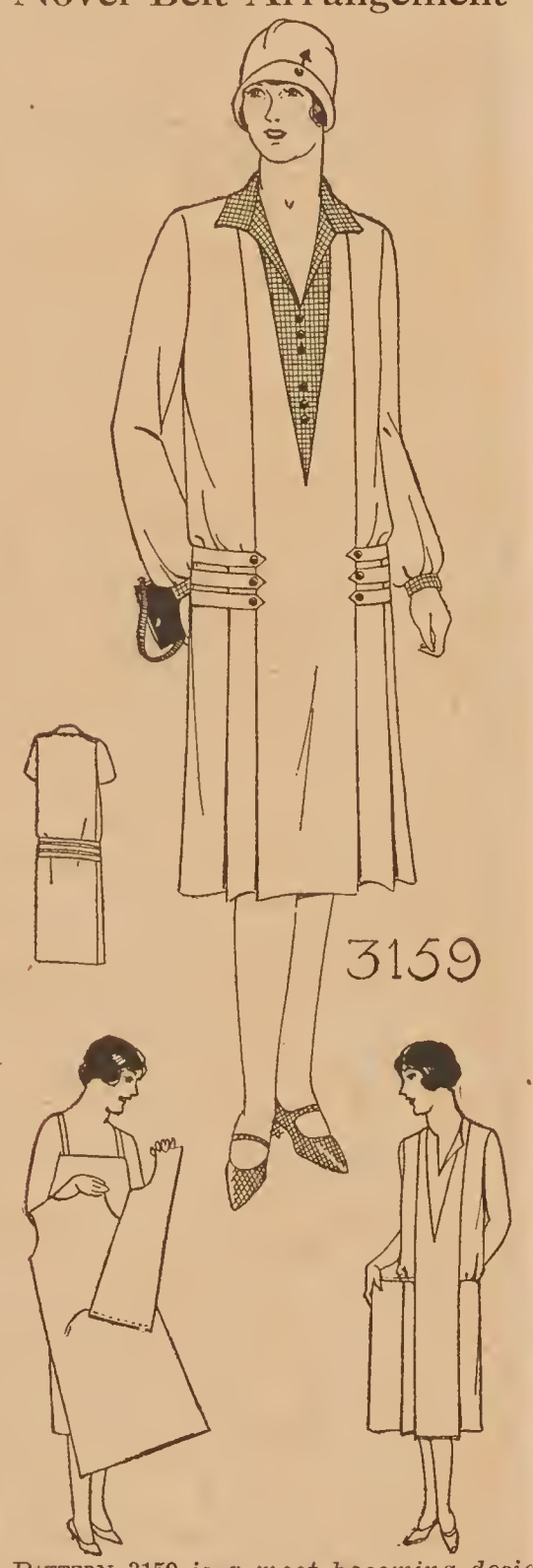
Filling

2 cups white sugar
1 cup sweet milk
Yolk 1 egg
Butter size of egg
1 teaspoon vanilla

Put all ingredients (except vanilla) together and cook till thick. Then beat till creamy, add vanilla and spread between layers.—M. J.

If you do not care for the spice flavor, the cloves and spice may be omitted. Wherever butter the size of an egg is called for we always use three level tablespoons.

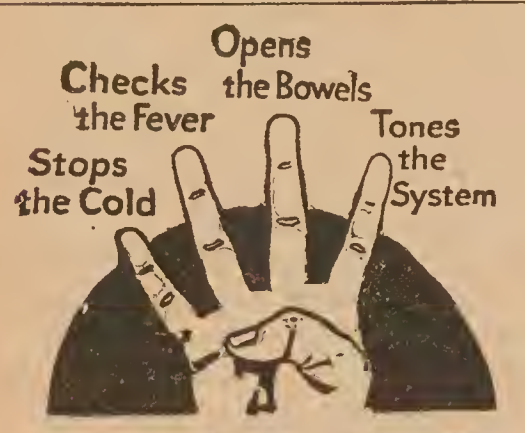
Novel Belt Arrangement



PATTERN 3159 *is a most becoming design for practically all types of figures and especially happy for full figures that have to be careful of their lines. The triple belt is a new touch, giving the broad band effect without making the hips look broader. It cuts in sizes* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 *and* 48 *inches bust measure.* PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for the fashion book and send to pattern department, American Agriculturist 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

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What to Wear and How to Wear It

Boiled-Down Information on Styles Appropriate to the Season

THE real interest that farm women have in millinery style, and clothing problems is shown by the fact that the women of Cortland County through their home bureau have had the expensive and very popular style expert, Mrs. Evelyn Tobey, from Columbia University, twice this year. Other counties have also shared in similar lectures.

Hats, hair, dresses, coats, hose, accessories, all came in for clever, sensible, down-to-date discussion. Here are a few brief statements made in her talks to these women who are able to make professional looking hats.

Changes in Hats

1. No creases or dents, exeepting as necessary to shape the hat to the head.

2. Narrower brims, shorter back brims.

3. More general use of the coronet style of trim.

4. No silk or satin hats.

5. Ninety-five percent of the hats are felt, the best velvet or felt and velvet.

6. Uneven hair lines, or breaks in the brim lines.

Ideals in Trimmings

No trimming is sewed or pinned on to stand out or up from the hat as in former days. All trimming is very simple and is "constructive" in type, entering into the hat's lines. It lies flat or fits into the hat, seems a part of it. Trimmings are of grosgrain ribbon, of felt, dull gold ornaments. An old buckle or ring may be covered with sealing wax in a matching color. Stitching may be used, also cut outs, or "incrustations"—ornamental peep holes in the hat through which another color or material shows—though these appear more frequently in the less expensive hats.

Types of Hats

1. Skull cap models—either plain (for the younger wearers) or with the coronet, which is very good style and easy to shape and apply.

2. Narrow brims, turning down all around or up in front. Nearly all hand made models have the brim made separate from the crown which permits more skillful shaping. Brims may open over the left eye, on the right side or disappear at the center back thus avoiding the seam in shaping the brim. When opened over the left eye, the front sections turns up and the back seetion may turn down as is the ease with the right side opening. This gives one version of the new "uneven hair line" so much in vogue.

3. All hats fit the head very closely on top. The head really shapes the hat, as does the hat block, for all hats are soft, following the lines of the felt hat which sets the standard for all.

4. No "frame" hats are seen in the better hat shops. This, with the close fit makes all "knob" effects in hair dressing impossible, not to be tolerated or continued.

5. Turban effects are good.

Styles in Hair Dressing

Mrs. Tobey believes in properly bobbed hair—properly cared for, though she warns the elderly woman and the stout to avoid it. For those thinning and shortening is best espeeially if the hair is long or heavy. "Heavy eoils or knobs of hair, puffs or braids cannot be worn unless you want to look like 1900—especially with a hat on. A modern hat cannot be worn over this type of hair dressing. Get rid of knobs of hair, and pull the hat down close on the back of the neek, over the ears and pretty well over the eyes or one eye. The best type of modern hat is absurd if perched on top of the head."

The lecturer cleverly demonstrated that the effect was ruined if the most becoming hat was shoved up on the forehead even a half inch. "Well down, is the word for hats." This is impossible unless the hair is worn right, close and sleek, absolutely no loose locks, following the lines of a bobbed head, or permitting the head or skull to shape the hat.

Thinning the hair should be done carefully—at the back—with tapered, natural ends. It should be shortened to 6 inches or just to shoulder length. This is far more eomfortable to the wearer, is more easily cared for and is becoming to all ages and types. It should be softly waved and kept clean. Soft French rolls or soft invisible knots are good—or just hold the hair in place with a eomb. These permit a modern hat—protective, comfortable and *smart.*

Dresses Little Changed

The outline of the dress or silhouette, remains about the same. No collars. Necklines are round or V, with some opened obliquely downwards ,tying at the side with a bow, good for the stout woman. Necklines of afternoon dresses are bound.

Shoulders are narrower. Sleeves are close fitting and long for everything in the daytime. In the evening no sleeves. No cuffs. Sleeves fit close at the wrist, with 2 to 6 buttons, and silk loops making a tight closing. No embroidery on sleeves.

Dresses or costumes are much simplified and toned down. Simplify by leaving things off. Depend on material, color and line for effect. Flowers should "melt" over the dress or be soft in outline, matching or softly contrasting the dress in color.

Waist lines appear in all dresses. No straight, plain backs. Sashes or belts, or a "cut off and sewed on" effect mark the waist all around. The waist line is higher but is below the real waist line.

Skirts have flare or fulness, which may be in plaits or gathered. Hem lines for house dresses ar the street are straight, for dressy wear, uneven. This is achieved by a godet that is longer or by sash ends that hang down or by a wide soft shaped section hanging from the sash. Skirts are longer. No knees show—back or front. Elderly women and stout women should wear a skirt four inches below the knee.

Hose—darker, no blacks, gunmetal good.

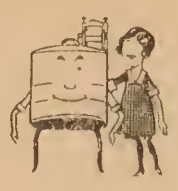
Shoes—plain. Beads should match the costume. Costume flowers—very good, must harmonize. Wool or felt flowers for coats. Jersey dresses have Jersey flowers, same with tweed. Black is the best color for coats or best wear dresses. King's blue next, while browns and grays are good. Every woman was urged to study her style. Hats, dresses, coats and hose must harmonize. Accessories should tone with the dress.—MABEL G. FEINT.

Don't waste your vegetable trimmings, leaves, tough ends, etc. Wash and cook in slightly salted water and keep for your soup's flavor. Strained and canned hot it is wonderfully handy.—I. B.

For Wee Maidens



PATTERN 3222 *is a charming bloomer frock for wee ladies of* 1, 2 *and* 4 *years. The lovely cotton fabrics in small figures or checks make attractive every-day outfits while wool jersey or crepe de chine makes a very appropriate "dress-up" dress.* PATTDRN PRICE 13c.



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Wooden Spoil

Morris was an older man than Hilary had expected to meet. He seemed well on the shady side of fifty. He was well-dressed, with an expanse of cuff and collar, and a white waistcoat which covered a pronounced embonpoint. He had elusive grey eyes, a prominent but ill-defined nose, and a heavy, thready moustache. It was a type Hilary knew intimately: the crooked business go-between.

"Mr. Morris, I think," he said, descending and tieing the pony to the hitching-post in front of the building.

Morris held out his hand, which Hilary took, with no great cordiality. "I came back last night and heard you were here, Mr. Askew," he said. "I was just coming over to see you." He made a step toward his buggy, but Hilary did not follow him.

"I guess you heard I was back," said Morris, with inquiry in his tone. "Somebody telephoned you?"

"I heard you were here," said Hilary. "I came to see you and talk things over."

Morris, recognising the situation, accepted it and turning back, pulled the key out of his pocket and opened the office door. It was a well-furnished little place, with two large desks and revolving chairs, a set of drawers, and a leather sofa. Hilary sat down at the desk nearest the window, from which he could see the endless line of logs ascending the cogged chain that drew them into the mill flume.

Morris took a box of cigars from his desk drawer and offered it to Hilary, who declined. Morris chose one and, biting off the end, lit it. Hilary could see that his hand trembled a little. The man was breathing rather loudly.

"Well, sir," he said, seating himself, "this is the last place in the world where I should have expected to see you. I have just heard from Mr. Lamartine that you intended to pay a visit to Quebec, but that letter was written some days ago. You didn't see him?"

Two days before Hilary would have jumped at the bait, would have shown his resentment of the lie, declared hostility, and given Morris his cue. Now he only smiled pleasantly. He would keep Morris on tenterhooks a while.

"Yes, I saw him," he answered. "He tried to dissuade me from coming up here, but I wanted to see the property."

"If you had let me know," said Morris, "I could have made arrangements. You have come in the slackest month of the year. There is very little to show you. But I shall arrange to take you all over the concession. I suppose you'll be staying long enough to do some fishing, Mr. Askew? There are some fine trout lakes a few miles to the north. We might make a day's trip of it."

His sentences were not continuous. There was a considerable pause after each, long enough to allow Hilary to reply. If Hilary's silences had aroused respect in the mind of Lamartine, they aroused positive fear in that of Morris. The man's smooth modulated tones began to be jerky, he breathed harder, and at the end he gave the impression of having talked himself out without effect.

Hilary came to the point. "I have come here to assume charge, Mr. Morris," he said. "Please let me see the map and the books."

Morris wiped his forehead with a handkerchief which he took from his desk. "That's—that's a sudden decision, Mr. Askew," he said, trying to smile.

"My decisions are always sudden. I have thought over it."

Morris laid one finger upon the edge of the desk. "Of course I know nothing of your affairs or circumstances, Mr. Askew," he said, with a tone of aggrievement, "but if you intend to take charge immediately, in this impulsive way, that means that I must step out. The concession is not a paying proposition, as you are probably aware, but your uncle was satisfied with my management. I have kept the expenses down to their lowest limit."

"I have not expressed dissatisfaction yet," answered Hilary. "Please let me see——"

"My suggestion," interrupted Morris, "is merely that you hold over your decision until we can go into the books together. Frankly, if I were you I should try to sell. There are probably purchasers, and we could get a good price if we worked the best forested tracts this winter and made a showing on the books. We might show a profit, though of course it would leave the purchaser in the hole. It was my advice to your uncle, but he was a little obstinate about confessing to an error in judgment, Mr. Askew."

"Before I see the books," said Hilary, "I have a question to ask you. Are you not associated with the Ste. Marie Company?"

Morris wiped his forehead again. He hated directness as much as Lamartine. "I certainly am," he said, "but——"

"Another question. How do you reconcile that with your duties as manager of my concession?"

"Now, my dear sir," protested Morris, raising his finger, "if that is your grievance it is an unjustifiable one. There is nothing in my duties here incompatible with my having other interests. I am not a desk man, Mr. Askew, and I have never claimed to devote all my time and interest to a single concern. I have interests in Ontario also. I think you will find that I have not neglected my obligations to your late uncle. As for the Ste. Marie Company, the fact that it is adjacent makes it easy for me to devote a little time to it, so far as I can spare it from my duty here. The two companies are not in conflict, Mr. Askew. Quite the contrary. It's politic, it's necessary that we pull together, especially owing to the race feeling which antagonism would develop. And it's good business too. What helps one, helps the other."

"Quite so," said Hilary. "I don't dispute that you have had a right to engage in other interests. But how about their use of our mill?"

"At a sum, Mr. Askew, which makes quite a little showing on the credit side of our ledgers. We can't afford to throw money away, and our cuttings are not large enough for the one to interfere with the other."

"You mean the timber is bad."

"Damn bad," said Morris. "Gummy fir, Mr. Askew. What little spruce there is I've been holding to make a show in case we decide to sell."

"That sounds plausible," said Hilary; and then he shot his bolt. "Why does the Ste. Marie Company wish to purchase this gummy fir of ours?" he asked.

Morris rose up, trembling with anger that was only half feigned.

"I see you have suspicions of my good faith, Mr. Askew," he said indignantly. "That is the only possible interpretation I can put upon your question."

"If you will answer it, we can interpret it together later."

"I am not prepared to answer it offhand. Many companies would like to get our property. The Ste. Marie company may or may not have that intention. I should no more think of disclosing the Ste. Marie's plans to you that I should think of disclosing your plans to the Ste. Marie. I keep my interests distinct, and confidential, Mr. Askew."

"May I have the books and map of the seigniory limits and leased tracts, Mr. Morris?" asked Hilary.

"If you think my services are worthless I have no desire to retain my position here. I've cut expenses to the limit, and if you take hold, with your United States ideas, you'll be frozen out in six months."

Hilary rose, crossed to Morris's desk, and tapped the roll top. "I suppose you do not refuse to produce them?" he asked.

Morris took a key from his waistcoat pocket with fingers that could hardly find it. He inserted it after two failures, snapped back the lock, and threw the top up, revealing the books heaped together, as if they had just been under examination. "Go through them by all means, if you think you've been swindled," he cried. He flung another key on the desk. "This is the key to the office," he said. "The other desk contains my private papers."

"The map, Mr. Morris?"

"The seigniory is bounded on the west by the Rocky River. It is a straight concession of eighty-five thousand, five hundred odd *arpents,* with three sides approximately equal. If you want a map you'll have to go to the Government. Mr. Lamartine has the legal documents."

"There must be a map," said Hilary quietly.

"It isn't drawn to scale. I'm not going to give you an unscaled map when you're so mighty particular that you'll be likely to jump on me for errors. You'll find a rough plan of the leases among those papers." He moved toward the door, laid his hand on the handle, cleared his throat and looked back.

"I have only to say that my yearly contract expires on October first," he said. "If you wish to renew it I shall expect adequate notice."

Hilary looked up from the books. "You may regard it as terminating on October first, then," he answered. "If you wish to renew it I shall let you know when I have looked into these."

This time Morris's anger was quite unfeigned. "You can accept my resignation now," he shouted. "Do you think I am the man to accept dismissal at the hands of a young American greenhorn like you? Why, I've thrown away thousands trying to develop this rotten proposition of your uncle's, out of friendship for him! Do you suppose I'd come up and live ten months in the year in this God-forsaken hole for your paltry five thousand dollars? I can clear that in a month in Ontario. And what do you think you're going to make out of the concession? You can't speak the language, you can't get along with the people, you know nothing of the Canadian lumber business. You'll be bankrupt inside of six months and glad to sell out for a song. That's all I have to say to you, except that I'm resigning and not discharged, and if you say I'm discharged I'll sue you for libel in the Quebec courts."

He opened the door, but Hilary called to him. "One moment, Mr. Morris," he said.

Morris turned and looked at him uncertainly. He regretted already the outburst of temper which had made his resignation all but irrevocable. He was ready to accept any extension of the olive branch.

"Take your cigars," said Hilary, opening the drawer and bringing out the box.

Mr. Morris turned purple, snorted, then snatched up the box and made his exit.

Apparently he wished to convey the impression of a furious quarrel with a less humiliating ending, for Hilary heard him shouting angrily outside. Through the window he saw Jean Baptiste come running up to him. There came, later, the confused sound of many voices in consultation. But Hilary turned his attention to the books.

The deficit for the half-year had been eight thousand dollars. That much Lamartine's papers had shown, and Hilary could find no fault with the statement. He understood now the meaning of such credit items as "lease of mill rights." He went quickly over the statements in the books. It was, of course, impossible to arrive at any discovery without experience of the practical working of the concession, and Hilary quickly realized that little was to be obtained by a prolonged scrutiny. There was, however, a considerable expenditure for provisions at the Ste. Marie Company's store, which he assumed to be the store on the property, in view of an item on the credit side for the lease of a building. There, at any rate, Morris's dishonesty was manifest. Hilary closed the books. He would discharge no man for insolence, but he felt that Morris was entitled to no more than his salary until October.

Morris was playing too deep a game to trouble about the contract overmuch. He had suspected more strongly than Lamartine, after a brief interview with the notary soon after Hilary's visit, that the young American had gone to St. Boniface to probe into matters. He resolved to go to Ste. Marie and consult with Brousseau, who had advised moderation. He took the store rig and departed.

Hilary, having closed the desk,

(Continued on Page 26)

The Story Thus Far

HILARY Askew, a young forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, getting its name from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is told of the legacy by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, who advises Hilary to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. His life's ambition to own his own timberland at last realized, Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber land is located.

On his arrival, Hilary finds that Lamartine, has lied to him concerning the quality of the timber. From Lafe Connell, foreman of his mill, Hilary learns that Lamartine, and a Mr. Morris, a business associate of Jonas Askew and in charge of the Askew timber workings, are in league with one Brousseau, an unscrupulous power in the North Woods, to turn the Askew timberland to their own benefit; also that Brousseau has Monsieur Rosny in his power, in order to force his marriage to Madeleine, Rosny's daughter.

It is soon apparent to Hilary that he has a most difficult problem before him. The woodsmen and mill hands will not recognize him as the owner, saying they are hired by Mr. Morris. Brousseau's hand is also very evident. Just after Hilary finishes a thorough investigation of his holdings, which reveal Morris's double dealings, Morris puts in his appearance.

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FOR SALE: Registered Ayrshire yearling bull ready for service. Ardiossan breeding. Also two bull calves three months old. Armour breeding. Prices reasonable. R. L. PIKE, Le Roy, N. Y.

Swine

REGISTERED O. I. C. BRED SOWS—Farrow February and March. Sow pigs, certificates accepted. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

A FEW CHOICE DUROC BOAR PIGS—Eleven weeks old. $9.50 each. Sensation breeding. Registered. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. A. KEZER, Massena, N. Y.

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY pigs—eight weeks old. Good breeding. Write for prices and pedigrees. CLIFFORD M. BUCK, Skyvue Farm, Salt Point, N. Y.

POULTRY

Chicks—Hatching Eggs—Stock

BEAUTIFUL BUFF ROCK Cockerels. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORN N. Y. State Certified Cockerels. Our stock has been Certified past 7 years. Price $7.00-$10.00 each. Cockerels not Certified, but from Certified stock, $3.00-$5.00 each. Free Folder. WILLOW BROOK EGG FARM, West Berne, N. Y.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—BROWN LEGHORNS chicks—eggs—Exceptional fine type—dependable layers—Low Prices. Catalog free. F. KEISER, Grampian, Pa.

TOMPKINS SINGLE COMB REDS—Barred Rocks real laying strains—low prices—real service—catalog. GRAMPIAN HILLS POULTRY FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

AMERICAN MOTTLED ANCONAS—record layers—large type—exceptional markings—two matings—low prices—catalog. AMERICAN ANCONA FARM, Grampian, Pa.

SUNNYFIELD EXTRA LARGE single comb Black Minorcas—Exclusively—Chicks—eggs—stock-two matings. Low prices. Catalog exceptional layers. SUNNYFIELD MINORCA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

25 N. Y. STATE CERTIFIED COCKERELS $5.00 and $7.50 each. 300 laying pullets $1.50 from certified breeders. Winners at N. Y. State Fair. (Chick) Certified $20.00 hundred. Order early. Satisfaction guaranteed. PERRY POULTRY FARM, Perry, N. Y.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF PERFORMANCE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Farm reared. Thirty-four years production bred. Seven years trapnested. National headquarters for superior egg quality. High vitality. Large size, high production, and beauty combined. Let us prove it. EGG and APPLE FARM, Route A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

USE THIS CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITY PAGE

Classified Advertising Rates

Advertisements are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

Every week the *American Agriculturist* reaches *Over 140,000* farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

Baby Chicks

CHICKS—Large Barron White Leghorns, 100% Guaranteed. "NEW" illustrated Circular Free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS and Hatching eggs. Leading varieties at low prices. Write for circular and price list. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box 12, Liberty, N. Y.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS—For March $13.00 per hundred. $120.00 per thousand. April $12.00 per hundred. $110.00 per thousand, Pullets $1.50 each. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS—Write for special New Year's prices and 1928 catalog. The best chicks that science can produce. Blood tested. Fully guaranteed. PROF. HARRY R. LEWIS, Davisville, R. 1., Box D.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS—$11.00 per hundred. Day old White Leghorn Chicks, the kind that live and grow $12.00 per hundred. Order now for Spring Delivery. Satisfaction Guaranteed. L. W. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

"NATIONAL" Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Stock, from free range flocks. Catalog free. NATIONAL CHICKS FARMS, Box 408, Mifflintown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from a heavy laying strain. White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns and Reds. Flocks blood-tested for white diarrhea and under state supervision. Write for catalogue. BRYON PEPPER, Georgetown, Del.

SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS from Inspected free range stock. Reds, White Wyandottes, White, Barred Rocks, Giants, Black Minorcas, Anconas, White Leghorns. Prices right. Send for FREE 1928 booklet and prices. BUCHER BROS. HATCHERY, Dept. C, Bucyrus, Ohio.

Turkeys—Ducks—Geese

MAY HATCHED MAMMOTH Bronze Toms, twenty pounds average $12. Younger $8 and $10, late June hens $5 each. PLYMOUTH TURKEY FARM, Plymouth, N. H.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE—Leading winners at New York since 1906. Breeders or winners for any show. State just what you want. WEBSTER KUNEY, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys. Original Gold Coin strain. Yearlings and young stock, bred from first-prize winners. Write MRS. S. OWEN, Seville, O.

TURKEYS—MAMMOTH BRONZE, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland Hens, Toms, unrelated pairs and trios. Highest quality, reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Large Birds, well marked. JAMES P. HOWARD, Walton, N. Y.

TURKEYS—GEESE—DUCKS, Guineas, Day Chicks, Breeders Eggs, reasonable. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.

Turkeys—Ducks—Geese

BRONZE TURKEYS—LEAVITT, South Royalton, Vermont.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Well marked. No diseases. Best strain. SPENCER LANE, Lowville, N. Y.

TURKEYS: Large purebred Mammoth Bronze, well marked, best strain, no diseases. CLIFTON G. LEE, Lowville, N. Y.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE toms and hen turkeys, best strain. MRS. CHARLES ABBEY, R 5, Lowville, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Thorobred Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Gold Bank strain. Enclose stamp for reply. MAUDE MILLS, Hammond, N. Y.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE—Purebred $5 each or will exchange for turkeys. FERTILE ACRES STOCK FARM, Delhi, N. Y.

PUREBRED WHITE HOLLAND and Bourbon Red turkeys, well developed, free from disease birds. MRS. O. J. DOBBIN, Adams, N. Y.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH GIANT Bronze, well developed. May and June tom and hen turkeys, unrelated trios. MRS. D. J. WASHBURN, Adams, N. Y.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Large, strong and extra heavy laying strain. May and June hatched. MRS. D. H. MILLER, Adams, N. Y.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Strong and healthy. Toms 18 to 20 lbs., $10 and $12. Hens from 11 to 14 lbs., $7 to $8. Special price on trios. MRS. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

250 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid $1.00. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

FARM EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE—Kelly-Duplex Grinding Mill No. 3, for any 2 or 3 plow tractor, used very little. HARRY KNICKERBOCKER, Pittsford, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—a position on a farm, or truck driving for the year round or teaming. Box 450, care AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

HELP WANTED

A TRAINING SCHOOL for cow-testing association testers will be held at the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., January 16 to 28, 1928. Students should be about 20 years old and farm reared; those from vocational schools preferred. Address G. W. TAILBY, JR., Department of Animal Husbandry, Ithaca, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

MAN TO WORK HIS LOCAL TERRITORY, booking orders for shrubs, roses, perennials, ornamental and fruit trees, etc. Also hire agents. Full or spare time. Five year replacement. No investment or experience necessary. Outfit free. Real opportunity. KNIGHT & BOSTWICK, Newark, New York State.

ENERGETIC MEN IN EVERY town and village can earn big money selling seeds. Experience unnecessary. Steady work. Write for particulars. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

Lumber

NO. 1 SPRUCE STAVE Silo complete with roof, hoops, and doors—12x24—$217.80. Other sizes priced accordingly. WHIPPLE BROS., INC., Laceyville, Pa.

SIX-INCH WHITE PINE Bevel siding, $25 per thousand. WHIPPLE BROS., INC., Laceyville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS—wanted on envelopes used before 1880; highest prices paid. FRANK H. JONES, 152 Rowe Ct., Auburndale, Mass.

CHOICE IOWA SWEET CLOVER HONEY—Case two 60 lb. cans $11. No better honey produced. Sample 15c. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, Bran and Middling Bags. We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

HAY & STRAW—We handle all grades hay and straw, especially oats and wheat, clover mixed, alfalfa hay and shavings. We load at various stations and can usually give immediate shipments. 33 years in the business, quality guaranteed. Ask for delivered prices carlots. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

CIVIL WAR envelopes with flags and designs, $1 to $5 paid; other envelopes bought, received before 1870. W. L. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

PLANS FOR POULTRY HOUSES. All styles, 150 illustrations; secret of getting winter eggs, and copy of "The Full Egg Basket." Send 25 cents. INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL, Dept. 542, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMEMADE PURE PORK SAUSAGE—3½ pounds $1.10 postpaid. BURLEIGH JONES, Lakeport, N. H.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PEACH TREES, $5.00 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

SEED POTATOES, 20 varieties, also Strawberry plants. Superb Mastodon and others. ROY HASTINGS, Malone, N. Y.

SWEET CLOVER SEED—Biennial Yellow, Unhulled for winter sowing. 11c per lb., $3.25 per bu. New, clean, well graded. R. M. HANNA, Skillman, N. J.

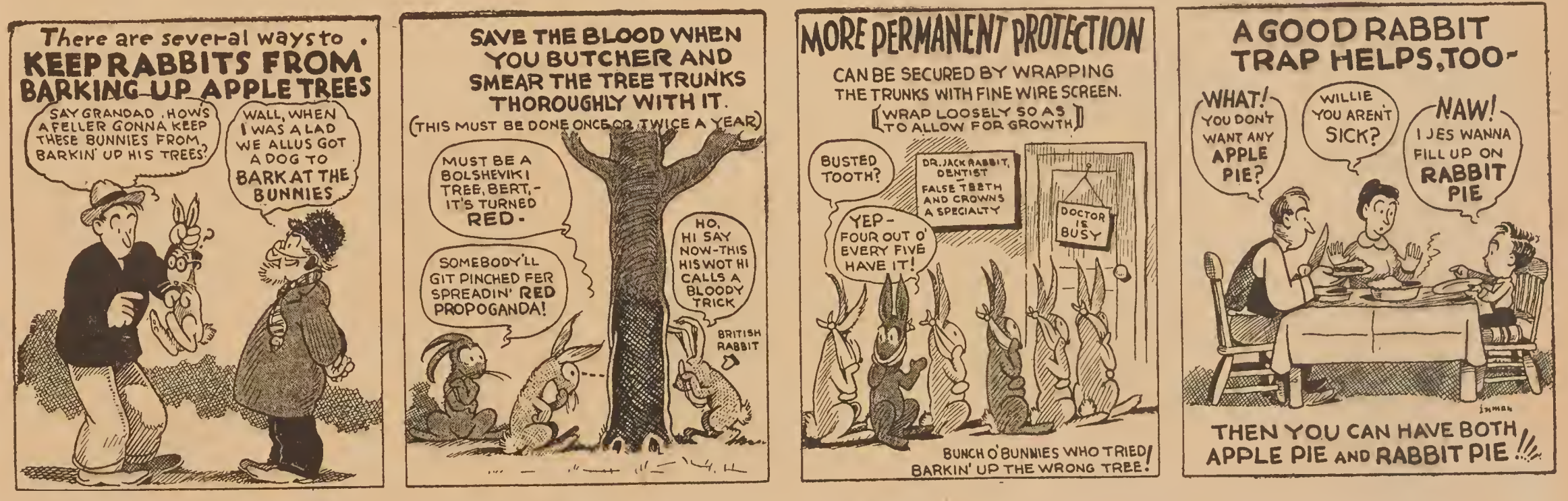
FOR SPRING DELIVERY—Some of my choice certified Seed Potatoes from selected high yielding strains. Free from blight rot. Twelve years breeding experience. GLENN CARTER, Marathon, N. Y.

Additional Classified "Ads" on Next Page

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Keep Rabbits from Barking Up Apple Trees

By Ray Inman





See that tag!

You will find the "tag" design—the mark of a "Farm Service" Hardware Store—on the window of a hardware store near you. It is important to you to find it, for it signifies that the dealer who owns the store has joined with several thousand other dealers in a pledge to render a bigger, better service to all farm people.

The "tag" is your invitation to go in and ask questions about anything in the hardware line so that you can get full and correct information on paints, roofings, builders' hardware, heating apparatus, chicken supplies and a thousand and one other things before you buy them.

The "tag" stands for responsibility back of the goods you buy and the assurance that these stores will be there to make good and adjust differences, if it should be necessary.

It stands for the lowest possible year-in-and-year-out prices that you can get on goods of equal quality.

It is the store for you to depend upon and to consider as your friend and helper. Find your "tag" store.

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



Look for the Sign of the "tag" in the window.

New Jersey Farm Notes

(Continued from Page 17)

ings will be featured with the awarding of the medals to the members of the 300 bushel club. A group of growers were able to average 300 bushels to the acre and the Association is awarding them medals for the achievement. About 16 farmers will be so honored at this time.

Breeders of Meat Poultry to Organize

A new movement down in Salem County to take up some of the problems confronting the heavy breeds of poultry is now under way. During the latter part of this month a meeting is to be held at Elmer to form a permanent organization. In this county, the meat breeds predominate. Scores of farmers, even hundreds grow chickens for the soft roaster and capon trade. They produce birds that weigh from seven to ten pounds and a ready market exists at all times for this kind of stock.

The State Department of Agriculture in its blood testing work has set aside a classification for this stock known as the Approved Meat Production classes. It is mostly a cross of two of the heavier breeds which accounts for the heavy birds that they produce. The new organization when formed will take up some of the problems of improved breeding, diseases and better marketing problems. It has been estimated that the poultry brings into Salem County nearly three quarters of a million dollars per year.

Farmers Exchange to Meet

The annual meeting of the South Jersey Farmers Exchange, Woodstown, will be held on January 19 at the executive offices of the organization. In an interview, Asa Moore, Mullica Hill, president, reports a most prosperous year just closed. The Farmers Exchange has had a most successful past, having paid the stockholders in the last few years cash and stock dividends exceeding 250 per cent.

Cooley Goes to Vermont

L. A. Cooley, a former County Agent and later Secretary of the New Jersey Farm Bureau and recently manager of the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers, Inc., New York, has accepted a position as Director of Markets of the State of Vermont. Mr. Cooley entered on his new duties on January first. It will be recalled that Mr. Cooley has had a wide experience i nmarketing matters. While County Agent in Gloucester County, he had three years to study country marketing and wholesale shipping. Later as secretary of the farm bureau, he had occasion to study the markets of the state and later while in New York he had practical experience in the wholesale marketing of eggs. This later experience was the most outstanding factor in his life work of studying markets.—AMOS KIRBY.

Wooden Spoil

(Continued from Page 24)

looked about the office. A door led into an extension of the two-story building. He found that the key to the outer door fitted this, and, opening it, entered a very comfortable little living-room, with a small kitchen at the back. A stairway at the back of the house, built on the outside, evidently led into the bedrooms. He decided to take over Morris's quarters for his personal use.

He had just returned into the office and put on his hat preparatory to leaving when there came a tap at the door. The frightened face of Jean-Marie Baptiste looked in.

"Monsieur Morris has gone away," he announced.

"Well?" inquired Hilary.

"He has raised hell," said the scaler.

"How's that?"

"Everybody is discharged—everybody that works for the St. Boniface Company. Only the Ste. Marie men stay. They are very angry. They say they could have got work on the south shore for the winter, but now too late maybe."

"Go and tell the hands nobody is discharged—yet," answered Hilary. "Can't you get it through your head that I'm in charge here?"

"Ah, yes, Monsieur Askew. But, you see, Mr. Morris he pay the men their wages."

Hilary took him by the arm and led him to the door. About the office were gathered a little group of men with sullen faces, angrily discussing the situation.

"Call them here," said Hilary.

Jean-Marie called, and the men came forward. "Now tell them what I have told you," Hilary continued.

Jean-Marie's translation was met with a volley of interjections. The little time-keeper began half a dozen explanations and finally gave up in despair.

"They say it's Monsieur Brousseau's orders," he explained. "You see, Monsieur, we know now that the property is yours, but Monsieur Brousseau hires the mill hands. These are nearly all the mill workers. That is why it is hard for them; they don't want lumbering jobs."

"Tell them in future I shall hire the mill hands. Tell them it is my mill."

This was met with blank incredulity. Evidently Brousseau's lease of mill rights had passed for ownership.

"Anyway, say that their jobs are good for the coming year," announced Hilary, and wondered whether he dared hope to make good on that statement. "Where's Lafe Connell?" he added.

(Continued Next Week)

Additional Classified Advertising

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

NEW GLADIOLUS BOOK for 1928, out this month. 36 pages. Describes 165 beautiful varieties, many new. Special offers. Tells how to grow these splendid flowers. Contains 46 illustrations. It's free! If not already on our mailing list, write quick. The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection of thirty bulbs, all different varieties, $1, postpaid. HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

TOBACCO

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.00; ten $1.75 ;tell kind wanted. Cigars $1.95 for 50. Satisfaction guaranteed; pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good, Sweet; Chewing, 3 pounds, 75c; 5, $1.00; 10, $1.75. Smoking, 3 pounds, 50c; 5, 75c; 10, $1.25. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 10 lbs. $1.50. Smoking 10 lbs. $1.00. UNITED FARMERS, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Box 50 cigars $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet; EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

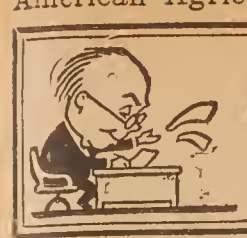
LADIES' SILK AND WOOL Stockings $1.00 pair. 8½-10½. Black, Gunmetal, Atmosphere, Biege, Grey, Sandust. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

WINTER ROSES BRIGHTEN THE HOME—American Beauty, Tea Roses, Red, Pink, Yellow and with lovely green foliage, large size crepe paper waxed neatly hand made. 7 for 50c, 15 for $1.00. Sweet Peas 25c doz.; large natural Poppies 60c doz. All postpaid. MISS LILLIAN HUBBELL, Rochester, Vt.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

WE SOLICIT SMALL or large consignments of farmers or butchers beef and horse hides, etc., at current values. Freight (not express) paid for fifty pounds or more. Write for tags and prices. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Scranton, Pa.



Service Bureau



A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Another "Buy Back" Scheme

"A year ago last July, my son purchased a pair of Black Guinea pigs from the Breeders' League of America for breeding purposes. He has had no communication with the company since. He now has a consignment of guinea pigs ready for shipment but I have persuaded him to wait until I inquire from you if you have ever heard of any complaints about this concern or know if they are O. K.

"According to his contract, they are to accept what he raises if they meet conditions and pay $1.25 per pair, plus express charges to St. Louis, Mo. His stock meets all requirements and is very good. However, the contract contains this clause, 'It is understood that all such offspring must arrive in good condition,' and as I have seen similar schemes exposed in your columns, I hesitate to let him ship them without first inquiries about their honesty."

OUR experience with concerns that promise to buy back animals has been such that we have consistently opposed the idea of purchasing animals in the hope of selling the offspring. In justice to the Breeders League of America, we must say that we have not previously heard of this concern and have had no first-hand experience with them. However, since the receipt of the above letter, we have inquired about them and as a result of our inquiry we cannot advise making an exception to our general warning.

Department of Agriculture Issues Warning

We again call our readers' attention to the fact that the United States Department of Agriculture has warned against this method of doing business and has stated:

"The rabbit industry has suffered greatly from unscrupulous advertising. Misrepresentation as to the origin of stock and as to its quality have been common, and novices in rabbit breeding have often been deceived. It has been found that firms with quarters in city office buildings and neither owning nor raising rabbits advertise stock for sale with agreements to buy back all young rabbits raised by the purchaser. The price at which their stock is offered is usually unreasonably high. An offer to buy back the young is legitimate and reasonable if only first-class and registered stock is sold and there is assurance that its high grade will be scrupulously maintained by the purchasers. The prospective breeder should be wary of "buy-back" offers, and before investing should make certain that the advertiser is responsible and has a good standing among breeders."

"Free Lot" Scheme Still Alive

A young man in whom I am very much interested, answered a puzzle card in a chance box of candy correctly, and has the promise of a building lot of 20x100 feet, located at Manahawkin, New Jersey, 5 minutes walk from Manahawkin station, 3 minutes from schools, churches. The land is guaranteed by the Monmouth Title Co., Toms River, N. J. The charges are $8.50. They say the adjoining lot price is $55.00 They say the offer is good only if accepted before a certain date. Please give me all the information concerning this lot.

THE scheme of this company is an old one and we earnestly recommend that you send them absolutely no money. Sometime ago, upon the receipt of a complaint about them we took some pains to investigate the land they were selling and found that it is in a very rough condition and there is little likelihood that it will ever be developed. The scheme in this case was that the free lot is so small that it would be impossible to build on it and they figure on selling the "lucky winner" the adjoining lot at the price which pays them a handsome price on both lots.

If you pay them $8.50 for charges and $55.50 for the adjoining lot you will be out just so much with little chance of realizing anything on it but tax bills.

The time limit which they impose is another device to hurry people to come to a decision before they have time to investigate.

Hance Bros., Company . Bankrupt

WORD has just been received from the Department of Agriculture and Markets, advising that the firm of Hance Bros. Company, 32 Bloomfield street, West Washington Market, N. Y. has gone into bankruptcy. George F. Hinrichs, Inc. 341 Washington street, has been appointed receiver and took charge on December 21st.

All shipments received after that time will be paid for by George F. Hinrichs, Inc. This firm is licensed and bonded and for this reason subscribers having claims against them should send in their claims immediately to the Service Bureau.

We Are Glad To Help

A FEW weeks ago I asked you to try and collect a bill for me from a commission merchant for 8 lost baskets of cucumbers which they never made good.

Since you have seen them they have sent the money for the cucumbers and if it had not been for you I should never have gotten it and I am thanking you a hundred times over for your trouble.—Yours truly, A. R. D., *New York.*

Junior Operator's License Not Good in Cities

I have a Junior's license and on this license it says that a Junior has no right to drive or operate a car in any city at any time and I also have a small book of the Highway traffic laws of New York State for 1926. This book says that it will not entitled him to operate a vehicle in any city having a population of one million or more. Here is a question answered in two different ways and I am wondering which is correct and which I should go by. I live out in the country and the most driving I do is to carry milk or other short business errands. I do not have to drive through cities but I am wondering if in travelling at any time, I have the right to drive a car through a small city such as Batavia for instance.—L. G., *New York.*

WE referred this letter to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles and they replied as follows:

"Section 289, Subdivision 1, of the New York State Highway Law provides in part as follows: 'Junior Operators' licenses may be issued to minors who have arrived at the age of sixteen years but who have not reached eighteen years of age, under rules and regulations to be established by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, provided, however, that no such license shall entitle the license to operate a motor vehicle in a city having a population of one million or more.' etc.

"You will note from the above that the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles is given power to promulgate rules and regulations which he deems necessary.

"The Commissioner has ruled that the holder of a Junior Operator's License may not drive within the limits of any city. This rule does not conflict with the law but merely provides a heavier restriction. Other rules and restrictions have been made and you will find a complete list printed on the reverse side of the blank Junior Operator's License enclosed herewith. You will note that some of these rules are provided in the law while others have been formulated by the Commissioner."

The Farmer Treads the Boards

(Continued from Page 3)

value and classes for directors were organized.

Some communities went even farther and organized dramatic clubs. In Tompkins County, Morris Chapel, a cross-roads neighborhood, organized a social and dramatic club which is the livliest organization you would meet in a long journey. Everyone in the neighborhood belongs, and young and old take part in the three or four productions of the year. Plays were put on on the low platform behind the altar rail of this little Chapel until funds were accumulated to purchase portable equipment which gave better opportunity for production.

But equipment or no equipment, the important thing about Morris Chapel is the community spirit which one leader has definitely attributed to the Dramatic Club. In Lake Ridge, another community in Tompkins County, an old lady boasting her seventy-three years shared honors with a boy of nineteen, and they were real honors! After that a dramatic club was organized with neither upper nor lower age limits.

14 Counties in State Contest

Over in Columbia County New Lebanon Grange organized a dramatic club within its membership to furnish help to the lecturer, and in Yates County a dramatic club, organized among the young folks of Starkey church, called "The Starkey Players," takes its productions to the far ends of the county.

With activity like this it is little wonder that county champoinship at the fairs was not enough. The county fair contest was as lively as ever, but the winners were clamoring for new worlds to conquer. A state contest was announced. Fourteen counties entered in less than two weeks after the announcement was made when the entries were to close. Three or four more applied just too late, and are now waiting to enter the next year's contest.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST with its interest in community activity offered the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Prize of $50.00, and the Samuel French Company of New York City offered the Samuel French Prize of $35.00, both prizes to be paid to community enterprizes selected by the first and second winning teams, respectively.

Each county had the job of choosing the community that should represent it. In most cases this was done at the county fairs, but in some cases the county judges travelled around and judged the plays in their own communities. The competition was keen and interest ran high.

Semi-finals Decided by Districts

For further elimination the state was divided into four districts and the county winners had to play against each other in their district.

In the western part of the state Sinclairville competing for Chautauqua County against Genesee and Erie won the district contest with Zona Gale's "Neighbors." In central New York, Veteran, competing for Chemung against Tompkins, Schuyler and Steuben Counties won with "The Feast of the Holy Innocents," by Marshall Illsley and in the north, Redfield won for Oswego County against Jefferson, St. Lawrence, and Oneida with Paul Green's "Day by Day." The eastern district contest has not yet been decided. One county has withdrawn so Ulster and Saratoga are preparing to fight it out.

Finals at Farmer's Week

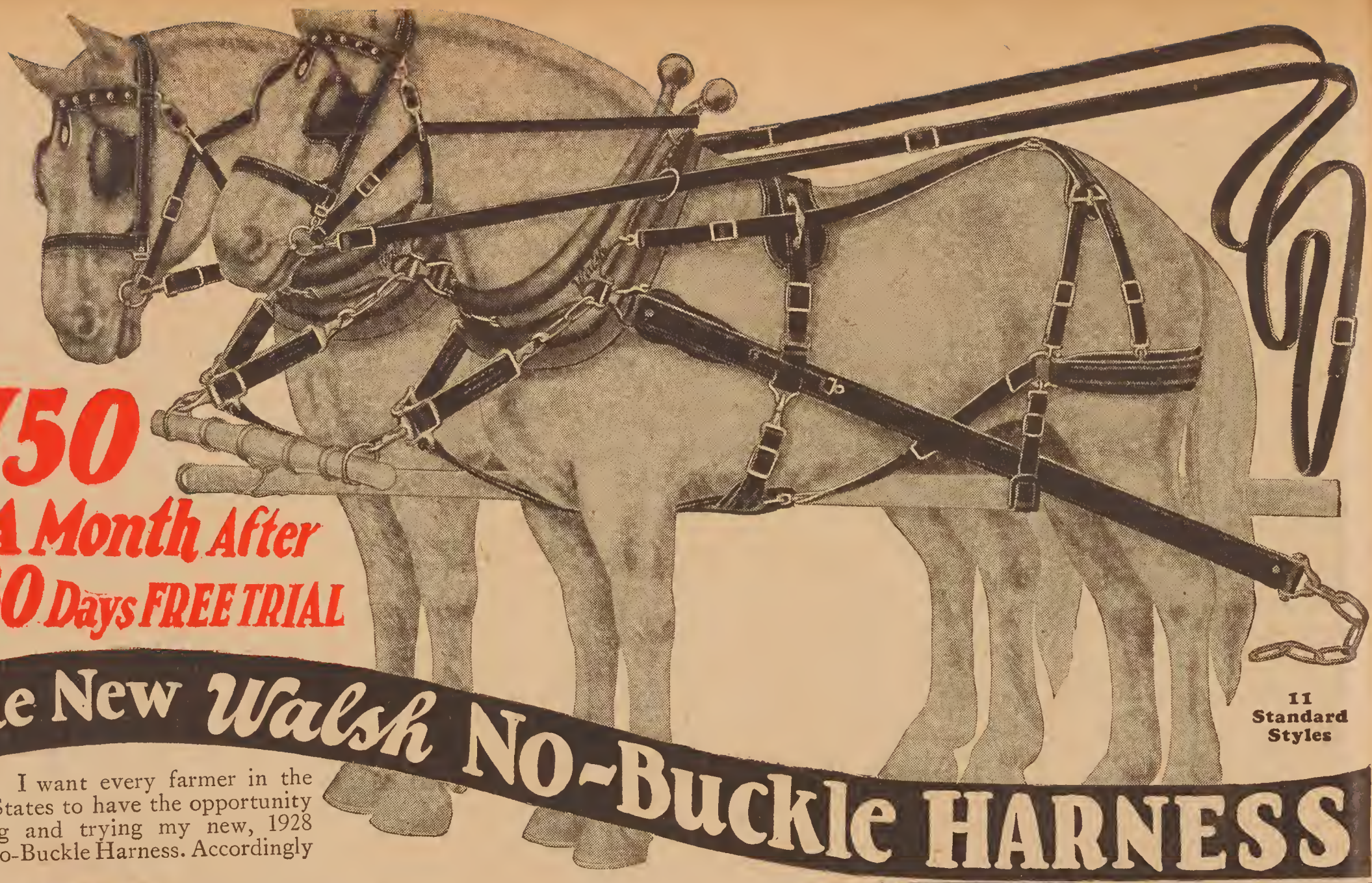
Farmer's Week in February at Cornell will see the finish of the contest. The winners of the district contests are journeying to Ithaca, where on Wednesday, February 15, the finals are to be held. Each group is determined to carry off the honors and the big day of Farmer's Week, 1928, is likely to see a fitting close.

All of this is by way of saying, although there may be nothing new under the sun there are certainly new versions of the old. The old "home-talent play" was good in its day, but the new use of community dramatics has fuller and richer values for the rural community of 1927, which is showing up in the state contest in the form of community spirit and loyalty.









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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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$1.00 Per Year | JANUARY 21, 1928 | Published Weekly

Is the TB Campaign Necessary ?

How Else Could Dairymen Meet Consumer and Other Demands ?

By BERNE A. PYRKE

Commissioner, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets

EVERY dairyman in the New York milk shed understands that it is to his individual interest not to have pushed back the boundaries of the areas furnishing New York City with its supply of fluid milk. When the danger threatened this past summer of a widening of the milk shed the dairymen of New York made a splendid response to the appeal for more milk during the normal period of shortage. That period has nearly passed by and the supply of milk has, at all times, been adequate. The agitation for for an extension of territory will not cease with the passing of the crisis. It will persist for as many years as one is able to peer into the future. There is something more to the problem than merely supplying the requisite volume of milk. It is certain that the consumers in New York City, and in the other centers of population of the state, will demand milk not only in sufficient volume, but of approved quality, both from the nutritional and sanitary standpoints. If the dairymen of New York State and surrounding areas are to retain the present outlets for their milk ,they must furnish a supply that compares favorablv in quality with the milk produced in any competing areas. Both production and distribution of milk in New York State are in the hands, in the main, of well trained, intelligent dairymen and business men. The milk produced in New York State is of satisfactory quality from the nutritional standpoint, and in most respects entirely satisfactory from the sanitary standpoint. The fact is indisputable, however, that a substantial part of the milk in New York State is not produced by disease-free cows. The most acute problem pressing the dairymen of New York State, in the opinion of the writer, is whether New York producers can hold the present outlets for their milk in competition with states which are prepared to furnish a supply produced by tuberculosis-free cows. There are about 1,100,000 tested cows in the State of New York, but even this large number is not sufficient to meet the demands for fluid milk. The question which the longest visioned farmers of the state are asking themselves is this: Can the State be freed of tuberculosis in time to meet the unquestioned demand that will eventually come from the consuming centers for milk produced by tuberculosis-free cows? The dairy industry has made remarkable strides in the past ten years to be in a position to meet this demand when it becomes imperative, but much yet remains to be done. Tuberculosis has existed among the cattle of this state for many decades. It was positively identified as present in this state at least 30 years ago, and undoubtedly existed, unidentified, for many years before that. From early in the '90s until 1917, the state carried on a desultory campaign to suppress the disease. The tangible results for the first 25 years of the State's effort to control the disease were few. The reasons for this are not difficult to seek. Adequate control measures had not been evolved, and public sentiment was notably luke-warm. Appropriations for indemnities were intermittent and invariably inadequate in amount. Dairymen, in the main, were apathetic and few of them had real confidence in the efficacy of the tuberculin test.

(Continued on Page 10)

Our Mission to Give You the Facts

NO subject at the present time is giving dairymen so much concern or causing so much discussion as the campaign against bovine tuberculosis. We consider it the chief duty of *American Agriculturist* on this as well as on other great problems to give the farmers all of the facts and all of the information that we can possibly get together. Having the correct facts, farm people can be depended upon to make correct decisions.

In accordance with this policy, we published a short time ago the answers by Dr. Moore to fourteen questions which farmers are asking about the TB campaign. We have many letters from dairymen who both agree and disagree with the TB test thanking us for the fair and impartial information given in these answers by Dr. Moore.

Some time ago in a visit with Commissioner Pyrke, he told us of his plans and policies for the future conduct of the TB campaign and we stated that farmers ought to have this information. So he is writing a series of two or three articles on the TB campaign which will interest you. The first article appears on this page; the second, which will describe the State Department's policies and plans for the future conduct of this work, will appear in an early issue.—*The Editors.*



One of the advantages claimed for the area plan is that a herd which has been tested is in no danger of re-infection from cows which may be pasturing across the fence or on a neighboring farm further up the stream.

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What Readers Think

Warm Letters on Dirt Roads--Untair Taxes

IN a recent editorial, you discussed the problem of keeping open the rural roads in winter. To my mind this is an important question, as I am one of the unfortunate ones who reside on one of these rural roads. It seems an injustice to me to have to pay taxes to help keep the main roads clean and at the same time have to let my car stand in storage two to four months in the winter, and they have it nicely arranged so that we have to pay for our car license the full year. If we could pay license fee for just the time we are are to run the car, the condition would not be quite so unbearable. One winter, I think it was three years ago, I put my car in the forepart of November and could not use it for five months on account of the roads. Yet I had to pay license fee for all that time and had to help pay for keeping the main road open.

Not a Difficult Problem

I do not believe that keeping these rural roads open for auto traffic is as hard a problem as is commonly believed. In my opinion it should be the duty of the road commissioners of the counties to see that it is done and a few snow fences placed at intervals where the snow drifts badly, and a law compelling all horse drawn vehicles to be the widths of the auto track. I have talked with a number of farmers and more than half of them were in favor of such a law. Of course there are many who have sleighs of narrow width who might oppose such a law but the sleighs could easily be widened and when the owner saw and realized the benefit he would feel that he had been fully paid.—L. D. P., *New York.*L

What do you folks think? How can the roads be kept open?—*Editor.*

What Are You Going To Do About It?

YOU are deserving the thanks of all farmers living on dirt roads for agitating this all important question. As you know the dirt roads particularly in early spring are a nightmare and something ought to be done to improve them. Considering the amount of taxes that we pay we are a very much neglected lot of people, but then, it is partly our fault, we have kept our mouths shut so long letting the other fellow do the shouting for us (at our expense) that little or no attention is paid to us.

Of course we realize that all roads can not be permanently improved at once but a lot can be done that would go a long way to make them passable. I highly commend the following suggestions which have been made by Miss Van Allen and Snell; town superintendent be appointed; frequent light scraping; fill all holes with stones with gravel on top wherever possible; enlarge sluices where needed.—J. S., *New York.*

All reforms must be backed by public opinion. Our business is to arouse you to united action. When you folks on the dirt roads want better service *hard enough* you can get it. You are still in the majority.—*Editor.*

Rank Discrimination

IN a number of issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST last fall, I noticed articles about the dirt roads, and in the last one that came to my notice you asked what was the matter with the proposition you had been discussing. You no doubt asked the question because you did not get any answer or any correspondence.

Now I am wondering why there were not more dirt road farmers interested in this project properly to discuss it while the chance was theirs. I for one was very much interested in it and was therefore eagerly looking forward from one issue to another to hear from someone, but none came. This is truly beyond me; I cannot quite understand it, for there is still, roughly speaking, about 65 per cent of the farmers living off the improved roads, who pay automobile tax at full rate and are only able to use those license places, on the average, about six months out of the twelve.

Improved Roads Get Preference

If these same farmers have potatoes, apples, or what-not to sell, and these back-in-the-lot farmers accost a truckman (who usually pays a little more than a local buyer) to sell him a truckload, the first question usually is, "Do you live on the improved road?" and eight times out of ten he will turn away and find what he wants on the improved road. Or, if any of these back-in-the-lot farmers want to sell their farms and go to the real estate agent to list it with him, the first question will be: "Is it located on the improved road?" If it is not, you are out of luck for they do not sell any more these days and you may as well hang on as best you can.

Side Road Farmers Ignored

Seven years ago the road running east and west was improved one and one-quarter miles north of my place, and that same year my property was increased in value about $1500. Last fall I asked our road superintendent to put a roll of picket snow fence in front of my house across the road but my request was ignored. I did not ask again this fall and naturally have no fence there to keep about four feet of snow out of the road, which is sure to be there every winter. All this picket snow fence has to be used along the improved highways—never mind about the back lot farmer.

Why such discrimination against one class of people? I think it is more than time that we should have some consideration.

I have mentioned only a few points. Let us hear from others who have to wallow through mud and snow six months out of every year.—H. P., *New York.*

This man is right. There is no use putting up a fight without the backing of farmers who are interested. How badly do you really want better dirt roads?—*Editor.*

Short And To the Point

AS you have been talking about the country. I am going to tell you about mine. I own 100 acres in the north east corner of the town of Nunda and there has not been a penny spent on the road in 10 years. Nunda village elects the town board and highway supervisors and they are the same year in and year out, so they will spend all the money right near town. I would like to have some pictures of this road to send you. Nunda is known all over for its poor roads.—*New York.*

One Issue Worth Year's Cost

* * * I like the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST just fine. Last week's paper was worth more to me than a year's subscription. The article on garget was just what I needed. Thanking you, I am—*W. H.*, New York.

Optimism Prevails at Holstein Meeting

State Association Burns Note at Annual Session at Syracuse

THERE was a distinct feeling of optimism at the annual meeting of the New York Holstein Friesian Association, held January 4 in Syracuse. An incident which contributed to this feeling was the burning of a note given by the association last year for the purpose of paying all outstanding debts. In order to meet that note it was necessary to cut down expenses at all possible points during the past year and the members of the association are justly proud of the accomplishment.

C. H. Baldwin, President of the State Association, in his annual address, pointed out some of the progress which has been made during the past year and proposed a plan for future activities. In addition to the improved financial condition already mentioned, Mr. Baldwin stated that the membership of the association is practically double the membership of 1926 and organized Holstein clubs are active in practically every dairy county in the state.

This improvement in the affairs of the state and county associations comes at a particularly opportune time inasmuch as there is a growing feeling that the outlook for the dairy business is much brighter than it has been for several years. Milk prices are on the upgrade and there is a steady demand for quality cattle.

A number of important projects were outlined by Mr. Baldwin which he hopes to see started during the year. The first of these, and one which occupied a considerable portion of his address, was increased stimulation of Junior calf clubs. This work is not new, since many county fairs had calf club exhibits, not to mention those at the state fair. A number of New York State 4-H club workers also took their calves to the National Dairy Show at Memphis.

Mr. Baldwin spoke especially of the responsibility resting upon each individual member to see that boys and girls enrolled in the calf clubs are furnished with the best possible calves. "We should be willing to sacrifice in price if necessary," said Mr. Baldwin, "and furnish these future farmers with the best calves we have."

Another proposition certain to gain considerable interest and support was that for a drive against scrub herd sires. The U. S. Department of Agriculture reported last year that the first county in the United States to have 100% purebred sires is Russell County, Ky. This, however, is a relatively unimportant dairy county and Mr. Baldwin suggests that the unit of work in New York State be the township rather than the county. He pointed out the importance, from an advertising standpoint, of a township or a county which could advertise that they had no herd sires that were not purebred.

Mr. Baldwin proposed that each county club have one of its townships enter such a contest and that the State Association set aside not less than $300 to be divided among five winners. "Every Holstein breeder will be rendering a helpful service to rid his county of scrub bulls," said Mr. Baldwin, "and he will be increasing his own market for breeding stock. At the same time he will be using the best means I can think of for eliminating forever the talked of encroachment of western milk on our New York City Market, which some now fear."

Mr. Baldwin expressed dissatisfaction with the Holstein cattle exhibits at the State Fair grounds and hoped that some improvement could be made. Among the thoughts suggested was that the right man should be secured to explain to the public the good points and merits of the Holstein breed. Another idea worthy of consideration was the importance of more good county herds at the State fair.

Advertising came in for some discussion. Although the budget did not allow a constructive advertising program last year, Mr. Baldwin expressed the hope that the budget would provide for a beginning along this line. He also spoke of the advertising advantages of properly conducted county sales.

(Continued on Page 17)

Resolutions Passed at Holstein Meeting

1—Expressing appreciation of the action of the New York State Implement Dealers' Association who contributed toward sending several New York State calf club boys to the National Dairy Show.

2—Favoring an increase in indemnities paid for tubercular cattle.

3—Calling attention to the importance of Junior Project work.

4—Expressing sorrow at the death of Secretary Houghton.

5—Proposing that the committee appointed to study means of improving the Holstein cattle exhibit at the State Fair, study the advisability of a separate building on the State Fair grounds for demonstrating the value of the Holstein breed.

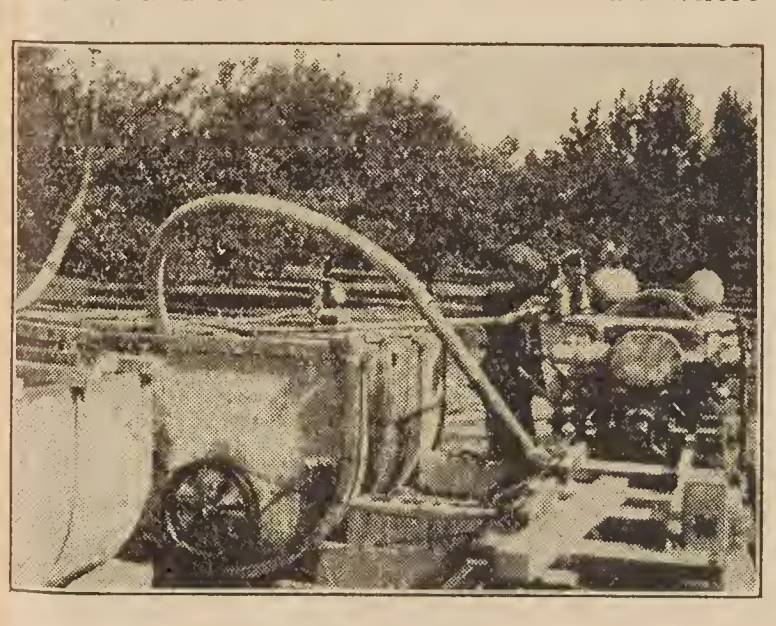
6—Expressing thanks and appreciation to members of the state association as well as to members of sister organizations and business houses whose contributions made it possible to pay the old outstanding debts of the association.

Spraying Fruit Trees from Pipe Lines

Stationary Outfits Get Results for Two New Jersey Apple Growers

By AMOS KIRBY

THE stationary spray outfit is here to stay. The day has gone when the fruit grower with twenty-five acres or more will drag a heavy sprayer through the orchard when he can do the work much easier, in a fraction of the time and do it at a cost less than where portable spray rigs, necessary to properly care for the trees, are used.



This man supervises the pumps which force the spray materials through the pipes in sufficient amounts to supply nine spray guns in the orchard of Wesley Brown.

When an orchardist can go out and spray one hundred acres of bearing fruit trees, including both apples and peaches, in fourteen hours with the dormant spray and do a good job, a new day has entered the fruit growing game.

Down at Glassboro, New Jersey, two of the leading fruit growers, Wesley Brown and Charles Repp, have installed plants of this type that are giving complete satsifaction. In fact these outfits proved so satisfactory that one of the owners is increasing the capacity of his system so that he can, during 1928, spray 180 acres withone pump and tank system.

Not only was the saving reflected in the lower costs for applying the sprays, but the material was put on the trees at just the right time and the big increase in clean fruit shows that the financial gain from the use of the stationary outfits runs into the thousands of dollars. We leave it to the reader's imagination to judge the gain, when it is considered that both men have a combined crop of 75,000 bushels of apples, which show a clear gain of 15 per cent of clean fruit over the year previous when they used their portable outfits. Figure is out for yourself at present prices of fruit.

In each of these two orchards, there are blocks of one hundred acres each, which have been equipped with the necessary pumps to operate efficiently. These pumps are connected with an underground pipe system that runs to every part of the orchard. Dotted over the blocks of trees are outlets to which are connected hose lines two hundred feet long, some of which are over a half mile from the pump. A working pressure of 200-500 pounds can be maintained at any part of the orchard and a loss of only 50 pounds is noted on the pressure gauge on the return or overflow pipe lines that come back to the mixing tanks.

Some idea of the saving in time in spraying can be gained from the comparisons of the Repp orchards of 1926 when the portable outfits were used and 1927 when the stationary outfits were in operation. Figured out on a man hour basis, it took 14 men about 20 hours to spray with the stationary outfit or 280 hours compared with 12 men for 10 days, or 1200 hours in 1926 with the tank sprayers. The orchards were sprayed an average of six times during the season.

The labor savings did not enter into the situation when the systems were first installed. These men were anxious to control the insect pests that were causing such heavy losses through

(Continued on Page 7)



These two men are able to spray all day. There is no delay as ordinarily occasioned by filling the spray tank several times.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie., or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 January 21, 1928 No. 3

Higher Indemnities for TB Cows

THERE is a growing demand on the part of farm organizations and individual dairymen that the states pay more for cattle condemned for tuberculosis. THIS DEMAND IS JUST AND MUST BE MET IF THE ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS ARE TO CONTINUE WITHOUT INJUSTICE TO DAIRYMEN.

New York pays the highest indemnities of any state, but they are still NOT NEARLY HIGH ENOUGH. Indemnities now paid were fixed several years ago when cattle were much cheaper so that with the present high prices of cows the old rates are unfair. There is a great difference between making a replacement in a dairy at $90 and at $125 to $200, yet the present rates paid by the State for condemned cattle are on the old $90 basis. For example, the maximum that the State will now pay for a grade cow is $67.50. To this there may be added a salvage value of possibly $20 and the federal government will pay when funds are available, $25 more at the most. This will give the owner under the very best conditions only $112.50. But he cannot replace that cow for less than $125-$150. If this were all there was to the story, the dairyman would probably be money ahead, for he has replaced a healthy animal for a diseased one. But the difficulty is, there is usually a long loss of production before a replacement can be made which often means a very great financial hardship to the farmer and his family.

This whole problem of eradication of tuberculosis in dairy cattle is the responsibility of the whole people, not of the farmers alone. The time is past when farmers can continually add to the costs of production of their products without being paid for these increased costs. The eradication of this great cattle scourge of TB may be compared to an operation for appendicitis. The patient and his whole family must undergo the financial loss, the trouble and the suffering incident to an operation. Yet in spite of the fact that surgery is not entirely satisfactory, if the man is to be saved, he must undergo the operation. So it is with TB in the dairy industry. The tuberculin test is not entirely satisfactory but still, like the operation for appendicitis, it is the best and about the only way known to modern science by which the terrible inroads of bovine tuberculosis can be conquered. This is proven by the fact that the disease has been actually eradicated in thousands of counties in the United States by the tuberculin test since 1918.

However, we repeat and insist that if the fight is to go on, consumers as well as dairymen, and in fact all citizens interested in dairy products, must assume a share of the responsibility and therefore pay their share of the taxes necessary to pay dairymen adequately and fairly for their losses. As far as the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets is concerned, we are sure that it would gladly pay larger indemnities were it permitted to do so by law and were sufficient funds available. The place to go, therefore, for help is to the State Legislature and Congress, both for laws and funds.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has enlisted to help lead this fight. Will you work with us and with your farm organizations? Are you interested in doing something besides talking? If so, call a special meeting or take the matter up in your local Granges immediately, sign petitions, pass resolutions, have every dairyman write a letter, and forward them all at the earliest possible moment to the Editorial Department of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The amount of response will indicate whether or not you are really interested in larger and fairer indemnities for condemned cattle.

Remember in doing this that it will do no good to pass resolutions or to take other action against the TB eradication campaign as such. A majority of the dairymen of the State know and are determined that the TB campaign must and will go on, providing the dairymen are paid more indemnity for their condemned cattle.

L. J. Steele

MANY friends of L. J. Steele, known all over New York State as "Larry", will be shocked to know of his sudden death on Sunday, January 8. "Larry" was a farm boy born at Bergen, New York, 1891. He graduated from the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, in 1915. Then he taught agriculture in Holly High School for two years, from which position he resigned to become the popular and successful county agent in Orleans County. From this position he was selected to become the general manager of the Potato Growers Cooperative Association with headquarters at Rochester, and he then became the manager of the Fertilizer Department of the G. L. F. at Ithaca, which position he held at the time of his death.

In addition to his great ability, "Larry" had a fine personality which made friends of all those who were priviliged to know him.

Public Ownership Increases Taxes

THE farm organizations in California have been studying the tax situation in that state as it affects farmers, and among the interesting facts that they found was that the public ownership of utilities results in very pronounced increased taxes on farm property.

This result is what we might expect, if you stop to think the subject through, for when a utility like an electric or power plant is owned by private interests they pay taxes to help support the local government; but on the other hand, when these utilities are acquired by the city or other municipality then of course they are exempt from taxation and the loss in taxes must be made up in some other way. The result is the good old system of, when in doubt add some more tax to farm property.

Imitation Butter Scores Victory

THE dairy and butter industry received a severe blow in the recent decision made by a federal court granting a permanent injunction against the United States Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of Internal Revenue for enforcing the oleomargerine tax law against the butter substitute called "Nu-ine". The case will be taken up through the different federal courts and is not definitely settled. In the meantime Nu-ine and other so-called "cooking compounds" will continue to be placed on the markets without being regulated or inspected under the oleomargerine law.

The importance of the decision is understood when you know that the total sales of this class of imitation products amount to something like $200,000,000 a year. Nu-ine is made of cocoanut and peanut oil and is colored and salted like butter. It can be sold, of course, for much less than butter.

We have no complaint against Nu-ine or against any other oil product except when they try to travel under the disguise of real butter and in other ways imitate real dairy products. For nearly forty years dairymen have stood for their rights and the rights of consumers against the encroachments on real dairy products of imitation butter. This decision of the federal court is a bad setback in this fight and it means that the dairy interests, including individual dairymen, their organizations, the dealers, and the whole dairy industry, must unite to amend the present oleomargerine law to force bogus butter to travel on its own merits and not under the color or merits of dairy products.

Sportsmen Release Rabbits in Spite of Farm Losses

IN spite of the fact that farmers in western New York are complaining that their land is being over-run with rabbits, the State has just imported five hundred cottontails from Kansas and the Erie County Conservation Society has set them free in different sections of Erie County. Plans are being made by the conservation societies in Wyoming, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties to release five hundred more rabbits in each of these counties early in February.

At the same time that this imposition and injustice to farmers is taking place, reports are being received from many of the fruit counties of western New York that the farms are overrun with cottontails and apple and other fruit trees are being destroyed.

We believe that the time has come for farmers to cease to accept this whole situation of hunting and trespassing without putting up a fight. As stated last week, we will put every resource of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST back of whatever action is necessary to stop these injustices and losses to farmers through the acts of the sportsmen and the hunters without regard to the rights of the farmer owners of the land.

If you are interested at all, let us have your views. What damage, if any, have you suffered? Are the rabbits troublesome? If so, how? What about pheasants? Have you had any annoying experience with hunters? What about some resolutions in your local farm meeting?

Superphosphate Not Acid Phosphate

THE Board of Directors of the National Fertilizer Association, at its meeting in Atlanta on November 7, voted unanimously in favor of using the word "superphosphate" hereafter in place of "acid phosphate." The term, "acid phosphate" always was a misnomer and was very apt to leave a wrong impression in one's mind.

Of course, the word "acid" came to be applied to this product because of the use of sulphuric acid in treating phosphate rock to make it available as a plant food. But as a matter of fact, acid phosphate, so called, has very little, if any, souring affect on soils. So hereafter when you see the word "superphosphate" you will know that it is the name for the product which has been commonly but wrongly called "acid phosphate."

Eastman's Chestnut

DID you ever hear of the poor woman who weighed 350 pounds, who sent her "mother hubbard" to the laundry? It came back the next day with a note pinned on it:

"We do not wash circus tents."

Perhaps you have heard also of the experience of the poor little lady who weighed only 81 pounds. She sent her dress to be laundered and it was returned with a note:

"We do not wash umbrella covers."

What's Doing in State and Nation

Governor Smith's Message to Legislature Center of Interest

ON Wednesday, January 4, the Legislature of the State of New York opened its one hundred and fifty-first session. Joseph A. McGinnies, farmer and fruit grower of Chautauqua County, New York, was again elected speaker of the Assembly. The big event of the opening session was Governor Smith's message, which filled many pages and covered every phase of the State's activities, reviewing the accomplishments of the state government of past years and recommending policies for the future.

The Governor stated in his introduction that this was his eighth and last annual message. We do not have the room here more than to summarize some of the high spots of this well written and interesting political document. You will be particularly interested in what the Governor said about agriculture, which we quote in part:

Agriculture

"Agriculture is the basic industry of the state. It is not only fundamental to all other industries, but it is a big and important industry in itself. Three-quarters of a million of our people live on the farms of the state and they employ a capital, in farms and equipment, of approximately two billions of dollars. Two-thirds of the area of the state is in farm lands. While New York, among the other states, is only twenty-ninth in total area, and twentieth in area of land in farms, it stands eighth in the total of agricultural production. It is first in the production of potatoes, hay, sweet corn and many vegetables. It is second in dairy products, apples, grapes and in the total of all vegetables. New York may well claim to be a leading agricultural state.

Results of Depression After War

"In all the dislocations brought about by the great war, no group of workers within the state has been more grievously affected than the men and women living upon the farms. As a result of the agricultural depression following the war there was a net loss, in the ten-year period ended December 31, 1927, in the agricultural population of the state, of 141,000. persons. There is reason to believe that the bottom of the agricultural depression in this state was touched in 1925, and signs are not lacking that encouraging progress is being made in the necessary readjustments to accommodate agriculture to post-war conditions.

Equality of Opportunity

"In New York we have over eleven million people. Upward of seven million of them reside in five cities on the line of the Hudson River and the Erie Canal, from tidewater to Lake Erie. In addition we have thirty-five cities and 528 villages. For their food and clothing the people in the cities rely upon the farmer and the promotion of the interests of those who till the soil is certainly of vital concern to the government of the state. Both national and state policies should be molded to insure equality of opportunity and reward between those groups which produce the food and those which consume it.

A Program of Readjustment

"Since 1918 this state has put into effect a far-reaching program to cheapen marketing costs, to decrease marketing risks, to improve marketing methods, and, in general, to facilitate the distribution and sale of New York farm products for the ultimate benefit of its farmer producers and its city consumers as well. The functioning of this program has been an important factor in modifying in this state the severity of the agricultural depression which affected some of our sister states so calamitously.

Rural Schools and Rural Health

"A state fails in its duty to agriculture which merely enforces the regulatory statutes related to the safeguarding of its food supply. The state, by wise and prudent policies, should foster and upbuild agriculture and consider the full well being of those engaged in it. This New York State is doing. Among other things, the state, by liberal appropriations, is improving its system of rural schools and is also equipping its rural youth with a knowledge of the science of agriculture. Equal opportunity for the education of their youth so generously afforded to city dwellers must also be presented to the farming community. The strength and the comfort that public health measures bring are the concern of the state for the people on the farm equally as for the people in the densely populated sections.

Aids to Local and City Marketing

"In the rehabilitation of agriculture, following the depression brought about by the war, a sound state marketing program is vital. The ten-year period from 1918 has witnessed a great development of service functions by the state, such as issuing marketing reports by press and even by radio, aiding the organization and operation of co-operative associations, the inspecting and certifying of grading of farm products at shipping points. These and other similar services have placed New York in the front rank among states having a sound state-aided program for marketing improvement. The city end of the marketing program has also received attention. One of the most important pieces of work now being carried forward is the state-wide study of city food-handling problems and the development of regional planning of food-handling facilities. Special aid is being given to individual cities in planning modern terminal and farmers' markets which will enable them to perform their proper function in the regional plan and to take full advantage of the new era in the supplying of food to our cities ushered in by the modern highway and the motor truck. This project at once offers the possibility of lower living costs to those in our cities and at the same time offers a better and increasingly important outlet for the products of New York State farms."

On the subject of state roads, the Governor pointed out that the State had been liberal with appropriations not only for State roads but also to help build town and county highways and that all of these good roads were a tremendous aid to farmers in marketing their products.

Help for Cooperative Marketing

On cooperative marketing, the Governor said:

"There is probably no other state which has placed on the statute books such adequate and complete cooperative marketing legislation as has New York during the ten-year period since 1918."

Governor Smith pointed out that in 1918 there were but 17 active cooperative associations and that there are now approximately 1,100 active associations doing a combined annual business of more than $115,000,000.

Millions to Fight TB

On the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, the Governor said that New York is second in the whole country in the dairying industries. In 1918 there were more tuberculous animals in the herds in New York State than of any state in the nation. In 1921, there were only 123 accredited herds containing about 4,000 animals; while in November 1927 there were 43,120 accredited herds with a total of over 400,000 animals.

"Beginning in 1923, the State appropriated $5,000,000 for indemnities to cattle owners and since then it has averaged annually over $3,000,000. In the last five years the State has paid out for this work more than $20,000,000. This is the largest sum expended by any state in any period for the control of bovine tuberculosis."

For Agricultural Education

On agricultural education, the Governor said that the State had been generous with the College of Agriculture at Cornell and with the different schools of agriculture. He said:

"We should always have in t
enough young people who d
make farming their vocation
carry it on in a scientific and modern way.
this army of trained young men and wome
be recruited the leadership which will mak
possible for this State to maintain her place amo
the important agricultural states of the Union."

In concluding that part of his message dealing with agriculture, Governor Smith said:

"While the State of New York has never spent money in advertising, the fact nevertheless remains that New York is acknowledged to be one of the great agricultural states of the Union. The Erie-Chautauqua grape belt is famous throughout the nation. The counties adjacent to Lake Ontario form one of the great fruit belts of the East. The Champlain and Hudson Valleys are noted for the high quality of their apples and other fruits. In the favored region, between Lake Ontario and the Pennsylvania border ,are produced in commercial quantities all the fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone. New York State agriculture is noted for its diversification. The fertility of the soil and the skill and industry of our farm workers make available an abundance of food products, and the improved state roads make possible the cheap and efficient transportation of those products from points of production to centers of population.

"I strongly urge upon your honorable bodies that you give close study to the proposals that may come before you during your session from those interested in strengthening the state's policy

(Continued on Page 17)

Some Interesting Recommendations From Governor Smith's Message

1—A four-year term for Governor, with the election in the year when there is no election for President of the United States. On this point the present Legislature is definitely opposed to the Governor.

2—The extension of the terms of the members of the Legislature to four years for Senators and two years for Assemblymen.

3—Meetings of the Legislature only every other year for the reason that there are too many laws passed.

4—A temporary commission to be created to study county government with a view to recommending consolidation or reforms in the form of county government to bring about more efficient administration.

5—The creation of a state water power authority to which control of the State water power resources shall be given. This recommendation is opposed by the Legislature.

6—The improvement by the Federal government of the barge canal and the Hudson River as an all-American deep sea waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

7—The abolishing of the State Census and the use of the Federal Census for State apportionment purposes.

8—Thorough study by competent committees of the tax situation with careful consideration by the Legislature of the results of such study.



ONLY a small fraction of a cent per pound or per gallon of material—yet it may mark the difference between establishing or failing to establish control of insect pests and fungus infections that will reduce the value of the whole fruit crop.

"Orchard Brand" Quality in spray and dust materials means so much in **results accomplished** that, even at a fractional price difference, it costs least in the season's final accounting of loss or profit.

Send us a postcard request for your copy of the 1928 Annual "Cash Crops"

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ORCHARD BRAND
Lime Sulphur Solution
Oil Emulsion
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"ROSY APHIS" APPLES
No market for these

...y Apple Aphis may be-...uctive any season with-...g.
...controls it if applied ...ust when the buds are ... the young leaflets are ...o 1 inch long.
...ill avoid the more expen-...cotine sprayings later in the ...n.



EUROPEAN RED MITE
(Enlarged 3 times)

A comparatively new and serious pest because its life cycle in summer is completed in three weeks. A number of generations will therefore occur in the growing season. One thorough spraying on undersides of twigs will effectually prevent hatching.

Control
APHIS, RED MITE & SCALE —by just *one* spraying *late* with SUNOCO

FULLY half the apples which were "set" in Western New York were ruined last year by Rosy Apple Aphis.

A big loss; and a foolish loss, because there's one spray which, with one *late* application, *will* allow a full, beautiful crop.

Lime sulphur has failed too often to be depended upon. SUNOCO Spray is better and safer. SUNOCO costs much less than lime sulphur and nicotine.

Just one spraying, when the leaves are out fully half an inch, will kill more Scale Aphis, Red Mite and Apple Red Bug than any other spray combination.

SUNOCO will not freeze or deteriorate. Once mixed, SUNOCO stays mixed even in hard or cold water.

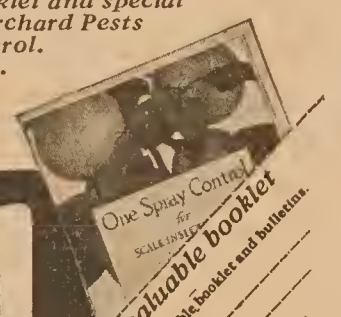
The advice of our own entomologists is sound and has been followed successfully by leading orchardists everywhere.

Consult us without reserve. No charge.

The knowing State Agricultural Experiment Stations consider lime sulphur and sulphur compounds useless, and recommend SUNOCO spray.

We offer you FREE
a valuable booklet and special bulletins on Orchard Pests and their control. Send for them.

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SELF EMULSIFYING SPRAY

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Pa.

Outlook a Little Better

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

WE are not having a very steady winter up here in Western New York, but rather wide variations in temperature accompanied by thaws and floods and subsequent severe freezing. The last few days of the old year it continued so warm that practically all of the frost was drawn out of the ground. There were heavy rains and these completely saturated the ground. Then on January 1st to 3rd we had low temperatures, the thermometer falling nearly to zero. Now on January 7th it is thawing again. There has been very little snow at any time and the fields are now bare.



M. C. Burritt

These conditions are very unfavorable all around. There will very likely be more winter injury of fruit trees from the excess moisture and the severe freezing without snow protection. Wheat and meadows always suffer under such conditions. Water and ice are now standing in many low places and wheat is showing brown in many fields. And such changeable and unseasonable weather is bad for both humans and animals. We would all appreciate some good steady but moderate winter weather.

Cabbage Market Still Depressed

We loaded the last of our cabbage crop this week at $7.50 per ton. Through early selling and a good marketing service we shall come out fairly well—at least without loss on the cabbage deal in this unusually bad year. But there are tens of thousands of tons in storage much of which will probably not be sold at all. The market is still depressed. As soon as decreased shipments and cold weather open up the markets a little, heavy shipments promptly depress it again and cut off outlets. A recent freeze in the south may have destroyed some southern cabbage crops, but the effect on the market will probably be only psychological and temporary as we really have too much cabbage here in the north.

Potato Market Weaker

Potato markets have also weakened. In the sections south of Rochester they are now being loaded at 80 cents instead of one dollar per bushel as in December. Certified potato seed seems to be scarce and high, bringing from $1.75 to $2.75 per bushel. More hay—both timothy and alfalfa, but mostly timothy—is being baled and shipped than usual. The top price on our best timothy is ten dollars per ton and much of it is sold for six and eight dollars. Alfalfa brings $20 and upwards.

General conditions in Western New York are very spotted and uncertain. Most farmers are more or less discouraged but are no longer fooling themselves by expecting too much improvement in the near future. Yet here and there farmers may be found who have had a good year and who are more optimistic. On the whole I believe that Western New York is in rather better condition than one or two years ago. This slight improvement is not so much due to better incomes in 1927, although these were probably slightly better, as to effective retrenchment and a small beginning in the liquidation of debts. Farmers have at last come to the realization that the relatively prosperous period from 1900 to 1919 has gone probably not to return for some considerable time, and in most cases for the first time have effectively reduced expenses.

This reduction of expenses has taken many forms. Less labor, and cheaper labor is being employed. Unemployment in the cities, together with farmers inability to pay has reduced wages, and good men may now be employed at probably ten dollars or more per month less than last year. Older men who had retired have in some cases had to go back to work. Successful farmers who had moved to town and put tenants on their farms have lost or dismissed these tenants and moved back on their old farms. Expenses have been curtailed everywhere possible. Few new things are being bought. Temporary building and machinery repairs are made. Expensive operations are eliminated. There is some danger that this may be carried too far, and inferior or deficient seeds and fertilizers, for example, purchased.

Farms Are Cheaper

All this has had its effect on land values which are depressed accordingly. Of course, the man who expects to remain on his land and who is able to do so, is not so much concerned with the rise and fall of land values. But the man who wants to sell or is compelled to sell is usually a heavy loser, and often finds his equity in his land entirely wiped out. An instance or two will illustrate. A good farm appraised at $12,000 in 1918 with a mortgage of $8000 on it, has just been sold for $5000. Another excellent farm well located, priced at $35,000 in 1910 and a good investment at that price then, is now offered for sale at $13,000. Had it been conservatively mortgaged for 40 to 50 percent of its value then, the seller would now have practically no equity. It is a bad time to sell farms. And yet many farms must be sold, both for personal reasons and to stop still greater losses. Such conditions upset one's sense of values and are disturbing and discouraging.

Prospects Still Good

On the other hand the factors which have made Western New York a productive and highly developed stable farming region with well equipped homes and farm plants, have not changed. There remains as always, good land, abundant moisture, favorable temperatures, near-by and growing markets, good buildings and capable men and women. The factors that have changed are consumer demand, competition, and relative values. What has been done by our fathers can be done again by us if we rightly adapt ourselves to the changed factors. What is needed is more intelligent thinking and planning ahead.—*Hilton, New York, Jan. 7.*

Who Has These Issues?

WE have a request from one of our readers for the issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, dated July 16, 1921 and September 23, 1922.

If any of you can furnish these old copies you will be doing a reader a real service. If you have them, kindly address the Editorial Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Fires have done more damage to forests than all other agencies combined. The menace can be stopped by the exercise of reasonable care on the part of those who use or travel through the woodlands. Prevent forest fires. It pays!

Spraying Fruit Trees From Pipe Lines

(Continued from Page 3)

wormy fruit. These huge plants were installed with the sole object of getting the spray on the trees within two or three days after the worm appeared and the savings in time were realized after a check-up on the results was secured. With the hundred or more acres in each plot, it was almost impossible to get over the ground at the critical time and the losses were heavier than these growers felt were necessary.

Oil to Prevent Freezing Pipes

There is only a narrow road separating both big plots where the stationary outfits were operated. We will briefly describe both outfits, as they have many points of interest to any orchardist who is planning to install such an outfit. In the first place, these outfits are located on practically level land. Both outfits were installed by the labor employed on the farm during the busy season. The pipes are laid about 18 inches under the ground and under New Jersey conditions it is thought they will not freeze. As an extra precaution, Mr. Brown is filling his pipes with motor car drainings. He had a big garage save all of the drainings for a few weeks and they soon ha dabout 15 barrels, which will fill the lines over winter, and in the opinion of Mr. Brown will prevent corrosion. Mr. Repp is using an air compressor to drive the water from the pipes, claiming the oil will not prove satisfactory. Air, in the opinion of Mr. Repp, will drive the moisture and sediment from the pipes much more effectively than any other means.

Efficiency in the Orchard Labor

The real efficiency of the system is seen in the orchard. Here we find six to nine men busy with hose lines scattered over the orchards. Each nozzle man has a helper to drag the hose lines. The men are on the job at seven o'clock in the morning and there is no stop until twelve. Not a minute is lost all day long, as there is a constant flow of spray solution right at the nozzle end. To overcome the possibility of a breakdown in the pump or the stoppage of a valve, these orchardists have installed two pumps so that the power can be shifted in an instant and the pressure maintained every minute. In quoting Mr. Brown regarding the amount of work they do in a day he replied, "With this outfit the men are spraying all the time, there is no lost motion or wasted time in going and coming from the house or standing around idling while the tank is being filled." Mr. Brown has figured out that where spray tanks are used about one half of the sprayer's time is spent in coming and going to the orchard.

A Real Money Saver

An actual saving of about $100 a spraying has been made possible on these two farms through the use of the spray power plants. Both men put on eight sprays, representing an actual saving of over $800 on labor item charges for each orchard. This does not represent the entire saving either. Mr. Repp puts the actual saving at about $2,000 a year. He saved nearly $1,000 on the amount of spray materials he had to buy. The higher pressure made it possible to get the solution on the trees in finer particles and it took much less material. Both farmers were able to dispense with four teams and the cost of keeping them the whole year, with but little for them to do except at spraying time.

An even greater surprise came to these growers when they had their crop ready to put into storage. They had not only saved nearly $1,000 in labor, another $2,000 in spray material, but they had over 10,000 bushels more clean fruit from the same orchards than the previous year. One of the growers in 1925 had about 30 per cent clean fruit. In 1926, by better methods and additional sprayers, he brought it up to 65 per cent and this year it jumped to 95 per cent clean fruit. Apples are now selling at $2 per bushel and these extra 10,000 bushels of fruit are now in storage instead of the cider mill at a few cents a bushel.

Now for the cost of installing such an outfit. It costs about $11 an acre for the pipes and the upright stands ready to attach the hose. The labor of laying the pipes adds a $3 charge. The pumps cost about $550 each and the tanks for the spray material $100. (To take care of unexpected breakdowns in the system, three pumps have been installed in tandem so that they can be changed instantly, without the loss of a minute's time or the drop of hardly a pound in the pressure.)

Here are a few of the high points in the benefits to be derived from the system and their costs.

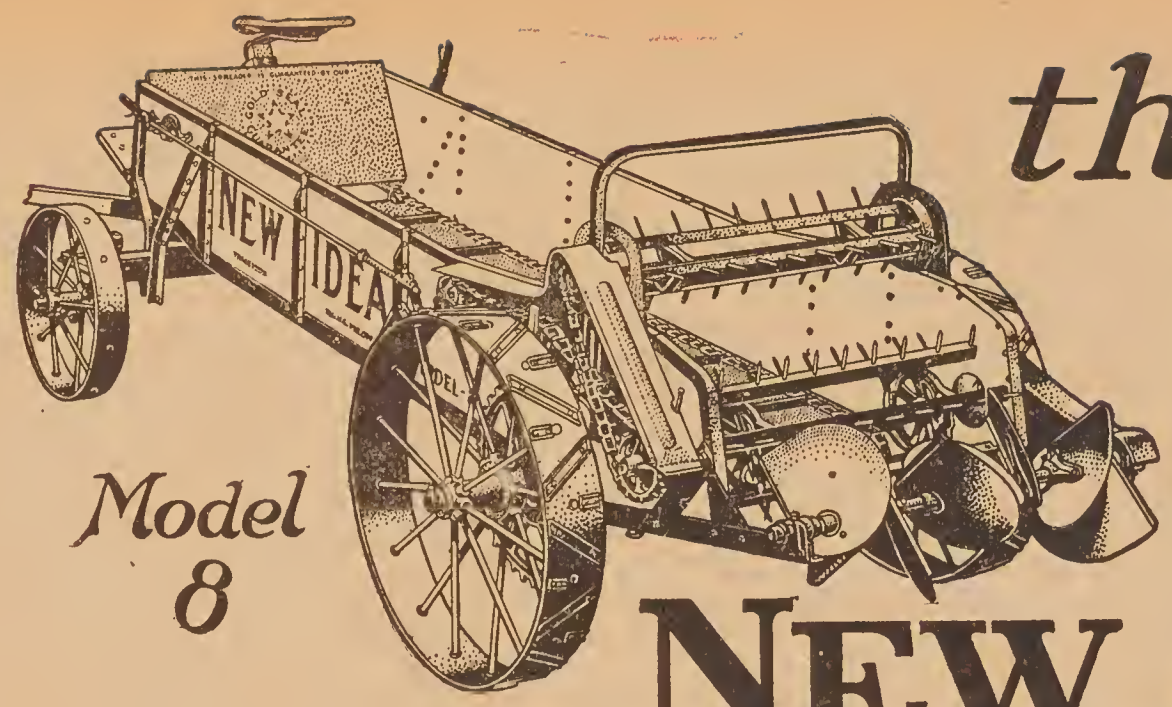
The Cost of Installing

Pipe for 100 acres	$1,100.00
Labor	300.00
Pumps (3 for emergency)	1,650.00
Tanks (3 for rush work)	300.00
Tractor	500.00
Total	$3,850.00
Cost per acre	38.50

Net Gains Credited to the Outfit

Labor saving	$ 800.00
Spray material	2,000.00
5,000 bushels fruit	7,500.00
Total	$10,300.00
Returns per acre	103.00

As a final analysis of the value of the stationary outfit, both Mr. Brown and Mr. Repp are convinced that the average fruit grower with a portable outfit can attach his present pump with a heavier engine to a pipe line similar to these and handle up to 25 acres or even more without any additional equipment or little expense except for the cost of the pipe lines.



Model 8

there is only ONE NEW IDEA



BUY wisely! Do not place your order for any make of spreader until you have first compared it with the latest model NEW IDEA. You will then be equipped to judge of spreader merit according to a definite standard. For there is still ***only one*** genuine NEW IDEA. Not because it is the oldest and best known — the ***original*** widespread machine; not because it is the finished result of nearly thirty continuous years of progressive development; but because the NEW IDEA actually is

Youngstown, N. Y.

The New Idea Spreader Co.:

We have used our Model 8 NEW IDEA Spreader every day this winter and it spreads the manure as good and fresh as from the stable. We haven't had a bit of trouble with it. We would be glad to have you use our name.

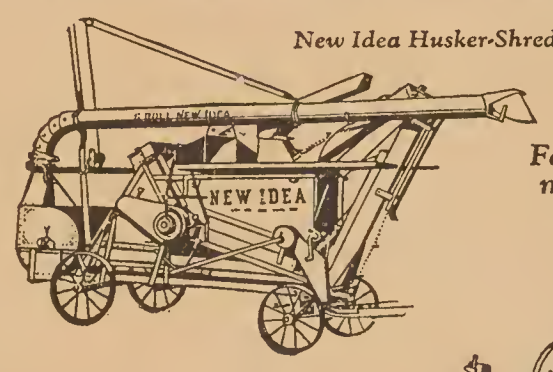
Yours very truly, A. D. McCollum.

The Leader in Every Spreader Improvement

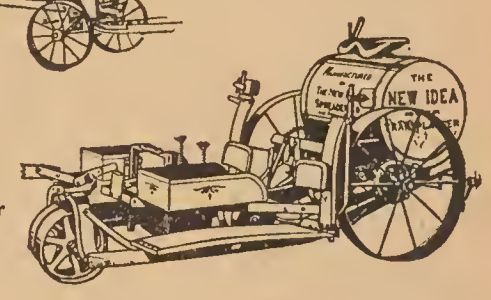
The Model 8 NEW IDEA ***stands supreme***—whether judged by quantity and character of performance, ease of operation and control, or durability of service. Never excelled for light draft — shortest turning radius — easy loading over sides that are not only low (less than 40 inches in height) but absolutely unobstructed. 16 inch clearance underneath.

Riveted frame of rail steel—three times stronger than the steel generally used. Body of highest grade, absolutely clear, yellow pine, riveted (not bolted) to frame — cannot warp, crack or open up. Semi-steel instead of ordinary castings. Tempered steel chains instead of malleable. Wide tires. Extra size, self-aligning, enclosed roller bearings. Cylinder teeth riveted to angle steel beater bars. Distributor blades of rust-and-acid-resisting steel. *No one has ever yet worn out a Model 8!*

New Idea Husker-Shredder



Farm equipment of the highest quality



New Idea Transplanter

The New Idea Spreader Co.

Coldwater, Ohio, U. S. A.

FACTORY BRANCHES: Harrisburg, Pa., and Syracuse, N. Y. ADDITIONAL STOCKS at New York City. LeRoy, N. Y., St. Johnsbury, Vt., Manchester, Conn., Cochranton. Pa.

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Over 4,000 dealers display this sign of New Idea Service. Stop where you see it.

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You may send me information on
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☐ The New Idea Husker-Shredder

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SALESMEN You can make big money taking orders for our trees and shrubbery. Experience unnecessary. No dull seasons. Every home a prospect. You simply take the order. We deliver and collect. Pay weekly. Commission basis. **Willems Sons' Nurseries, Desk A-6, Rochester, N. Y.**



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MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOLA

Club Root of Cabbage

How a Cortland County Farmer Controls It

By E. N. REED

FEW growers fully understand the club root disease. It is quite generally known that it is not seed borne but is the result of every grower's own carelessness or lack of knowing control measures.

Some are attempting to grow cabbage on the same ground too often without first making the soil sufficiently alkaline. Since club root is a slime mold disease of the soil, conditions which cause it to develop or propagate it once it gets started, are to be avoided. Once in the soil it will die out in about six years if no plant or weed belonging to the cabbage family is allowed to grow.

The State College at Ithaca, N. Y. has lately determined just how alkaline a soil must be in order to make it resistant to the trouble. I strongly recommend to any one thinking of growing cabbage on ground oftener than once in six years or on soil infested with mustard, that they write to the Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., for instructions for getting soil tested for lime content.

Select Soil for Seed Bed With Care

Too frequent cropping is the chief cause of the disease but it can also be caused by dirt being washed or otherwise being carried to a new area intended for the crop or seed bed. Extreme care should be taken in selecting ground for a seed bed. Land along a stream which floods at any time in the year is unsafe to use for cabbage production. All plants belonging to the cabbage family are subject to the disease and cabbage will club following any of these if the rotation is too short. This includes our common wild mustard.

The reason I have discussed this subject at this time of year is so that one planning his next season's acreage and seed bed will not select soil where there is danger. If there is a bit of doubt be sure and get your soil tested and if lime is needed, apply it.

Be careful after plowing or harrowing last season's cabbage fields not to take the tools direct to your seed bed without first cleaning them or using them in some soil not containing club root. It takes only a little dirt to inoculate a clean seed bed so it is ruined. I have seen a number of cases where seed bed had been located on the lower side of last season's cabbage field and of course nearly a total loss will result. It is unsafe to set plants from a seed bed where only a few diseased plants are found. Low damp land is more subject to the trouble. Soakage from an old barn yard or manure pile is sure to cause trouble. An old garden is also a trouble breeder.

Mustard Causing Much Trouble

The mustard is causing a lot of trouble especially in the Danish section as it seems to have gained a good foot hold there on many farms. The western section seems to have less but it will soon come if not vigorously fought. I was taught as a boy to have a horror for the weed. Never a stalk was allowed to seed on the farm if it was discovered. One of my first instructions to a new man is to pull every stalk of mustard. I certainly can thank a wise father for this good instruction and I hope to impress the same precaution on my sons.

Whenever the grain binder, corn harvester, ensilage cutter or thresher leaves our farm to work for neighbors it is my first duty to see that it is cleaned of mustard seeds before it is returned home. It is a fight, I will admit, but I am sure the fight others are having who are badly infested is far worse than mine.

Plant Potatoes Close Together

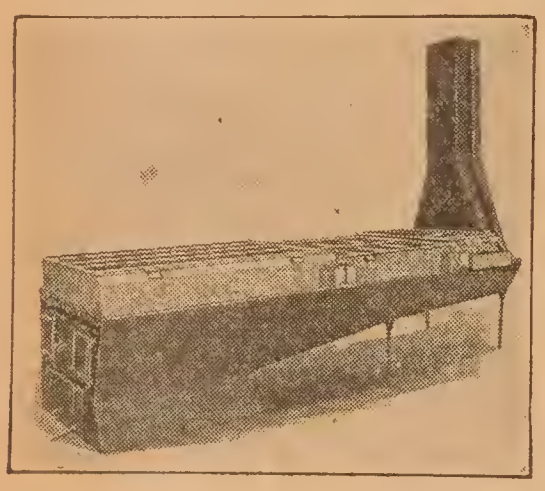
An experiment at Michigan State college showed that where fifteen bushels of seed was used to the acre, better yields were secured when one ounce seed piece were spaced 12 inches apart than when three ounce pieces were planted 36 inches apart in the row. Where the 15 bushels were cut into one ounce pieces, the yield was 258.1 bushels and when the three ounce pieces were used the yield was 137.1 bushels.

This, of course does not prove that a small seed piece is best, but that close planting is important in securing good yields. This also is likely to result in medium sized potatoes rather than oversized tubers that are likely to be affected with hollow heart.



EXTENSIVE experiments have been conducted with this plow on the farm of Donald Woodward of LeRoy, N. Y. The plow is equipped with a generator and coils to "step up" the voltage. 103,000 volts are sent through the soil between the two plows and it is claimed that insects and weeds are killed and plant food is made more available. The outfit has created much interest and further experiments will decide just what place it will have in farm practice.

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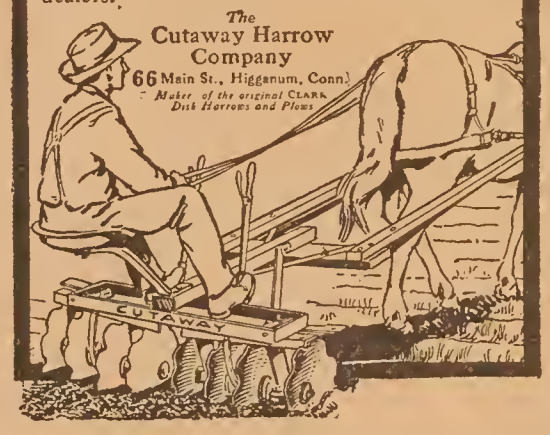
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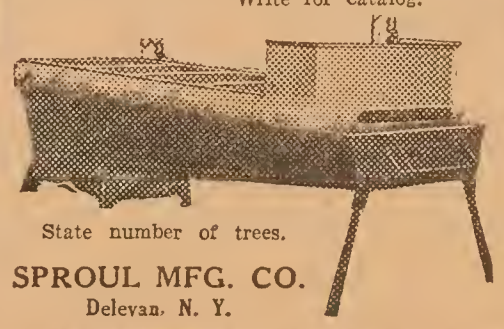


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Size of Battery for Engine Ignition

I have a 1½ H. P. gas engine on which I use dry cell batteries for ignition. Have used both three and four cells and I can see no difference in the way the engine starts or runs or in the way the battery lasts. A friend who is supposed to be a mechanic tells me I should use a 6-volt battery for a 1½ H. P. engine and that it would last longer, and recommends a Hot Shot battery. My engine starts good on three cells, no matter how cold it is. Will the Hot Shot battery give longer service and why?

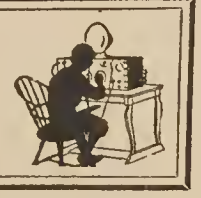
THE Hot Shot is a good four-cell dry battery and the cells being all enclosed and protected from moisture and loose connections between the cells probably will give a longer life than four loose cells of the same size. Also a 6-volt or four-cell dry battery is usually used for engine ignition. The size of the engine has nothing to do with the size of battery needed, as this is determined by the coil construction and spark plugs. However, if your engine starts and runs perfectly on three cells, there will be no advantage in using four, as four with 6 volts instead of three with 4½ volts will simply force an unnecessary amount of current through the coil and run the cells down that much faster. If four cells will make the engine run better and take fewer explosions per minute on a given load, you should use four. Otherwise three should be used and they will last longer than four.—*I. W. D.*

Is Large Or Small Pulley Best?

I have a ¾ H. P. electric motor which drives a milking machine pump. The pump is equipped with an 18-inch pulley and so necessitates a 5-inch pulley on the motor in order to get the required R. P. M. on the pump. Does a pulley of this size cause unnecessary wear on the motor bearings? Would it not be better to put a smaller pulley on pump and equip the motor with about a 3-inch pulley?

NO, if your present 5-inch pulley on the motor is carefully balanced, it will be easier on both your motor bearings and belt than a 3-inch one would be. You have now a belt speed of about 2300 feet per minute, which is a pretty efficient belt speed. If you put on a 3-inch pulley, you will have a belt speed of around 1400 feet per minute, which is too low and will require nearly twice the belt tension that your present belt speed does. Also with a 3-inch pulley, both the belt slippage and the belt bending will be excessive, both of which will wear the belt rapidly. Belt speeds should be kept as near 2600 to 3000 feet per minute as possible.—*I. W. D.*

With the Radio Man



I made up a set from a 5 tube kit of parts and get very good results except in one respect. Unless I put the loudspeaker very far from the set it will howl. I can stop the noise by holding onto the detector tube but wish there were some good way of stopping it.

"MICROPHONIC" howling, as this noise is called, is due to vibration of the air between the glass tube and the speaker. Sometimes the vibration occurs through the cabinet itself. There are several methods of improving this condition. Get a rubber-cushioned socket for the detector. Or, stand the detector socket on a thick wad of soft cotton. Connect the four posts of this socket into the circuit with very flexible and light wire. The loud speaker can be stood on top of a small pillow of soft cotton or other material.

* * *

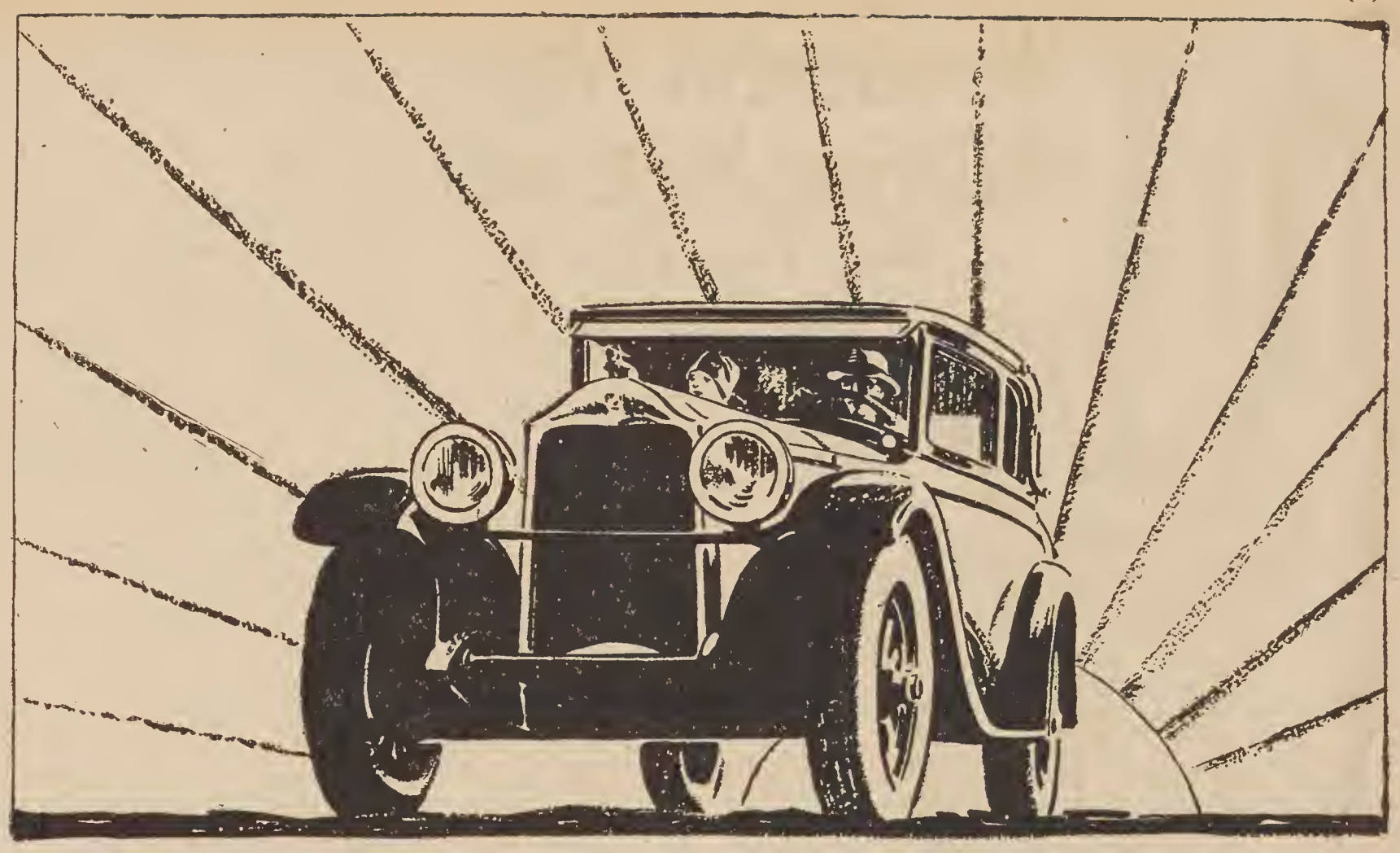
Will you please describe the very best kind of ground connection I can make. I live on a farm where we do not have any water pipes except one from the well to the inside pump. I use this but don't think my results are very good.

YOU can make yourself a ground which will be as good and better than most city ground connections on water pipes. Secure a length of copper (galvanized iron second choice) wire screen. The mesh may be very fine but preferably not coarser than half inch. It should measure about six feet long and two or three feet wide. All long one end, solder a length of heavy copper wire—No. 12 is about right. Be sure to make a good connection to the screening at about every two inches. Dig a trench the size of the screen and about two or three feet deep (the deeper the better) at a point quite near the window at which the aerial wire enters. When filling in on top of the screen, tamp the earth down hard, moistening it to pack well. Run the heavy wire indoors for the ground connection. If not over 30 feet from the window, the screen may be buried where water will keep the place damp. Or, a drain-spout can be turned towards it. An iron pipe driven five or six feet into the earth makes a moderately successful ground, but the one described will give far better results.

* * *

Would you kindly explain how I can distinguish between interference caused by code stations, by static or by electrical noises? I have a good deal of trouble of some kind, usually between 8 and 11 p. m., and sounding like a grinding, spitting noise.

INTERFERENCE by a code station is usually a high-pitched note, coming in rapid buzzes but always on the same pitch, smooth and uniform. It is often hard to tell the difference between static and noises caused by a faulty electric line near you home. If the trouble is caused by defective wiring in your own home you can usually determine this by opening the main switch in the basement or unscrewing all the fuses. Electrical noise ordinarily has more or less regularity about it and generally is stronger on some wave lengths than others. Local power companies nowadays are quite willing to cooperate on the whole and often have good radio equipment for hunting out defective insulators and points where the lines rub against trees and cause leakage noises. Visit your electric company's office and you can probably accomplish something.



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A few weeks ago, Buick manufactured the two millionth Buick and thereby established the most spectacular production record in fine car history.

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Is the TB Campaign Necessary ?

(Continued from Page 1)

By 1917, the situation had become extremely critical in the live stock industry of the state. From time out of mind, New York has been an exporter of dairy cattle and the sale of surplus stock has done much to stabilize the dairy industry. By 1917, the reputation for healthfulness of New York State cattle had fallen to such a low ebb that not a few states had quarantined against the introduction of cattle of New York State origin. Some of the states were reluctant to admit New York State cattle, even when accompanied by certificates of veterinary practitioners that the animals had been tuberculin tested and had not reacted. The turn in affairs occurred in 1918, when an affiliation was made between the state and the federal government for the carrying on of the tuberculosis control campaign as a joint project of the two agencies under what has since become familiarly known as the "Accredited Herd Plan", which contemplates over a given period of time, a complete test of the state, herd by herd, and township by township. Very soon the hostile quarantines were withdrawn and New York State cattle, when shipped in accordance with the federal regulations, moved freely in interstate commerce. That crisis was successfully passed. In the decade which has since elapsed, New York has undoubtedly made greater progress in the elimination of bovine tuberculosis than has any other state in the nation, conditions considered.

Per Cent of Inspection Decreasing

On January 1, 1918, the cattle population of this state was a shade over two millions. The estimated percentage of infection was 28, indicating approximately 565,000 tuberculous animals. As the result of ten years' intensive work, the percentage of infection has been decreased to 12. To accomplish this result, it has been necessary to condemn and slaughter approximately 320,000 animals, the number ranging from 1,493 in 1918, to over 67,000 in 1927. Of the 940 townships in the state, 537 have been tested. In terms of cattle, approximately 60% of the herds and 60% of the cattle have been subjected to the tuberculin test and all reacting animals eliminated. During the decade, the number of accredited herds has grown from zero to 43,120, made up of 409,444 animals. The initial testing has been completed in 17 counties. Within a comparatively few months, all of the cattle, with the exception of a negligible number, will have been tested in that portion of the state west of, and including the Finger Lakes region, the Champlain Valley, and the north half of the Hudson Valley. To get so much of the state free from tuberculosis is a very satisfactory accomplishment, but satisfaction is what has been attained ought not to blind us to the fact that much remains to be done. The territory that will have been freed from this disease, at the time above indicated, will embrace possibly two-thirds of the area of the state.

What is Left to be Done

The remaining area will constitute a crescent-shaped zone, extending from the St. Lawrence River, down through the central part of the state, to the City of New York. That zone, in a milk sense, is the highest producing region in the state, and in a tuberculosis sense, has from the very beginning been the most heavily infected area in the state. This territory embraces approximately 25 counties. It is estimated that on July 1, next, there will remain untested in this territory, 800,000 cows. The estimated percentage of infection is 25, which means that in this zone there are now approximately 200,000 tuberculous animals. From an administrative standpoint, the problem is, at what rate can these tuberculous animals be eliminated, without impairing production to the point where the present milk shed will be inadequate to supply milk demands. It is the consensus of opinion, among those best informed, that the first testing of this territory will require a five-year program. Before that program can be executed, there will be several states in the mid-west whose testing programs will be completed. Within two years, it is estimated that two important dairy states, which are potential competitors of New York, will, for practical purposes, be freed from bovine tuberculosis. New York dairymen cannot, with safety, shelter themselves behind the belief that the cities of the state must draw their milk supplies from New York State, regardless of tuberculosis infection.

What Farmers Will Gain

"Have the farmers of New York State anything to gain from the T. B. campaign." I think that it is self-evident, from the foregoing discussion, that the dairymen of New York State have all to gain by the successful culmination of the T. B. campaign, be-

(Continued on Page 11)

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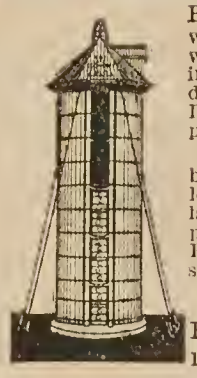
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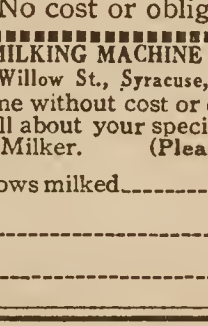


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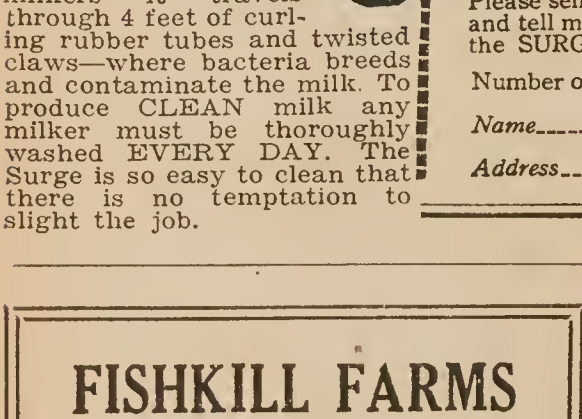
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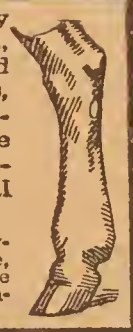




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Treating a Case of Bloody Milk

We have a perfect four year old cow but lately the right hind teat has been giving off pink or bloody milk on the last third of the milking. Please advise me what to do.

THE book "Diseases of Cattle" published by the Department of Agriculture has the following to say about bloody milk and its treatment:

"Blood may escape with the milk when the udder has been injured by blows, also when it is congested or inflamed when the circulation through it has been suddenly increased by richer and more abundant food, or when the cow is under the excitement of heat. The milk frothing up and assuming a pink tinge is often the first sign of red water, and it may result from eating acrid or irritant plants, like the Ranunculaceae, etc. Deposits of tubercle or tumors in the udder, or infuration of the gland, may be sufficient causes, the irritation caused by milking contributing to draw the blood.

"In milk which becomes red after it is drawn it may be due to the presence in it of the Micrococcus prodigious. This also grows on bread, and is the explanation of the supposed miracle of the "bleeding host."

"The treatment will vary with the cause. In congested glands give one pound of Epsom salts, and daily thereafter ½ ounce saltpeter, with a dram of chlorate of potash; bathe the bag with hot or cold water, and rub with camphorated lard. If the food is too rich or abundant it must be reduced. If from acrid plants these must be removed from pasture or fodder. Induration of the udder may be met by rubbing with a combination of iodine ointment one part, soft soap two parts; or mercurial ointment and soap may be used. Careful milking is imperative."

Calves Can Be Raised Without Milk

THE present too high prices for grade cattle brings up again the problem of raising heifer calves. This is much more of a problem than it used to be because the whole milk is shipped, and it is difficult to raise a calf without skim milk.

However, it can be done and should be done. If the per cow production is to be increased and herd replacement maintained or increased, heifers out of the best cows and by purebred sires must be raised. Eckles, the great dairy expert of Minnesota, says that 150 pounds of dry skim milk will carry a calf until it will thrive on grain and hay. Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture raised forty calves last winter by this method.

Is the TB Campaign Necessary?

(Continued from Page 10)

cause their very industry is threatened by competition from states where tuberculosis will soon be non-existent. The dairymen of New York successfully weathered the storm ten years ago, when their outlet for surplus cattle was about to be closed, by giving their approval to the control of bovine tuberculosis under the accredited herd plan, with state and federal sponsorship. It is the belief of the writer that an even greater crisis faces the dairy industry of the state in competition from other states which will soon be in a position to offer a supply of milk from untainted sources.

This crisis also will be successfully met if the dairymen of New York State continue to exhibit that sturdy common sense which they have displayed in the past by refusing to be swayed by the messages of false prophets, and by deciding for themselves what is best for the industry which they compose.

101,238 Dairymen

and Poultrymen Have Helped us to Make BB (Bull Brand) Feeds Fit Their Needs Better

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All test records demonstrated that Bull Brand Feeds gave production and health results which would satisfy the most exacting practical feeder. We could have said to ourselves, "BB (Bull Brand) Feeds fit the Feeder's Needs as Well as Their Needs Can be Met" . . . and stopped there.

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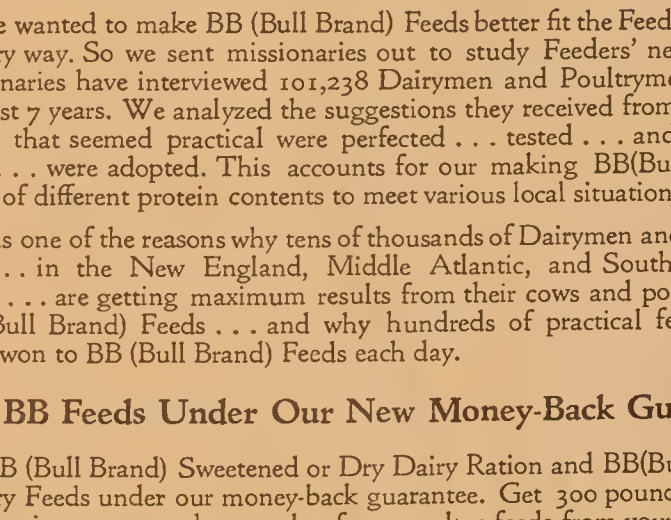
But we wanted to make BB (Bull Brand) Feeds better fit the Feeders' needs in every way. So we sent missionaries out to study Feeders' needs. Our missionaries have interviewed 101,238 Dairymen and Poultrymen during the past 7 years. We analyzed the suggestions they received from Feeders. Those that seemed practical were perfected . . . tested . . . and if found good . . . were adopted. This accounts for our making BB(Bull Brand) Feeds of different protein contents to meet various local situations.

That is one of the reasons why tens of thousands of Dairymen and Poultrymen . . . in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and South Atlantic States . . . are getting maximum results from their cows and poultry with BB (Bull Brand) Feeds . . . and why hundreds of practical feeders are being won to BB (Bull Brand) Feeds each day.

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Try BB (Bull Brand) Sweetened or Dry Dairy Ration and BB(Bull Brand) Poultry Feeds under our money-back guarantee. Get 300 pounds of our dairy ration or a 30-day supply of our poultry feeds from your local BB (Bull Brand) Dealer. Feed it according to the directions that are in each sack. Check the production. Compare the results. Then if BB (Bull Brand) Feeds have not produced greater results per dollar of feed cost . . . bring the empty sacks and the unused feed back to our dealer and he will refund every cent of the money that you paid to him.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the January prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.37	$3.27
1	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.36	
2 B	Cond. Milk Soft Cheese	2.61	
3	Evap. Cond, Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.45	2.20
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Sheffield price is for 3% Milk. On the 3.5% basis it is $3.47.

The Class I League price for January, 1927 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.85 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of tho weighted average.

December Prices Announced

Dairymen's League Prices

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for December for 3.5% milk.

Gross	$3.05
Expenses	.06
Net Pool	2.99
Certificates of Indebtedness	.10
Net cash to farmers	$2.89

The net cash price to farmers in December 1926 for 3.5% milk was $2.70 (3%, $2.50). The December 1925 net cash price was $2.33 for 3% milk.

Sheffield Prices

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as $3.00 per hundred, ($3.20 for 3.5% milk). The price paid in December 1926 was $2.74 for 3% milk ($2.94 for 3.5%). The December 1925 price was $2.67½.

Butter Market Suffers Expected Break

CREAMERY SALTED	Jan. 11	Jan. 4	Jan. 12, 1927
Higher than extras	49½-50	52½-53	50 -50½
Extra (92sc)	49	52	49½
84-91 score	41 -48½	41 -51	43 -49
Lower Grades	40 -40½	40 -40½	41 -42

The condition in the butter market as reported last week eventually developed into the break that was not unlooked for. Last week the situation was like a calm before a storm. However, the break in values came unusually late. In other years the butter market has worked to lower levels immediately after the turn of the year. This season prices held up for an entire week, and established a record. Last week buyers were taking no more than the trade required, and dealers were free sellers making an active market. However, there was an apparent falling off in consumption. This is usually the case following the holidays when housewives have a tendency to economize following heavy expenditures for Christmas. This may be expected to continue for a brief period.

The make in some parts of the west has fallen off following extreme cold and stormy weather. Other sections, especially the older winter dairying sections, are showing a little increase. There is more butter coming in from Europe as well as New Zealand, and naturally this is a very disturbing influence, especially just at this time when the situation is so unsettled. Buyers are taking on only immediate trade needs as we said last week, waiting for things to find a common level. Buyers are cautious, and the selling interests are just as anxious to get values down to a safe basis, being a little anxious over reported increases in the domestic make as well as the heavier imports.

Cheese Holds Firmness

STATE FLATS	Jan. 11	Jan. 4	Jan. 12, 1927
Fresh Fancy			
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	29 -29½	29 -29½	27 -28
Held Average			25 -26

The cheese market continues in the same firm condition that has prevailed for a long time. During the second week in January offerings in fresh cheese were reported to be a little freer, but there were no price reductions, values holding a very strong tone. There is not enough fresh cheese being offered to warrant quotations. In fact, held cheese is in very strong hands. During the next few weeks arrivals are expected to show some increase, and after that we may expect to see a slight revision in values.

Severe Weather Bolsters Egg Market

NEARBY WHITE	Jan. 11	Jan. 4	Jan. 12, 1927
Hennery Selected Extras	57-58	51 -52	48 -50
Hennery Average Extras	55-56	49 -50	47
Extra Firsts	53-54	47 -48	45½-46
Firsts	51-52	45 -46½	44½-45
Gathered	49-54	40 -48	43 -46
Pullets	45-47	40 -43	40
Pewees	39	34 -37	
BROWNS			
Hennery	57-58	52	49 -50
Gathered	56	47 -51	42 -47

The weather man stepped into the egg market picture, and caused quite an upset during the second week in January, shoving prices sharply higher. At this writing, January 12th, the price level is eight to nine cents above prices a year ago, and may go still farther.

A severe cold wave that extended all through the west and south west, was responsible for a sharp reduction in western shipments. As a result, the Pacific coast eggs strengthened, as did nearbys. This strong market does not only exist in New York City, but other markets as well, resulting in many diversions of shipments to those other markets. This adds to the firmness of the situation, and is certainly most welcome news to the poultrymen who have had some very hard sleding the past weeks. How long it is going to continue it is difficult to estimate, but the situation holds more promise.

According to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, on January 1st there were 128,685 cases of eggs in the warehouses in New York State, compared to 199,754 cases at the same time a year ago. Of course, this report is merely a local one. We must give very serious consideration to the heavy storage in the west, but it is a good indication.

The situation in the market on the 11th indicated that for a short time we might see even higher prices than those quoted above. In other words, the trend is temporarily upward.

Live Poultry Market Higher

FOWLS	Jan. 11	Jan. 4	Jan. 12, 1927
Colored	35	31-32	35
Leghorn	31	23-26	30-31
CHICKENS			
Colored	27-35	26-32	28-30
Leghorn	22-26		28-29
BROILERS	28-40	30-40	35
CAPONS	30-45	30-45	35-40
TURKEYS	30-45	30-45	30
DUCKS, Nearby	29-33	39-36	31-35
GEESE	28-31	31	

The live poultry market has taken on a very firm turn showing considerable improvement over the situation of a week ago, when even at that time, values were very much improved over the holiday levels. Undoubtedly the unsatisfactory deal over the holidays discouraged many shippers and the market has not been over supplied with poultry since then. In fact, many dealers report excellent clearances, and during the second week in January were very short of stock. As a result, the limited arrivals were distinctly in the sellers' favor, and prices advanced materially.

The recent changes in the live poultry market demonstrated very emphatically that shippers will profit by getting the radio reports day by day in order to get daily changes in the market. Men who had stock to ship could tell very accurately just when it would pay them to consign their stock to New York.

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist cooperating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAF. The reports are broadcast during noon hour daily except Saturday.

A contributing cause of the late tense situation in the live poultry market, was the fact that there have been labor troubles in the Chicago yards, and there have been fewer diversions from that district. The New York Labor Union gave dealers assurance that there would be no sympathetic action on the part of New York workers.

Fowls and chickens have been selling very well. Extremely fancy stock exceeding in many instances our top quotations on the 11th. Broilers on the other hand are not turning so well. Capons, turkeys, ducks and geese are also enjoying a satisfactory market. Rabbits have slowed up considerably.

Potatoes Slightly Firmer

STATE	Jan. 11	Jan. 4	Jan. 12, 1927
150 lb. sack			3.85-4.00
Bulk, 180 lbs			4.50-4.75
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	3.00-3.25	2.85-3.25	4.35-4.65
Bulk, 180 lbs	3.50-3.85	3.25-3.75	5.25-5.50
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	3.50-3.75	3.00-3.75	5.25-5.50
Bulk, 180 lbs	4.00-4.50	3.75-4.15	6.00-6.25

The potato market has firmed up slightly. Long Islands at $3.75 are steady to firm, and here and there occassional sales are reported at slightly higher figures, naturally where fancy stock is concerned. Maines are also holding steady. There are no up-State or Pennsylvania goods on the market, so it is impossible to offer any quotations. Reports from the west state that the situation is becoming firmer in Michigan and Minnesota. A report from Minneapolis states that prices have advanced there on table stock. However, in that section car lots of white potatoes are being offered at $1.50 per hundredweight, sacked and loaded f. o. b. shipping point. The report goes on to say that up to January 4th, Michigan shipped 19,538 cars of potatoes as compared with 13,144 cars a year ago. North Dakota had shipped 5,000 cars compared with 3100 last year which is something for the eastern interests to take into consideration. That Maine has been a heavy shipper is common knowledge, and when we take all of these factors into consideration, there are many who expect a strong wind up to the deal. Florida is going to play a big hand in the situation. The recent severe freezes in Florida came a little too early to hit the early potato crop according to the report from the Hastings district, which is the heart of the Florida big shipping section.

The market on Long Island has shown quite an advance, buyers paying $1.15 a bushel, and quoting $3.15 per 150 pound sacks, F. O. B. siding.

Meats and Live Stock

Live veals are holding steady, some fancies bringing as much as $18.50, with mediums selling anywhere from $13.00 to $18.00 for the more choice lines. Heavy veal generally from $10.00 to $13.00.

The steer market has been steady, some prime feds bringing $16.50, others grading from medium up being quoted at $13.00 to $15.50. The bull market is steady. Some heavy fat states bringing $9.00, occasionally a few selected at $9.25, others ranging down to $5.50.

Cows are selling from $3.00 to $7.75. A few heavy fat states at $8.25.

Lambs are steady. Prime states selling up to $14.00, with best prime Ohios 25 cents higher.

Hogs are selling anywhere from $9.25 to $10.00 depending on weight.

Hay Market Without Change

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Jan. 11	Jan. 4	Jan. 12, 1927
Wheat	1.28⅞		
Corn	.87⅞		
Oats	.53⅞		
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.53⅛	1.54⅛	1.55½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.00¾	1.04	.91⅛
Oats, No. 2	.66	.66¼	.57
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Jan. 7	Dec. 31	Jan. 8
Grade Oats	36.50	36.00	33.50
Spring Bran	35.00	35.00	29.00
Hard Bran	37.00	37.00	31.50
Standard Mids	34.50	34.00	30.00
Soft W. Mids	43.00	43.00	35.00
Flour Mids	39.50	39.00	34.50
Red Dog	41.00	42.00	40.00
Wh. Hominy	41.50	41.00	32.50
Yel. Hominy	38.00	38.50	33.00
Corn Meal	37.50	37.00	33.00
Gluten Feed	40.50	39.50	33.75
Gluten Meal	50.00	48.50	44.50
36% C. S. Meal	44.50	44.50	30.50
41% C. S. Meal	49.50	49.50	32.50
43% C. S. Meal	52.00	51.50	33.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	48.00	47.00	43.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

There has been no change in the hay market since our last report. Receipts up to the evening of January 11th were very light, but there was no improvement in the trade. Values are not changing in the least. In fact, outside quotations were extreme with No. 1 Timothy having to be extremely choice to realize $22.00 It appears to us that before this report reacnes the readers of A. A. there will be a temporary improvement in the hay market. River traffic has stopped and it all depends on the freight arrivals. However, we do not look for any prolonged improvement for there is too much hay being offered in the market.

Pea Beans Continue to Improve

The pea bean market is showing continued improvement. It is not phenomenal, but good enough to quote on. Peas are selling anywhere from $6.00 to $6.75, with an occasional extremely choice lots bringing a prime. Some lines of red kidneys are also showing up better ranging from $7.25 to $8.00. White kidneys ranging from $9.50 to $10.00.

There have been a number of requests of late from readers in the western part of New York for more news about the bean situation. This is difficult to obtain, for there is not much news floating around. The bean market has been a very dull and uninteresting affair, and it is only within the last week or so that matters have improved even the slightest. For one thing the extremely mild weather which New York has been experiencing, has been responsible for much of the dullness. It is not until we get some real rough weather that beans become more popular.

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A directory of big values in Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Shrubs, Bulbs and Seeds. 100 3-ft. Peach Trees, $12.50. Guaranteed Stock. Write today. Allens Nursery & Seed House — Box 1 Geneva, Ohio
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WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
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HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.
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Why not have quality when starting to raise a Hog. These are all good Blocky Pigs, the kind that will make large Hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 8 weeks old $4.00 each; 9 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied you can return Pigs and your money will be returned. No charges for crating.
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PIGS FROM QUALITY STOCK
Large Chester—Berkshire, or Chester—Yorkshire Cross.
7 to 8 weeks old, $3.75 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00
All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.
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A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.
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DUROCS BRED SOWS, FALL PIGS. New York's greatest herd.
ALLEN H. POST, Ensenore, N. Y.

Chester, Poland China and Berkshire
Best Grade Pigs and Shoats for Breeders or feeders. 6 to 8 wks. old $6 ea.; 3 mos. old $10 ea. C. E. BOSSERM[illegible], York Springs, Pa.

News from Among the Farmers

Jefferson County Dairymen Get National Honor Roll Diplomas---North Country Notes

SIX dairy farmers of Jefferson County have recently received signal honors as a result of the performance of their herds during the las year. Each year the National Dairy Association awards a National Honor Roll Diploma to the farmer members of dairy improvement associations whose herds average three hundred pounds or more of butterfat for the year.

These six men in Jefferson county are Enos E. Eastman of Ellisburg; Frank M. Collins of Mannsville; both in the Ellisburg Dairy Improvement Association and C. R. Langworthy & Son, Adams Center; F. B. Clark of Great Bend (deceased); George Merriman, Black River and Earl Bonnet of Adams—all of the Watertown association. It is certainly a worthy achievement to develop a dairy to the point where all the individuals will produce three hundred or more pounds of butterfat in one year, and these men deserve all the credit that comes to them. There were only 105 of these diplomas awarded to all of New York State.

Milk Stations for Cheese Factories

Another milk plant in Northern New York is ready for operation with the completion at Limerick of a new building for the Sheffield Farms Inc. This plant will draw milk from Dexter, Pillar Point, Perch River and Chaumont, probably making some difference with the amount handled by the League plant at Chaumont. It is understood that a new plant will be erected at Three Mile Bay by the same concern very shortly, which will draw from Rosiere and Pt. Peninsula way as well as around the first named place. These new stations will materially reduce the amount of milk going into cheese in this part of Jefferson county in the future.

What Will January Milk Bring?

Just what price January milk will bring is a much discussed question in most places at the present time. Production is picking up somewhat ,and will apparently pick up more yet if the number of huge truckloads of calves seen today on the roads mean anything, and they certainly do. Prices of linseed oil meal and of cottonseed meal have stiffened very materially this past week or ten days, which will have something to do with the cost of protein in the rations used. With the growing of more alfalfa hay though, a number of men are able to hold up their milk production with the use of lower protein mixtures.

Cheap Feed Really Costly

Another element entering into the feed cost is the use of ground screenings and of reground oat feed (oat hulls, clippings, etc.) in a number of rations now on or being put on the market. These mixtures many times seem to give comparatively good satisfaction—largely due perhaps to the increased palatability brought about by the use of molasses which is always found accompanying them, and can be purchased considerably cheaper than the mixtures made of straight feeds. The danger of using these lies of course in the fact that their digestibility is usually low, that many weed seeds of doubtful value are included, and that these same weed seeds are often not sufficiently well ground to prevent their passing through the digestive tract of the animal and starting an infestation of new weeds in a community where these feeds are used. In fact it seems to be the idea of a number of farmers that some of the newer weeds now found in this country have been brought in in this manner. Usually when one figures out the cost of the actual feed value in mixtures of this sort, he finds that it is really costing more than mixtures of straight feed. All of which brings the discussion down to the individual using feed and his ideas of what he wants to give his cows to eat, and whether he is looking toward his net returns for the next two or three months only, or whether he is planning on his production for the year.

* * *

While talking of feed, it might be of interest to mention in passing that the production of eggs with hens sometimes is influenced too by the quality of food that they are receiving. If a mash of too high a net fiber content, or if corn of high moisture content, (such as is now being sold by a number of concerns) for example, are being fed, the hen is not actually receiving the materials needed to both keep up body weight and to provide for a heavy lay at the same time. This fall and early winter with the sudden changes from comparatively warm to quite cold days, it is rather interesting to note the recommendations of the Cornell Poultry Department put out yesterday. They are recommending feeding a warm wet mash in addition to the dry mash in the afternoons of zero days in order to insure the hens eating as much feed as on warmer days. After the zero weather has broken the feeding of the afternoon wet mash can be safely discontinued until next time. I have noticed this past year that some of our best poultrymen have been following just this idea in a more or less general fashion, and they have avoided some of the heavy changes of production experienced by others. Of course like many other general suggestions, this may not be the only solution to the sudden drop experienced by even the best of poultrymen.

* * *

The statistics gathered by Charles Tait, County Treasurer, show that twice as much money was paid out in 1927 for damages to livestock by dogs than was paid in 1922. These included about 500 sheep killed or injured, 1200 more being chased and worried; and a considerable number of hens and cows damaged as well. These figures were presented to the Board of Supervisors by Mr. Tait, and the agricultural committee of the Board together with County Agricultural Agent Leon Claus will make a study of the stiuation with the idea of arriving at some basis of better controlling the dog population of the county.—W. I. ROE.

New Jersey Farm News

Garden State Establishes Its First Credit Bank

NEW Jersey's first credit bank has been established. On January 4, the directors of the Burlington County Fruit and Produce Company, Mt. Holly, took steps to form the first Intermediate Credit Bank in New Jersey. They instructed their manager to put the machinery in motion that would have the bank in operation around the first of February. The charter is being secured from the authorities in New Jersey and the details have been taken up with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, at Springfield. At the directors meeting in Mt. Holly, Richard Barclay, Riverton, field representative of the bank and Harry E. Pollard, Springfield, from the home office explained the details of how the bank would function and the direct benefits that would be derived from such an institution. The Burlington County Farmers Cooperative, handles all kinds of farmers supplies, feeds and machinery and the credit arrangements of the bank will be used to extend the agricultural operation of the members.

Market Chief Resigns

A. E. Mercker, chief of the Bureau of Markets, Trenton has resigned his position with the Department of Agriculture to accept a most flattering offer from the Federated Fruit Growers Inc., New York. The resignation is to go into effect on February first. The resignation of Mr. Mercker came like a bolt out of a clear sky, to his hundreds of friends scattered over the state. There had been no inkling known that such a move was in the wind. While only in the New Jersey position less than a year, yet he had accomplished much in the direction of improved market conditions. He had taken an active part in the establishment of the Hammonton wholesale market, which was described in this paper a few months ago.

The vacancy in the Bureau of Markets caused by the resignation of A. E. Mercker, has been filled by W. W. Oley, formerly manager of the Del-Bay farms and recently in charge of Standardization in the Bureau of Markets.

R. O. P. Work Gaining

The home R. O. P. work in New Jersey now has about 12,000 hens on record, according to Prof. Willard Thompson, of the Agricultural College. In a letter received today from Mr. Thompson, we are told that the work is making excellent strides in the state. About 18 farms are conducting the R. O. P. work and are working in cooperation with the egg laying contests at Bergen and Vineland.

The inspection work is in charge of Parker I. Tappen, who is known as the inspector of the trapnesting project.

In the opinion of Prof. Thompson, the home R. O. P. work is carrying the egg laying contests one step further and makes it possible for the estab-

(Continued on Page 16)

"... at Night while my Neighbors are Sleeping"

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A FRUIT and truck farmer of New York state is so located that he can ship his products to New York, Albany or Pittsfield. He obtains the market prices in these centers by telephone and then ships to the one in which they are highest.

"I obtain the market price," he says, "between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, agree on the price, load my trucks, and make the deliveries at night while my neighbors are sleeping."

Thousands of grain and stock farmers throughout the United States also use the telephone when they are ready to sell. The work of a whole year may hinge on the result of a few days. It's easy to lose $10 a steer by selling at the wrong time.

The telephone ends isolation. It runs important errands. Orders extra parts when there is a breakdown. Buys and sells at the best price. Is a guardian in time of accident or sickness. Pays for itself many times over.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. BELL SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

An Oatmeal Feed !

Just what baby chicks should have

No wonder baby chicks thrive so heartily on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. The base of this remarkable feed is good pure *oatmeal*—just the thing for tiny, tender crops. Combined with the oatmeal are Cod Liver Oil and Cod Liver Meal, in just the right proportions, together with essential minerals and other valuable ingredients. All thoroughly and accurately mixed! All ready for feeding, just as it comes from the sack.

The Cod Liver Oil "works like sunshine"—helps to build strong bones and reduce mortality; practically eliminates ordinary chick ailments. The Cod Liver Meal enables the little chicks to get more nourishment from their feed.

They grow faster, stronger, and resist unfavorable weather when you give them this wholesome oatmeal-base ration. Less work for you—you can raise more chicks.

See the Quaker Dealer near you. Give your chicks the start that will bring you early market broilers and the finest flock of young pullets you've ever had.

Quaker FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

made by

The Quaker Oats Company

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Manufacturers of

Quaker Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds	*Quaker Dairy Rations 16% 20% 24%*	*Quaker Sugared Schumacher*	*Quaker Pig-N-Hog Meal*	*Quaker Green Cross Horse Feed*

BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

Commercial Hatcheries and Custom Hatching

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*This is the third of a series of articles by Mr. Hiscock on incubators, their management and buying baby chicks.*

IN two previous articles I have taken up some of the problems of home incubation. There is still another phase of the subject that deserves some attention and it centers around the commercial hatchery. Is it better to buy chicks each year or is it better to take my eggs to a plant where they can be hatched for me?



L. H. Hiscock

The first question can be answered easily. If your chief concern is eggs and you can buy good chicks every year, it seems to me that you will be doing the wiser thing to buy chicks. The best laying proposition is a bird in her pullet year. There are, of course, many exceptions and many cases of long distance laying, but when you consider a flock as a whole and you are after eggs, the more pullets you keep the better off you will be. A pen of old hens, that is birds going into their second and third years are apt to be an expensive luxury. It may pay you to hang onto the very cream of your yearling flock, but beyond this, you will find that you will not get as many eggs as you will from pullets, assuming that you are able to buy good chicks from a good producing strain.

When Hatching is a Necessity

On the other hand, if you are interested in your own flock from a breeding standpoint, and are developing it along lines of high production, then hatching of some sort becomes a necessity. It has been this very desire that has done more to establish the commercial hatchery than anything else I know of. This, coupled with the fact that home incubation is not always as successful as it might be, has led to a steady and normal growth in the amount of custom hatching done each year.

A few years ago I was facing the whole problem, and I am giving the figures because they are fairly interesting and typical of a good many cases. I was running five small lamp machines with a total capacity of 1658 eggs. Without counting the time necessary for setting up the eggs or cleaning up after a hatch, I was spending an hour and a half a day in their care. In addition to taking care of the five lamps and cooling and rolling the eggs night and morning, I found it necessary to be constantly checking my thermometers and thermostats. At the time I was doing this work day labor was bringing fifty cents an hour, or, in twenty-one days at seventy-five cents a day, it cost me $15.75 to take care of the machines, and I'll have to admit that there was a whole lot of mental anxiety for which I did not get a cent. In short I got sick of my job, and sought out a commercial hatchery.

A Pleasant "Jolt"

It was a fine, modern plant, and the proposition looked good to me. I felt my eggs were in the hands of experts although it seemed as if two and a half cents an egg for a hatching fee was pretty high. The total cost for my 1658 eggs would be $41.45 against the

(Continued on Page 15)

BABY CHICKS

START RIGHT

My chicks start right out with that up-and-coming activity that can result only from a good strain *well-hatched.* Play safe with Hillpot Quality. Write for my free Chick Book.

Leghorns Reds Rocks Wyandottes

W. F. HILLPOT
Box 129
Frenchtown, N.J.

HILLPOT QUALITY

10 FACTS Worth Looking Into When Buying White Leghorn Chicks

1 Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection.

Eigenrauch Farms
RED BANK NEW JERSEY

100,000 CHICKS Pennsylvania Supervised — *Send no Money. Chicks shipped C. O. D.*

Tancred-Hollywood-English or American Strains, SC White Leghorn Chicks produced from State Banded Breeders that are under the direct Supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. SC Brown or Buff Leghorns breeders not banded. All chicks $14.00 per hundred; $41.00 per 300; $67.00 per 500; $125.00 per 1,000; $240.00 per 2,000 Dependable chicks for commercial poultrymen. 100% live arrival. Dependable Service. Send no money. Order at once. Bank reference. Write for catalog.

Pennsylvania Co-Operative Leghorn Farms, Grampian, Pa.

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS; hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $13.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $15.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $16.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30.00 per 100. Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

Nunda Poultry Farm, *Desk H,* Nunda, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association

Jones' Barred Rock CHICKS
ARE STATE SUPERVISED.
We hatch the year round
* * *
WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST
A. C. JONES Poultry FARM
GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn CHICKS
Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today.
A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

DUCKLINGS $33; Eggs $14-100 "Duck News" Free
ROY PARDEE
Islip, L. I., N. Y.

Cockerels from Pedigreed Layers
We have fifty Leghorn cockerels for sale that come from stock trap-nested and culled for the past twenty years. If you intend to introduce new vigorous blood into your stock for increase in egg yield or for production show purposes, write for full information.
Fishkill Farms
Poultry Dept.
Henry Morgenthau, Jr., *Owner*
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
Member of New York State Certification Association Member of New York State record of Performance.

BABY  CHICKS

Reliable Baby Chicks

Produced under supervision of men trained by Poultry Department Ohio State University



Mr. R. E. Fader

When the Poultry Department of Ohio State University agreed to train and authorize men as inspectors for the Accrediting of Hatcheries which come up to their standard, Mr. R. E. Fader of Norwalk Chick Hatchery immediately put his flock under such supervision. Mr. Fader has been in the poultry business for over 23 years and this is his fourth year producing accredited chicks. His customers of last last year report very fine results with these chicks and are going back for more. His flocks are carefully bred and the chicks he produces are healthy and strong.

He is offering chicks at a fair price. The public can buy chicks from the Norwalk Chick Hatchery and feel sure they will get honest and square treatment. Mr. Fader will send a fine illustrated catalog on request if he is addressed at the

NORWALK CHICK HATCHERY
Box 15 Norwalk, Ohio

"SUNBEAM" ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

Healthy, Hardy, Vigorous Chix baeked by 11 years experience in careful breeding. Ohio State Accredited. Low Prices. Superior Quality. Personal attention to all orders.

	PRICES 50	100	300	500
Barred White and Buff Rocks, S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds	$7.75	$15.00	$43.50	$70.00
S. C. White and Buff Orpingtons, White and Silver Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	46.50	75.00
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	7.00	13.00	37.50	60.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 2% discount on all orders three weeks in advance. Postpaid to your door. Send for beautiful 1928 catalog. Member I. B. C. A. Reference: Buckeye Commercial Bank.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY *Box 2958* **FINDLAY, OHIO**

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks *Win Gold Medal* for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania State Contest for Best Project $926.40 clear in 6 mos.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS
Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Penna

You can do as well, catalogue of these Sturdy Well Bred Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds, Good Discount for Early Orders—*Write now*

200,000 CHICKS — 1928
"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS ON FREE RANGE.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	75.00	
Assorted Broilers	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order Direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular free.

The Valley Hatchery, R. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

FINE PURE-BRED CHICKS

Write for our catalog. It tells about our chicks from pure-bred selected stock. We have been in the chick business for years and know how to produce the kind of chicks you want at prices which will make money for you. Write today.

SENECA POULTRY FARM, Box A, Tiffin, Ohio

Accredited Chicks C. O. D.

See your chicks before you pay for them. Especially selected, accredited stock.

BEAUTIFUL CATALOG FREE

Send for details, prices and catalog. Write today. Our chicks are highest quality.

South Kenton Poultry Farm, Box 20, Kenton, O.

White Wyandottes—Single Comb White Leghorns

DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS

White Leghorn breeders State Banded. Catalog gives complete prices—Send no money—Chicks shipped C. O. D. —100% live arrival

KEISER'S WHITE ACRES GRAMPIAN, PA.

BABY CHICKS Barred Plymouth Rocks. The kind that develops fast for Broilers and Layers. White Leghorns, the large white egg breed. Send for prices.

Scarborough Poultry Farm, MILFORD, DELEWARE

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS. From State Supervised Flocks.

NORMAN C. JONES, INC., Box 152, Georgetown, Del.

OUR CHICKS COST NO MORE

They pay better. Accredited from flocks supervised by expert trained at Ohio State University. Our catalog tells about our pedigreed males and other stock. ALSO BABY DUCKS. Write today.

Souder's Ideal Hatchery, Box M, Bucyrus, Ohio

(Continued from Opposite Page)

$15.75 it cost me at home. It seemed almost worth the difference, however, not to have those thermostats to worry about.

When the three weeks were up I went to the hatchery to get my chicks, and right here I received a jolt: they had beat my own hatch by ten per cent. When I figured these extra chicks at twenty cents apiece or for a total of $33.16 the whole proposition took on a different aspect. I had saved $15.75 in labor and I had added $33.16 cents worth of chicks to my hatch. In other words I had saved $48.91; the hatching had cost $41.45, or, to be specific, I had actually made $7.41 by having my eggs custom hatched.

A Business Proposition

From the above illustration, it may seem as if I thought there was nothing like the commercial hatchery. Such is not the case. There are wonderful hatches made with small machines, but such hatches are dependent on good incubator locations and a constant attention. Time is money to a farmer in the spring, and custom hatching offers the best solution for the men who cannot give small incubators the proper attention. From the gamble with a hatch he puts his eggs in a plant where hatching is a business proposition and where an expert in this line of work is in charge.

So much for incubation. The purpose of these short articles has been simply to deal with some of the important phases of the subject. If it has made you see your baby chicks in a different light or given you an idea or two on this important part of yoru poultry establishment I shall feel well content, and hope that it will be the means of bringing you better chicks and more of them next spring.

Worms Often Cause Paralysis of Hens

What is wrong with my chickens? There are some of them that get crippled in their legs, one foot will either stick out behind or in front of them and they have not control of their feet at all, others will lay on their sides and kick around until I kill them. Others let their one wing hang down as though it were broken. Some of them should weigh three or four pounds and they are only frames. I am feeding a good growing mash and mixed grain and they have the run of a large pasture. I have kept chickens all my life and have never had so much trouble.—C. E. W., *Pa.*

ALTHOUGH it is always difficult to be sure of what is wrong with chicks without seeing them and sometimes even after an examination, I judge from the symptoms that your chicks are suffering from a bad attack of intestinal worms. You can determine this definitely by making an examination of the intestines of some of those which have died. If you find worms present we advise that you mix two pounds of tobacco dust with every hundred pounds of mash which they get and feed this in place of the regular mash for a period of a month or six weeks. It will also help to give the flock a treatment of Epsom salts before giving them the tobacco dust as well as after the treatment is completed. You could mix up a wet mash with water in which the salts are dissolved, using about 11 ounces of salts to a hundred pullets, dependnig on their size. If it develops that this is what is wrong with the chicks you can avoid troubles next spring by raising

(Continued on Page 16)

Baby Chicks *that are bred to lay*



This Kerr White Leghorn laid 294 eggs at the 1926-27 Maryland Egg Laying Contest.

KERR'S Baby Chicks have an exceptional inheritance from an officially tested, heavy laying ancestry. In the 1926-27 Storrs Egg Laying Contest our White Leghorn pen averaged 217 eggs for the year. The high bird laid 268 eggs. This pen stood First or Second for ten consecutive weeks in midwinter, when eggs were high in price. In the Maryland Contest, Kerr's White Leghorn pen averaged 223.3 eggs and the high bird laid 294 eggs.

The Kerr pens of Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds also made a great showing in the other leading eastern competitions, which proved them prepotent for persistent laying qualities.

All of these high record birds represent generations of Kerr's systematic selective breeding. For a number of years, male birds carrying these blood lines have headed many of the flocks supplying eggs for Kerr quality chicks. In addition, we are now taking up blood testing for Bacillary White Diarrhea. In 1927 about 35,000 breeding birds were tested.

Send for large illustrated Kerr chick book and price list.

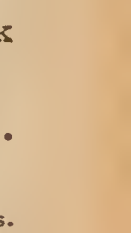
KERR CHICKERIES, INC.
Department 10
Offices and Hatcheries at
Frenchtown, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Springfield, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa.

"Modern" Chicks from Accredited Flocks

MODERN CHICKS are *essentially* different from ordinary chicks. MODERN CHICKS begin laying in the Fall and lay WINTER EGGS when prices are high. All our ten years of selecting the BEST Parent stock, CULLING out the outfit, BREEDING, FEEDING, HATCHING and ACCREDITING has been in order to produce the MODERN CHICK which will lay the most eggs when eggs are HIGHEST IN PRICE. Member International Baby Chick and Ohio Chick Hatcheries Associations. ACCREDITED for three yars. 30% of our Chicks are sold at Our Own Door to SATISFIED CUSTOMERS. As Good Chicks for the Money as you can buy anywhere. You cannot expect ordinary chicks to produce eggs in January. MODERN CHICKS lay because they are "built that way." *OUR CATALOG IS FREE.* It explains the Rigid Ohio Accreditation plan, our guarantee and terms, Care and Feeding of Baby Chicks and contains descriptions of breeds and actual Photographs of our Flocks. Get our FREE CATALOG. Order MODERN CHICKS and make money. Reference: Citizens Bank of Mount Blanchard.

MODERN HATCHERY, Box C, Mount Blanchard, Ohio

Buy C·M·L· Chicks



C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years in Barron Leghorns. Imported direct from England. Pedigrees 235 to 314. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prices Prepaid.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.75	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00

These chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Breeding few varieties enables us to offer unusual value. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get free catalog.

C. M. LONGENECKER Box 40 Elizabethtown, Pa.

FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS ARE BEST

beeause eustomers have already found what "AMERICAN" quality means in quick maturing broilers and heavier egg production in Winter when eggs are highest.

American or Eng S. C. White Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Hollywood White—Brown—Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh Leghorns—Barred Rocks—Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks Rocks—RI Reds—White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes—Buff Orpingtons, Blk. Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00

Light mixed 9c each—Mixed 10c each—Heavy Mixed 12c each. Also Andelusians—Brahmas—Columbia Rocks—Write for catalog. Order early. Bank reference. 100% live arrival. Excellent service.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Box 214, GRAMPIAN, PA.

Chicks Pure bred. Blood tested, free range breeders, Leghorns, Anconas 12c, Rocks, Reds 14c, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minoreas 15c, Black Giants 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual free.

Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

Additional Baby Chick Advertising on Page 16

PEARL "THROW PEARL TO POULTRY AND WATCH RESULTS" GRIT T.O.M.Co. TRADE MARK

Pearl Grit Makes Hens Lay

YOUR HENS Must Have Lime to Make Eggs

HENS need lots of lime to make egg shells if they are to produce eggs. Don't let the egg supply slacken because of lack of raw material.

Hens must have grinding materials also if they are to work up their food properly. Both lime and grinding material is best obtained in

PEARL GRIT *the double purpose grit*

Pearl Grit is white and well prepared. It has been used for over 30 years by successful poultrymen and is highly recommended by poultry authorities. It is almost pure calcium (lime) and is sharp and jagged which makes good grinding certain.

Comes in 3 sizes, for laying hens, growing birds and baby chicks.

SUPERIOR POWDERED LIMESTONE—additional lime is supplied to the ration by adding Superior Powdered Limestone to the mash. Use plenty of lime and see the difference in egg production.

Your dealer has a supply of Pearl Grit and Superior Limestone—Ask him about it. If you don't find it in your town, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

OHIO MARBLE COMPANY, PIQUA, OHIO



HARRIS Tested COD LIVER OIL
and BREWERS' YEAST

THE selection of a brand of cod liver oil today presents a puzzling problem—American, Norwegian, red, yellow, etc.

Harris Laboratories make quality products for physicians, hospitals and veterinarians. They were *the first* to offer cod liver oil to poultrymen. This oil is carefully tested for potent vitamins A and D. *Play safe*—buy your oil from a house of established reputation.

Used by the U. S. Government, Experiment Stations and thousands of progressive farmers. Sold by your dealer or direct.

30 gal. freight collect, $37.50
5 gal. exp. collect, $9.00 1 gal. postpaid $2.50

HARRIS LABORATORIES
TUCKAHOE, N. Y.

OTTAWA LOG SAW ONLY $39



GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE — PUTS THIS OTTAWA TO WORK FOR YOU

BIG BOOK FREE

Make Money! Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 20 cords a day. Does more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Falls trees—saws limbs. Use 4-hp. engine for other work. **30 DAYS TRIAL.** Write today for **FREE book.** Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 branch houses.

OTTAWA MFG. CO. Room 801-W Wood Street, Ottawa, Kansas Room 801-W Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cyphers Incubators



3 Popular Sizes 144-egg 244-egg, 390-egg

Standard of the World!

For over 30 years, producing strong, sturdy chicks from every hatchable egg. World-famous Cyphers patented principles.

New 1928 Price List Book FREE

Incubators, Brooder Stoves, care of chicks, etc. Hatch your own, save money—Cut out this ad and mail with name and address for FREE BOOK. Do it TODAY.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.
90-92 Pearl St. BUFFALO, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS



NATIONAL CHICKS *500,000 Chicks for 1928*

America's leading breeds and strains. Insure profits with National Chicks. Guaranteed to be as represented.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred & White Rocks, Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Blue Andelusians, Wh. Minorcas	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250.00
Mixed or odds and ends	3.25	6.00	11.00	53.00	100.00

We have special mated pens in all these breeds. Send for our new illustrated catalog. All chicks sent postpaid. We guarantee 100% live delivery. References. Order at once. Delay is fatal.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 408 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



Chicks C. O. D. Send Only $1.00

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert poultrymen. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stoves when bought with chicks. **SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG.** It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Valuable book free with each order. Prices reasonable. Write today.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1 Gibsonburg, Ohio



YOU NEED THIS CATALOG!

TEN CHICKS FREE

On orders placed early we will allow 10 chicks free with every 100 ordered. Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautifully illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. **Guaranteed Chicks.** Find out about our guarantee plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

Hoytville Accredited Hatcheries, 106 Main St., Hoytville, Ohio



SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.



The Question Box

Worms Often Cause Paralysis of Hens

(Continued from Page 15)

your chicks on entirely clean ground where chickens or hens have not been kept for a number of years. It is probable that the old hens are also affected so the treatment should be given to them also and the houses thoroughly cleaned out and the yard plowed or spaded if this is at all possible.

A new treatment for worms that gives great promise is the iodine treatment described in the issue of October 1.

A Question on Milk Inspection

What is the proper way for inspectors to take samples of milk to determine whether it has been tampered with, and what protection does a man have if his cows give milk with less than the legal amount of cream? Would it not be possible for enough cream to stick to the sides of the can so that the test would be lowered?—D. H. W., *New York.*

THE inspector is supposed to ask the owner to stir the milk thoroughly. If he refuses the inspector stirs it, and takes a sample, and the owner is then not entitled to give evidence that the milk was not properly stirred. As a usual thing the milk will be well mixed if the farm is any distance from the milk plant.

It is to the advantage of the owner to see that it is well mixed. If the inspector thinks the milk is adulterated, he will take two samples, seal them and give one to the owner. This action does not mean that the milk has been adulterated. It does indicate that it may have been. It is wise to accept the sample and have it tested by a licensed tester. If the owner refuses to take the sample, he has no comeback if the State department says it is adultrated.

In case the sample tests below the legal requirement, the Department will send an inspector to the farm, who will watch the milking, take samples, and when these are tested, if they agree with the samples formerly taken at the milk plant, it is accepted as evidence that the milk has not been adulterated, and the owner will not be prosecuted. The milk, of course may be refused by the milk company. I have seen tests made of many dairies, and quite frequently individuals will test below 3% butterfat. Herd samples rarely test as low, but sometimes they do.

Repairing Lighting Plant Battery

I have a 32-volt light plant which has given seven years service. There are several dead cells in my battery and I would lkie to know how many cells I can take out without injuring my plant. Any suggestions will be appreciated.

YOU cannot operate your plant safely or satisfactorily with any of the cells removed. Taking out cells will cause the generator to send an excessive current through the remaining cells, quickly ruining them and perhaps the generator as well. Also every cell taken out cuts down the voltage that much and your lights will burn dim, your electric iron will not heat properly, and any small motors will fall off in power and speed.

You should have a good service or battery man look over your battery and see just what condition it is in. It apparently has never been repaired and probably the negative plates are in good shape and it needs only new positive plates, new separators, and fresh electrolyte. If it has given you seven years service, it doesn't owe you very much, especially if you can get four or five years more life by putting in the repairs mentioned.—*I. W. D.*

A Rough Hay Rope

I have a new inch hay rope which is very rough. Two strands seem to be longer than the others and makes one end very rough. We have twisted it over and changed ends but the opposite end will get rough. Will you please tell me a way to make it smooth and the cause for its being rough?

I THINK the cause of your rope being rough is that when it was made the strands were not equally twisted and that one strand is therefore shorter than the other.

The only remedy I can suggest would mean quite a job and that is unwind entirely the short strand and rewind it in again.

Have you shown this rope to your dealer from whom you bought it since you used it?—*F. G. B.*

New Jersey Farm News

(Continued from Page 13)

lishment of records on a much larger number of birds than it would be possible with only the contests.

Sunshine Eggs a Reality

The Hammonton Egg Producers Cooperative, has capitalized another one of the big assets of South Jersey, "sunshine" and trade marked it as the name of the eggs that they are marketing in New York. This young cooperative, probably the youngest in the state, has had a multi-colored label made up, bearing the message, "Jersey Sunshine Eggs." The eggs have made a hit in the New York market and the farmers are receiving a premium of two cents a dozen over the top quotations for that day. About 200 cases a week are moving out under the trade name. Arthur Eldred, County Agent, Mays Landing, was instrumental in establishing the marketing organization and also designed the label.

County Agent Resigns

County Agent, A. D. Long, Salem, has resigned his position in that county effective on February first. Mr. Long was in Salem County only about one year, coming there late last winter. During his stay, he put over one of the biggest alfalfa campaigns ever secured in the state in any one season. A net gain of about 1,500 acres is recorded for the year.

Burlington Boards Meets

The Burlington County Board of Agriculture, held its annual meeting on January 4 and elected Sherman Borden, Beverly, as president. Mr. Borden was a delegate to the National Farm Bureau meeting in Chicago in December. Secretary of Agriculture, William B. Duryea, Trenton, and Herbert T. Borden, Clarksboro, President of the Gloucester County Board, were the speakers of the evening meeting.

Farm Account Schools

Farm account schools are being held in many parts of the state. It is estimated that approximately 1,000 farmers are taking the improved farm accounting systems for use this year. The work is being carried out under the direction of A. G. Waller, economist at the Agricultural College and the County Agents.—AMOS KIRBY.

Optimism Prevails At Holstein Meeting

(Continued from Page 3)

In these days the work of any association is largely done through committees. Consequently the thought expended in selecting committee members is important in determining the amount and quality of the work done and membership on one of the committees is a responsibility which cannot help but be considered as a mark of distinction. For this reason the make-up of the following committees for the coming year are of considerable importance.

Calf Club Committee: County Fair Exhibits:
Dr. John L. McAuliff, Cortland Co.
Prof. H. H. Wing, Tompkins Co.
Ray E. Deuel, Onondago Co.

Raid on Scrub Bulls:
Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Dutchess Co.
Prof. E. S. Savage, Tompkins Co.
R. H. Hewitt, Chemung Co.

Improving State Fair Exhibits:
W. W. Stevens, Onondaga Co.
James Stone, Onondaga Co.
C. W. Halliday, Columbia Co.

Advertising:
Frank Price, Onondaga Co.
Everett McClure, St. Lawrence Co.
C. R. Plumb, Franklin Co.

Public Sales:
R. Austin Backus, Oswego Co.
L. P. Breese, Chemung Co.
D. W. McLaury, Otsego Co.

Marking Start of Holstein History:
Frank N. Decker, Onondaga Co.
D. H. T. Brooks, Madison Co.
Wm. Prescott, Oswego Co.
A. A. Hartshorn, Madison Co.

Study By-Laws:
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Following the payment of old outstanding debts, the increase in membership and a plan for a definite program of work to be done during the coming years, it is not too much to expect that the New York State Holstein Association will prosper and have much influence not only on breeders of Holstein cattle but on all dairymen in New York State.

What's Doing in State and Nation

(Continued from Page 5)

of helpfulness to those engaged in the business of producing from the land what we eat and wear."

Comments on Dry Enforcement

Among other subjects treated in the message of special interest to our readers were the rural schools, from which we quote as follows:

"It is with real satisfaction that we note the progress that has been made during recent years in the development of a more constructive program of rural education."

The Governor also stated that he was in favor of increasing the financial support by the State to give better education opportunities for rural boys and girls.

On dry law enforcement, Governor Smith said:

"I speak only the truth when I say that the people of any locality get the degree of law enforcement upon which they insist and for which they are willing to pay. * * * I will remove from office upon proper proof being presented, any public official charged with laxity in enforcement of the law."

Pennsylvania Farmers Turning to Power Farming

YOU can't pay a man $5.00 a day and put a pitchfork in his hands. He'd earn only about 75 cents with it."

Thus Prof. R. U. Blasingame of Penn State College, one of the country's leading authorities on agricultural engineering, sums up the causes behind the transition to automotive power now progressing rapidly on Pennsylvania farms.

Two factors have contributed more than any others to the increasing use of the tractor in this State, according to his observations. They are the fact that it saves the labor of men and that with machine power the farmer is able to do his work at the proper time.

Prof. Blasingame advocates light, mobile automotive farm power, and using inexpensive machinery generally as a substitute for the old tasks of the man-power and horse-power. He is at present making a research, in cooperation with a committee of farmers and representatives of the electrical companies of the State, on new uses for electricity on the farm.

The question about the efficiency of automotive power is not being left to guess work at Penn State. Much equipment has been installed and the plant has been made probably the most complete in the country. Side by side with the crops developed under horse-power are those produced with the tractor and its related equipment. Careful checks are being made. The farmers of Pennsylvania are interested. Meanwhile they are working ahead with their tractors and apparently there is much satisfaction that Pennsylvania is producing more corn per acre than Iowa.

Chemical analyses show sunflower silage, in comparison with corn silage, to be low in carbohydrates but high in oil.



DON'T spend a dollar for plans, material or equipment for any farm building until you send for our free book and see how Jamesway helps farmers everywhere solve their building problems. It makes no difference whether you are planning to build, remodel, ventilate or equip a cow barn, hog house or poultry house this free book will show you how you can save considerable money.

Jamesway has the most complete building service ever offered to farmers; we show you how to plan your buildings for convenience and economy—we show you just where every door and window should be placed so that everything is just as handy as a "pocket in a shirt." We show you how to design your buildings so that they will add beauty and value to your place and yet save you a lot of money on material costs.

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which tells all about this Jamesway Service. This book also illustrates and describes Jamesway labor-saving and money-making equipment; Stalls, Stanchions, Drinking Cups, Litter Carriers, etc., for the Cow Barn—Troughs, Waterers, etc., for Hog Houses and Feeders, Waterers, Nests, Incubators, Brooders for the Poultry House.

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"I have been using Jamesway Equipment for nine years. During this nine years of service they have done all I expected of them and I know they will be here for nine years more."

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And Keep Trespassers Out

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvanai. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

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461 Fourth Avenue New York



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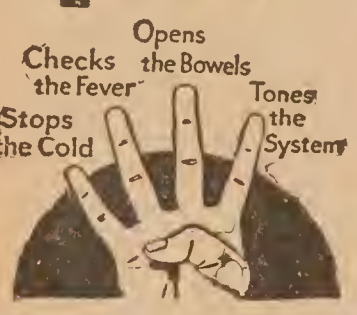
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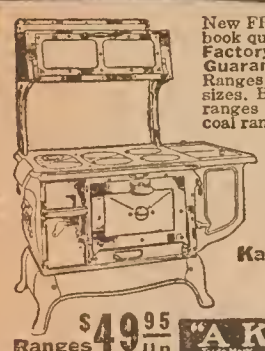


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A Mere Man's Thoughts On Bureaus

In This Case They Happen to Be The Farm and Home Bureaus

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*In his characteristic manner which always delights his hearers, Mr. Wessels read these amusing rhymes at the annual meeting of the Suffolk County (N. Y.) Farm and Home Bureau Association. However, in spite of the light vein in which they are written, they do present certain aspects of the work of the bureaus in a true light.*

The Farm Bureau

Well, since you folks have asked me to speak here for a spell
And so perhaps 'tis fitting that I should try to tell
About the County Agent and the time he came to see
If he could be a-making a member out of me.
Now that was 'bout ten years ago as near as I recall
And I was out there working one nice day in the fall
When this young fellow hailed me, a-calling me by name
And sort of hesitating, as not certain of the same;
But when I had admitted that was the name I bore
He told me of this bureau he was County Agent for.
I'm a trifle hard of hearing — that's a failing I'll admit—
And some things he was saying it seems I failed to get.
I thought that he was peddling some furniture or such
And while I was quite certain that we wasn't needing much
I let him tell his story, for back in 'ninety-eight
I was County Agent—for a patent barnyard gate.
I still have recollections of the weary days and nights
When I struggled to make money with my purchased "county rights"
Now we'd bought lots of furniture had me and my good spouse
Since first we two were married and started keeping house.
We had some things to start with and we kept on adding more
We mostly did our buying down at the village store,
Though sometimes from a catalogue we'd pick, maybe, a chair,
A bookcase or a closet for ma's fancy chinaware.
But in the time we're married—some thirty years or more—
We never had bought furniture from peddlers at the door.
I doubted we'd begin it but still 'twould do no harm
To learn about this bureau they were making for the farm.
He said as how my neighbors were coming in on this
And told me it was one thing I could scarce afford to miss.
He said as how this bureau was made for me and mine
And tried to get my signature upon the dotted line.
But I held off on signing. But when he made it clear
The cost of this farm bureau was five dollars by the year
That surely did surprise me and I said to him: "Young man,
We never buy our furniture on the installment plan.
We always have paid cash," says I, "and this is true about it,
We'll pay cash for this bureau or else we'll go without it."
He looked at me right queerly in a puzzled sort of way
Almost as if he wished to laugh, yet wondered what to say.
But when he had explained to me just what this bureau was,
And just how it was organized and all the things it does,
He got my name upon the line, likewise my little fee
And I am satisfied today it's worth its cost to me.
Why take the way we used to buy the "spuds" we use for seed,
'Twas mostly luck when we did get the kind we know we need.
But when the Bureau started out to plant stocks side by side
It made it very plain to us we wanted "Certified."
Then there's the information that is published in the "News".
One article is often worth more than the yearly dues
And special information that we need once in a while:
We just call up the Bureau and they have it there on file.
And when our crops are ailing and we are all in doubt



Dresser Set No. 3101 is most distinctive because of its unusual and graceful lines. The set is stamped and hemstitched on white Indian Head with a sheet of instructions for working. The design is simple to work, but is very effective. Price, postpaid, 65 cents. Allow about ten days to receive your order. Add 25 cents for our very complete embroidery book which gives illustrations and instructions on how to make all the important stitches used in embroidery. Address Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

As to the treatment needed, why, we get the Agent out.
He tells us what the trouble is and what to use for spray.
He also helps us cull our flocks and choose the hens that lay.
He helps us fight the insect pests, diseases and the blights;
He visits us upon our farms, he holds these meetings nights,
We're strong for this Farm Bureau for we find it very nice
To have a County Agent we can *draw on* for advice.
But with five hundred drawers in a Bureau I may state
It makes an Agent hustle to keep his Bureau straight.
Though any County Agent will tell you if you ask
About the men who help him to carry on this task.
The president and officers he'll gladly give their due
For they're not just a "fancy front" put on for public view.
In making up this Bureau which has weathered some ten years
They selected good, sound timber and avoided thin veneers.
The service that this Bureau gives he gladly will accord
To these substantial members and the make-up of each board.
But if a County Agent waxes eloquent it's when
He's speaking of the Bureau and he says "committeemen."
They may not be conspicuous but this point he will stress
Upon the way these members move depends its whole success.
In any worthwhile Bureau it is not the "fancy knobs"
But the smoothly working members who are fitted for their jobs.

The Home Bureau

This Farm Bureau we'd got ourselves was giving satisfaction
We rather liked the way it worked, its smooth and certain action;
But ere we'd had it very long the ladies made it known
That one thing they were wanting was a Bureau of their own.
And while we men were quite content to have them share with us
We knew they'd get one anyhow—and so we made no fuss.
For when a thing's just bound to be the most of us can find
Some good and simple reason for our acting quite resigned.
Now if you are a married man you know the only drawer
That's left you in a bureau is the one that's next the floor.
And, looking back upon it now, I think 'twas likely due
For with twin beds so much in style they'd want twin bureaus, too.
They went ahead and organized and things began to move.
I think it was the kitchen first they started to improve.
By means of demonstrations and some experts that they brought
They showed a lot of labor that really went for naught.
By rearranging furniture according to the doors
They saved themselves a lot of steps about the household chores.
They raised the sink and tables to the height that each required—
The experts said that stooping so was what made people tired.
And next they studied cooking and ev'ry day or two
We'd find upon the table some dish we never knew.
Sometimes 'twas just some common dish fixed in a fancy way
"To tempt a jaded appetite" I thought I heard them say
But maybe I'm mistaken for if you're asking me
A "farmer's jaded appetite" 's one thing I never see!
These ladies spent a lot of time in learning better ways
And getting hold of all these facts they're finding nowadays.
And when they made ma president and all the ladies met
It looked like that Home Bureau was ma's Kitchen Cabinet.
It wasn't just of kitchens, though, and cooking that they spoke
And while we might tease ma a bit and have our little joke
These ladies were in earnest and one thing well we knew

(*Continued on Page* 22)

Best Way to Loosen Stubborn Cough

This home-made remedy is a wonder for quick results. Easily and Cheaply made.

Here is a home-made syrup which millions of people have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs. It is cheap and simple, but very prompt in action. Under its healing, soothing influence, chest soreness goes, phlegm loosens, breathing becomes easier, tickling in throat stops and you get a good night's restful sleep. The usual throat and chest colds are conquered by it in 24 hours or less. Nothing better for bronchitis, hoarseness, throat tickle, bronchial asthma, or winter coughs.

To make this splendid cough syrup, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup and shake thoroughly. If you prefer, use clarified honey, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, you get a full pint—a family supply—of much better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for three times the money. Keeps perfectly and children love it.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, known the world over for its prompt healing effect upon the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

PINEX for Coughs

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

At Times it is a Comfort to Tell Our Problems to Others

HERE is the column for discussion of personal problems, whether they be joys or sorrows, problems to be solved, or those already worked out. No names are published, although all letters should be signed.

This Family Eats Vegetables

I enjoy the Counsel Corner. Maybe someone would like to try this. If I find my family will not eat vegetables in one way I try them another way. Carrot and turnip pies are always eaten up and are very good for the children's dinner pails. Cinnamon is all the seasoning I use. Mash them fine with potato masher and make same as pumpkin pie.—HELPFUL.

From a Woman Farmer

AUNT JANET:

In my AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I saw an article in your *Counsel Corner* from a woman with three children that wanted a home in the country and I will ask you if you will kindly send her this letter.

I am what they call a city woman come to the country to live. I am a widow with two grown sons and a young daughter.

Seven years ago I came here for the summer because of my three children. My mother owned the farm and my brother, a New York broker, was running the farm. Two years later he lost all of his money and the burden of running the farm fell on me.

There were two hired men at the time of his failure and about thirty cows and twelve heifers.

I couldn't afford the two men and let one go and hired one man's wife to help with the milking. One year later six of my farm buildings were burned to the ground and instead of building a cow barn to keep 100 cows I built one to keep 30 cows. We were so lightly insured I couldn't replace things as they were. I had to sell my stock and I am only gradually getting into the milk business again.

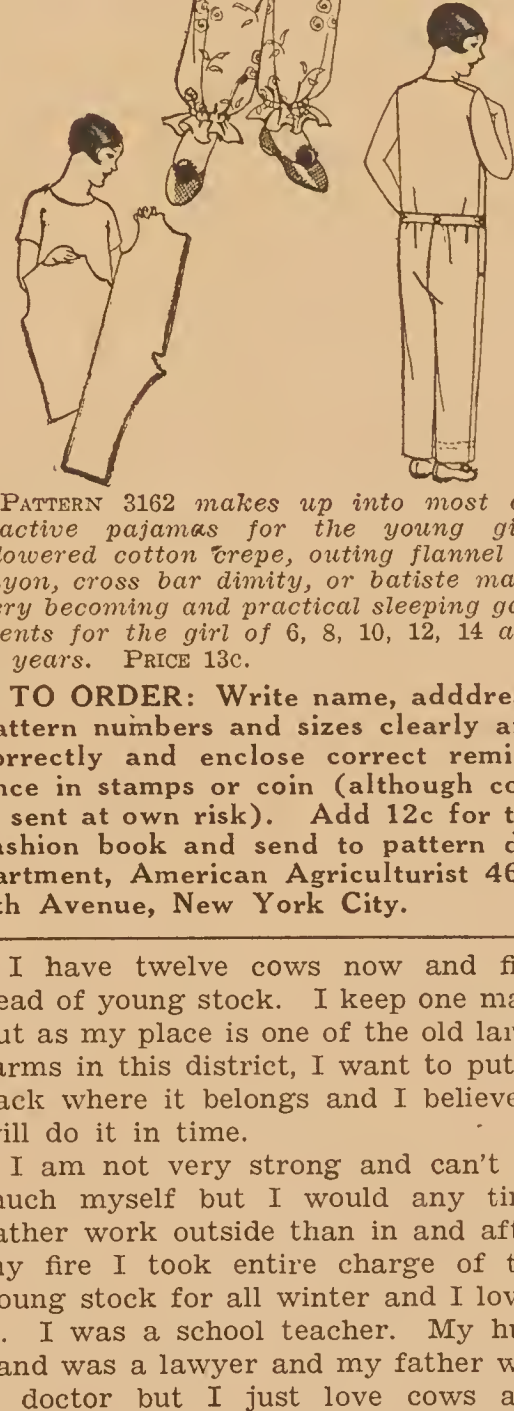


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Unusual Collar

PAFTERN 3082 *has a very individual left side closing with an equally unusual collar. Nothing coudl be simpler to make and now is the season when such a dress made up in wool crepe or jersey or the light weight flannels will be most useful. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure.* PRICE 13c.

Attractive Pajamas



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PATTERN 3162 *makes up into most attractive pajamas for the young girl. Flowered cotton crepe, outing flannel or rayon, cross bar dimity, or batiste make very becoming and practical sleeping garments for the girl of* 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 *and* 16 *years.* PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, adddress, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for the fashion book and send to pattern department, American Agriculturist 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

I have twelve cows now and five head of young stock. I keep one man, but as my place is one of the old large farms in this district, I want to put it back where it belongs and I believe I will do it in time.

I am not very strong and can't do much myself but I would any time rather work outside than in and after my fire I took entire charge of the young stock for all winter and I loved it. I was a school teacher. My husband was a lawyer and my father was a doctor but I just love cows and horses and farming ,so I understand just how this other woman feels.

I have three tenant cottages beside my home. I have two rented and the hired help lives in the third but one family expects to move nearer his work so I will have one 5-room cottage empty soon.

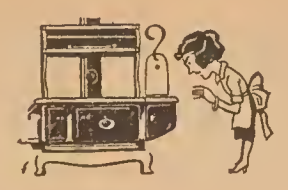
I wonder if this mother would like to come here and see the place and meet me and we could talk over some arrangements. It appeals to me because she is a woman and I know a woman can succeed on a farm, in fact I think they are more faithful than men.—WOMAN FARMER.

Enroll Now for Completed Kitchen Contest

THE completed kitchen contest for 1928 is now open to all county prize winners of previous letter contests conducted by the Home Bureau Federation, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST cooperating.

This is the best time of year to carry out plans for kitchen improvement since it is usually possible at this season to get the help of the men of the family. It is hoped that the kitchens will be completed and possibly used for demonstration during Better Homes Week which comes the last week in April.

The State Federation of Home Bureaus is offering as prize for the best completed kitchen $25 to be used toward a trip to the annual meeting of the Federation in Syracuse in November. If you are eligible for this contest, do not delay about enrolling with your county home bureau manager who can furnish you with complete instructions and contest rules.



"The hot water's gone!" Never mind—Fels-Naptha also washes beautifully in cool or lukewarm water! For Fels-Naptha is good golden soap, blended, by our exclusive process, with plenty of naptha. The naptha safely dissolves grease and dirt without requiring hot water—the soapy suds wash them away. So, whether you've oceans of hot water or only enough to take the chill off, remember that . . .

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Time counts in applying for patents. Don't risk delay in protecting your ideas. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for FREE book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to procced. Communications strictly confidential. Prompt, careful, efficient service. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 73-F Security Bank Building (directly across street from Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

Take Nature's Tonic–Sleep

Better rest the basis of better health in which your bedspring plays an important part

You cannot keep right if you do not sleep right. Nature has ordained that one-third of your life be spent in sleep, and now science confirms this.

Working in a specially equipped laboratory at a well-known Eastern University, scientists delving into the mysteries of sleep, have developed some interesting facts.

First, that the average normal man or woman requires eight hours of sleep. Second, that the first three hours of this sleep show the greatest amount of input or bodily recuperation, and third, that the bedspring upon which you sleep plays an important part in the quality of sleep that you get.

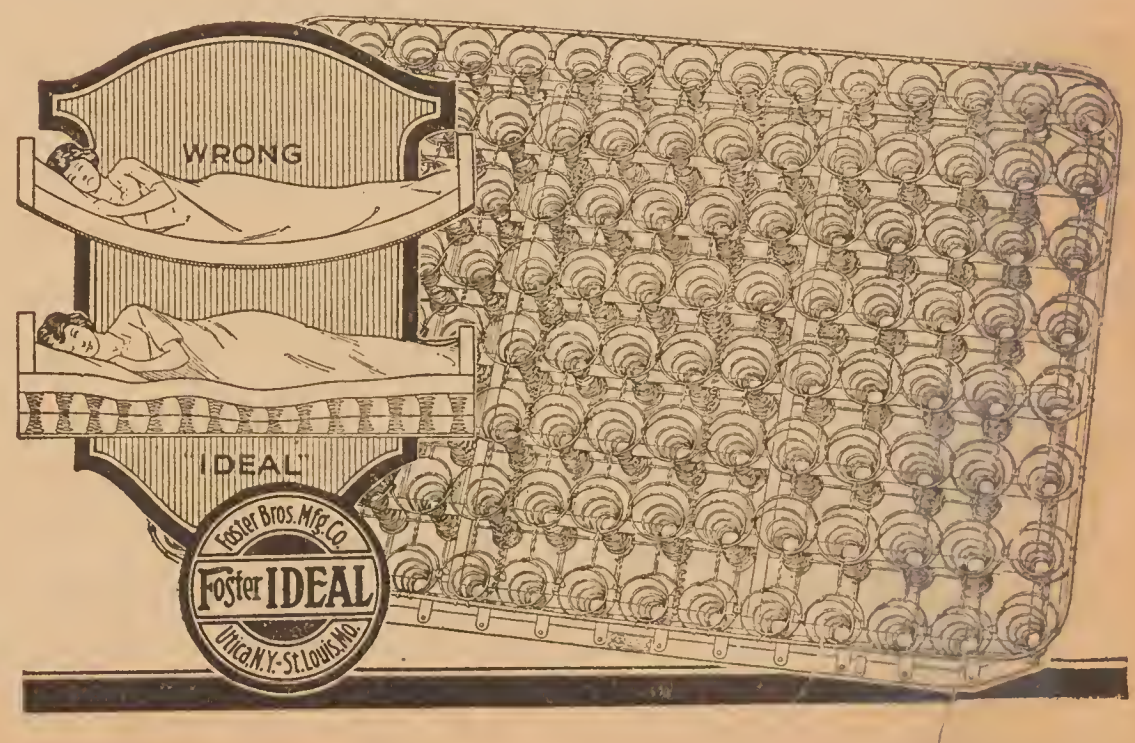
Comparative tests over a period of time show that the hammock-like spring, or one that drops deeply in the middle, because of the heavy weight of the body at the hips, robs you of your rightful rest. A bedspring too soft and one too hard are also shown to be faulty because neither is conducive to the best quality of sleep, or body support.

By the same tests the Foster Ideal bedspring is observed to give greater rest value and comfort, and this is due first to its 120 finely air-tempered spiral springs and its link chain tied interlocked top surface. Both of which combine to give the spine perfect support and allow for greater nerve relaxation.

Of course there are a great many bedsprings on the market that somewhat resemble the Foster Ideal Spring, and some furniture dealers do not sell the Ideal. The better-class dealers do and any responsible dealer can readily get you a genuine Foster Ideal if you will insist upon having it. The Foster Ideal trade-mark on the side rail of the Ideal is put there for your identification, and if you want the maximum of spine support, nerve rest and sleep comfort it will pay you to look for this trade-mark and see it.

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Producers of Foster Ideal Springs, Foster Metal Beds, Foster Glide-Over Day Beds, Foster Toe Trip Cribs and Foster Upholstery Springs and Spring Constructions.



Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

"Lafe, he is discharged too," answered Jean-Marie. "He go right away to catch the boat home, carrying his bag. See, Monsieur Askew!"

Hilary looked up. On the crest of the hill behind Rocky River, against the skyline, was a solitary figure, striding along with a bag in its hand.

The down boat to Quebec was almost due. Looking seaward, Hilary saw the white hull rounding the lighthouse point, and the black smoke from ıer funnels, an inverted cone against the heavens. Evidently Lafe would be homeward bound within a half hour; and no time was to be lost if he hoped to stop him.

He jumped into the buggy and urged the horse through the disputing crowd. But then he remembered that he had forgotten to lock the office door, and had to return for that. When he got under way against the boat was appreciably nearer.

He dared not hurry the horse across the shaky bridge, and, when this was past, there was a steep hill, which could be taken only at a walk. The horse was tired, too. Arriving at the top, Hilary heard the hoot of the vessel and saw it in the distance, turning to take the wharf with the tide. Lafe was nowhere to be seen along the expanse of road, visible as far as the descent to Monsieur Tremblay's hotel.

Hilary whipped the horse, something he hated to do, but now it was imperative. Without Lafe Connell he felt that his chance was almost a hopeless one.

He drove madly along the cliff and down the last descent. As he reached the stable the ship was being attached to the wharf. Monsieur Tremblay was standing at the stable door, smoking and gazing ruminatingly at the pig which he was fattening for the Christmas killing. Hilary flung him the reins, jumped out, and ran down to the wharf. A few passengers were gathered about the little baggage office, and others were standing before the gangway, waiting to embark. Among them was Lafe, with a carpet-bag. Hilary flung himself upon him just as he set foot upon the planks.

Lafe spun around and looked sullenly at him. Hilary held to his arm.

"What's the matter, Lafe?" he asked.

"O shucks!" said Lafe. "Just let go of me, will you, Mr. Askew?"

"What are you deserting for?"

"What's that you say?" demanded Lafe ferociously. "Deserting what? Deserting who? I guess I don't have to stay here when I've been fired, do I, even if my contract is good till October one. Just let go of my arm!"

The passengers had embarked the sailors stood waiting for Lafe before pulling back the gangway.

"Come back to your senses, Lafe," said Hilary. "I haven't fired you, and I guess you can't go off that way without giving me notice."

"Depechez-vous donc, Monsieur!" called the captain, at the upper railing.

"Last call for dinner," said Lafe, trying to twist away. "Will you leave go of me, Mr. Askew?"

"No!" shouted Hilary. "It's all right, Captain. He isn't coming," he called.

The sailors pulled in the gangway. The ropes were cast off. The paddle began to churn the water into froth. Lafe flung his carpet-bag to the floor angrily.

"Now suppose you tell me what the trouble is," suggested Hilary.

"What right you got to stop me?" demanded Lafe. Now I got to wait in this Godforsaken place until Saturday, with that green verandah of Mr. Tremblay staring at me."

"What's happened, Lafe?"

"What's happened? Didn't you tell me you were going to hold fast? And didn't you repeat to Mr. Morris every word I told you about Brousseau?"

"Not one word, Lafe."

"Then how'd he know?"

"Pumped you. And then fired you, I suppose."

"You got it. I thought you was going to fire Morris, and he comes out and fires me and orders me off the concession. That's a grand way to start standing by your word, Mr. Askew."

"I have fired him."

"What?" yelled Lafe, spinning round.

"I fired him after we'd had a talk, Lafe. And I guess he put on a front in order to get rid of you, because you know too much, hoping that it would mean nothing to me. But it does, Lafe. Tell me what made you make that crazy dash for the steamer."

"Because I'm sick to death of this darned country," answered Lafe. "Because I can't stand the people, or the climate, or Father Lucy praying out fires, or the verandahs. I'm sick of it, Mr. Askew, and Clarice and the kids is in Shoeburyport. That's why. I guess," he said, raising his head and looking at Hilary plaintively, "I guess my feelings kind of got the better of me."

Hilary thumped him on the shoulder. "That's all right, Lafe," he said, "but you're going to sign on with me for a year from October first—just one year more, and as soon as things get straightened out you shall go home on a two months' vacation on salary. And you're going to sign on as manager, at Morris's salary.

Lafe Connell looked at him as if it was all a dream. Lafe had been working at forty-five dollars a week since his arrival.

"Mr. Askew," he said, when he could steady his voice, "I guess I've been ungrateful. But when Morris told me I was discharged I naturally concluded that he'd bought you out. It didn't sound reasonable to me that you really meant to stay, though I did believe you when you spoke yesterday. I couldn't see how you could stand for St. Boniface, Mr. Askew, with your education, and your chances in our own country. But I'll stay, Mr. Askew, and I'll do all I can to help clean up this mess and put things on a paying foundation. I guess every one's been cheating your uncle, Mr. Askew, from Morris and Brousseau and Leblanc down to Jean-Baptiste the scaler."

"Baptiste?" asked Hilary. "I should say Baptiste was straight.

"Mr. Askew, don't take offense if I give you my opinion, and it's the opinion that's based on some experience of life—a longer one than yours, by a good way. There's very few honest men in the world, and there's very few rogues. When a fellow, what was decently raised, goes into a crooked business and sees graft everywhere, and how the biggest thieves come out on top, he believes there's no such thing as honesty, and he'll graft too. I'd graft, Mr. Askew. I done it."

"You turned down the bookkeeper's job because of what you learned, Lafe."

"I did, Mr. Askew. But that wasn't graft that; was theft. That was too strong for any decent man's stomach. But I knew they were swindling you, and Brousseau telephoned me to keep you in the dark, and—I tried to do it."

"Never mind, Lafe. You and I will go over the books together and clean up."

"And I tell you this," went on Lafe. "Give fellows like Baptiste—Baptiste and me—an example of honest work, and you'll see they'll follow you and take a pride in the business. It's the big fellows we want to get."

Hilary held out his hand. "We'll shake on that," he said. "You accept the post, Lafe, and you won't make a break for home again?"

"Never again, so long as we're on the job together," Lafe answered.

Far off the steamship was pursuing her way toward Quebec. Hilary, watching her, was conscious of a zest of living which his conversion of Lafe did not wholly explain. What, he wondered, was the secret of his interest in St. Boniface?

The Story Thus Far

HILARY Askew, a young forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, getting its name from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is told of the legacy by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, who advises Hilary to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. His life's ambition to own his own timberland at last realized, Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber land is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew Mill who reveals that a clique consisting of Lamartine, a Mr. Morris, business associate of Jonas Askew, and one Brousseau, an unscrupulous power of the north woods, is scheming to get control of the Askew timber land, the quality of which Lamartine lied about. Hilary meets Morris at the mill office, and a severe argument ensues. Morris resigns in anger, discharging all of the help. Hilary endeavors to hold them, but the men will only listen to Morris. The last installment closes with Hilary asking the time-keeper the whereabouts of Lafe Connell.

CHAPTER V

THE SEIGNEUR EXPOSTULATES

Within the next few days Hilary had got hold of the outlines of the business. He spent many hours with Connell in the office, going over the books. It was evident that Morris had been bleeding the St. Boniface tract for the benefit of the Ste. Marie Company; but it seemed impossible to detect any evidence of actual fraud.

"What do you make of this, Lafe?" he asked, when he had summarised the figures. "According to the books nearly eighty-five per cent. of the wood that went through the mill last season came from the Ste. Marie limits. That leaves only fifteen per cent. from St. Boniface. Now, do you suppose Leblanc, with his four assistant jobbers and seventy hands, didn't cut more than that?"

"I guess a good part of that Ste. Marie wood was ours," answered Lafe.

"And the Ste .Marie Company pays a fixed charge for the use of the mill, irrespective of the amount of wood sent through. They ought to pay a royalty on the cord. Why, at this rate, we have practically been running the mill for their benefit.

"However, that isn't the point at present. We've got the figures showing how much lumber was cut by the jobbers, and they don't correspond with the amount that went through the mill. Where is that missing lumber?"

"In the paper mills, I guess," said Lafe.

"If we can press that point home we can have a clear case against Morris. I'll send for Leblanc. He must be getting anxious about his lease, anyway."

Lafe reflected. "It's nearly a week since Morris went away," he answered. "He's been staying at Ste. Marie with Brousseau, and Brousseau hasn't made any sign yet. They've got something up their sleeve, Mr. Askew. I wouldn't hurry until they get ready. Leblanc knows that he can't renew his contract with any one but you."

"That's good advice," said Hilary, "but this point has got to be settled, because it's holding everything up. I'll send Baptiste up to Leblanc and tell him to come down and see me this afternoon."

Things had been going rather better than Hilary had hoped. Pay-day had passed, and the hands, having received their money in checks cashed at the store, had begun to realize that Hilary was at the head of affairs. Morris had not been at St. Boniface since his resignation. He had sent a cart for his furniture, and had been vindictive enough to strip the house of all the fixtures. Hilary had bought some cheap furniture at the store and taken up his abode in the office building, his cooking and cleaning being done by the wife of one of the hands.

The first thing that Hilary did was to look into the money situation. He found that his uncle had, fortunately, paid in a large sum shortly before his death, enough to settle all outstanding liabilities and to leave a credit in the Quebec bank of something more than thirty thousands dollars after the first of September. The monthly expenditure, however, averaged considerably over twelve thousand, and rose to fifteen during the winter months, and the only outstanding credit was from a small paper concern in Ontario, for a few thousands. The mill charges, upkeep, wages, teams and stabling were the principal items in an annual expenditure of nearly a hundred and sixty thousand. There was also the freight. Dupont owned four lumber schooners, which carried the output to its destination, in the hold and on deck, and towing loaded barges, all owned by the St. Boniface Company, and leased for a song by the Ste. Marie. There was some correspondence about steam tugs, which seemed to have been ordered and countermanded, apparently on account of the uncertainty of the future. As for receipts, the lease of the mill rights for four thousand was obviously a swindle; the store, which should have brought in a substantial sum, was rented by the Ste. Marie people, who seemed to have their finger everywhere, for two hundred and fifty, and the St. Boniface Company bought all their provisions from them. This was a gigantic leak, and in itself evidence of either dishonesty or gross incompetence on Morris's part. So far as Hilary could judge, the Ste. Marie Company was bleeding the St. Boniface Company white, living off it, and had not invested more than a trivial sum on its own property. As Lafe had said, Brousseau was simply sitting tight and waiting to squeeze the St.

(Continued on Page 22)

DOGS AND PET STOCK

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USE

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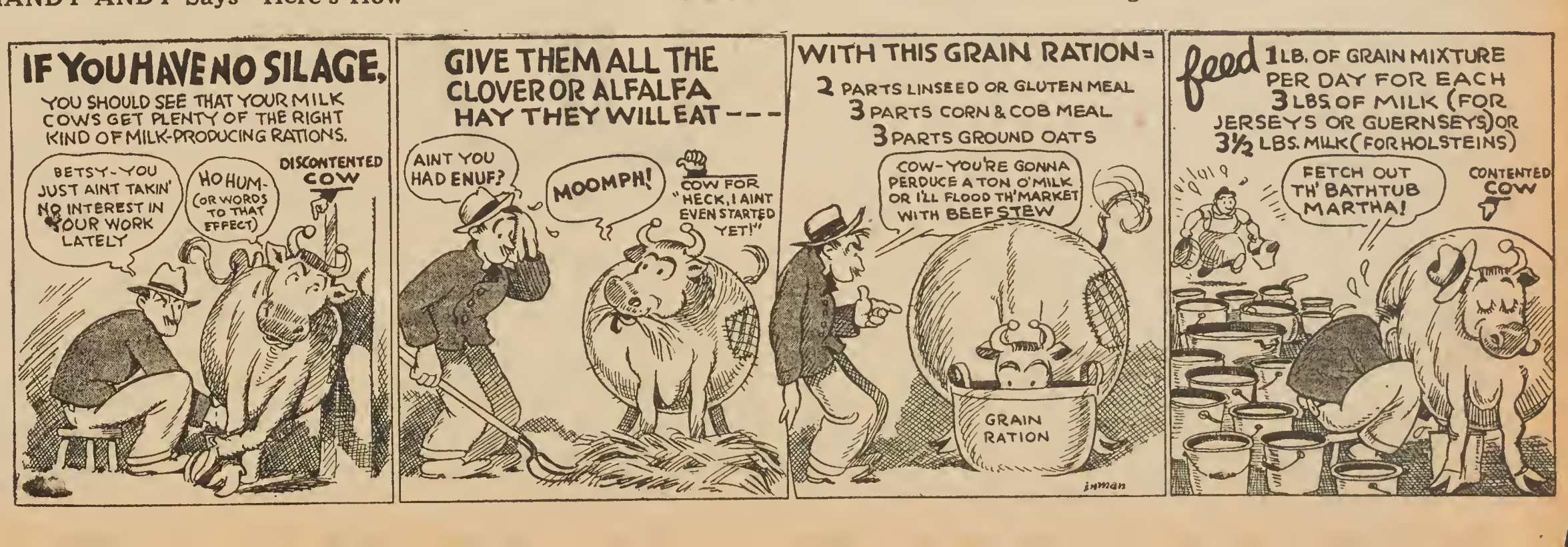
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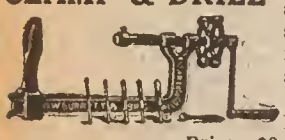
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SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

NEW GLADIOLUS BOOK for 1928, out this month. 36 pages. Describes 165 beautiful varieties, many new. Special offers. Tells how to grow these splendid flowers. Contains 46 illustrations. It's free! If not already on our mailing list, write quick. The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection of thirty bulbs, all different varieties, $1. postpaid. HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

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BERRY BASKETS—CATALOG READY! Write today—not next week or next month but—NOW! Buy our Berry Baskets and Crates at WINTER DISCOUNTS! THE BERLIN FRUIT BOX CO., Berlin Heights, Ohio.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Box 50 cigars $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

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VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

WE SOLICIT SMALL or large consignments of farmers or butchers beef and horse hides, etc., at current values. Freight (not express) paid for fifty pounds or more. Write for tags and prices. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Scranton, Pa.

Our Boys and Girls Page

How a Pennsylvania 4-H Club Girl Made a Dollar Grow

THAT there is a difference between the proverbial burying of a lone talent in the ground and planting a single dollar is revealed in the story of a Clarion county 4-H club girl told by John U. Ruef, assistant state club leader of the Pennsylvania State College.

When Leona Burnham, of Corsica, received a dollar at the club round-up a year ago from the Kiwanis and Community Clubs of Clarion, she wondered what she would do with it. In the spring she bought one and one-fourth ounces of Penn State Ballhead cabbage seed. Good weather conditions gave her a large supply of fine plants. After selling 1000 plants for $3 she transplanted the remainder.

In early July it was hot and dry so Leona and her little sister hauled water to the field, putting a half-pint in each hole. Then the plants were set. They grew rapidly ,and from late summer until the round-up this fall she sold 3000 pounds of cabbage at one to two cents a pound. From the cabbage she got $45, making $48 in all from her original $1. Leona has started a "go to college" fund and is quite pleased with this substantial addition. At the round-up this fall she received the $5 prize awarded for the best essay written by a girl about what she did with her dollar.

Work Toward Your Ideals

"AS a tree is planted, so will it grow." If it is started crooked, it will continue so to maturity; but if it is started straight it will become an upright and useful tree. Our America of tomorrow will depend upon what our youth of today are. The most essential implement in life and the one you have to strive the hardest to gain is "Character." It is not something that can be summoned when needed but must be acquired gradually, but once you possess it your power is practically unlimited.

There is no set of rules that can be followed in building character as they vary in each individual case. All of us know the cardinal virtues, truth, honesty, morality, obedience, justice, peace, charity. If you have these virtures as a foundation together with high ideals, dreams and visions your character is almost assured. "As you think so are you" is an old expression and a true one. Our dreams, our visions, our imaginings are the blue prints by which we build our lives. Every home, every school, every church was at first a dream in someone's mind. Form your ideal and set out to win it. Let obstacles be guiding posts instead of stumbling blocks, and you will find that with the process you are weaving for yourself strong fibres of "Character."

Lone Scout Letters

DEAR LONE SCOUT EDITOR:

The other day I saw a pheasant in my front yard and it was very interesting to watch him. We drove our car to Pittsfield, Mass., to visit my cousin. He was a Boy Scout. He has won many medals in his work. We went up in the foot hills of the Berkshire Mountains. It was very interesting and steep in places. One of my great grandfathers was born up in the mountains. I was very glad I was a Lone Scout as it helped me to make friends with my city cousin, as I am a country boy and do not have much in common with city boys. If country boys realized what a help it would be to them when they go to High School to be Lone Scouts they would work hard on their Lone Scout degree work, so that it would be easy to make friends with the village boys. I enjoy the Lone Scout paper very much. It helps me in my work.

Scoutingly yours,
EDWIN J. BRYANT, (5 points)
South Columbia, N. Y.

Success Talks for Farm Boys

Five Ways to Real Success

TO THE BOYS ON AMERICAN FARMS:

I would emphasize the following among the qualities which I believe, in the light of my observation along the pathway of my worldwide journeys, will help you win the largest success:

1. Earnestness.
2. Steadfastness.
3. The wisest use of leisure time.
4. The determination to preserve the power of growth.
5. The undiscourageable resolution to follow Jesus Christ in the service of men.

With best wishes,
Very cordially yours,
JOHN R. MOTT.

One of the great men of America is John R. Mott, who sends greetings this Christmas week to our farm boys readers. Student Secretary of the International Y. M. C. A. Committee, 1888-1915, foreign secretary since 1898, and general secretary since 1915, he has studied the problems of boys and young men the whole world over, and his five rules for success should be memorized by all aspiring boys.

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright 1926, by Clarence Poe)

Wooden Spoil

(Continued from Page 20)

Boniface out of existence preparatory to taking it over.

Hilary estimated that, with the amount of labour employed and the capacity of the rossing mill, it should be possible to cut four thousand acres annually, and he was confident, from his view of the limits, that he could cut ten cords to the acre. This meant forty thousand cords annually, a theoretical income of some $220,000 leaving a profit of some sixty thouhand on the business. But actually it was impossible to handle affairs in this manner. Want of capital compelled the sub-leasing of tracts to the jobbers.

Looking through the books further, Hilary discovered that another man had a contract for driving lumber down Rocky River at fifteen cents the cord. This seemed to him clear waste, for the driving employed a relatively small number of men. Morris's method had evidently been, first to bleed the Company in favour of the Ste. Marie; second, to perform his work with the minimum of personal labour, by the easy process of sub-leasing. And subleasing will eat into the receipts of the best-conducted business.

He was profundly dissatisfied with this showing. It was clear that the property could have been made to pay —not handsomely, but well. Want of capital was the chief drawback. His uncle had been putting his hand into his pocket year after year to make good on the recurring deficits. The lease of the store was for three years, of which a year was still to run. Nothing could be done there, but Hilary resolved to increase the charge of the mill rights after October first. That should be the first lead to be stopped. He had twelve thousand dollars of his own, representing his savings of several years. He withdrew this sum from the New York bank and added it to the funds. By close scrutiny he evolved a method by which, with this increased mill rental and with the renewal of the jobbers' leases, he calculated that he might just manage to carry through the winter. But he would have to use every effort to get out a large shipment of lumber before navigation closed, early in December, if he was to keep things running until the St. Lawrence opened again in May.

(Continued Next Week)

Bunny Monogram B



Your particular initial may not be so near the beginning of the alphabet, but at least you can see how by "cutting and fitting AB or BA as well as AA or BB may be grouped. Each first letter fits against each second letter in this series and the bunny enclosing form may be used or not, just as you prefer. The designs are easily transferred direct from the paper through carbon to your material.

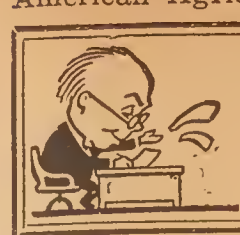
A Mere Man's Thoughts on Bureaus

(Continued from Page 18)

Whatever 'twas they started they were
sure to see it through.
They started out on cooking and they
keep that still a-going
And next they studied clothing and
both plain and fancy sewing;
They learned to cut and fit a dress
according to some rule;
They learned to put up lunches for the
kids to take to school;
They learned to feed the babies so
they'd all grow double chins;
They improved *our* dispositions feeding
lots of vitamins;
They learned new ways of canning and
they filled the pantry shelves;
They have taken sticky papers and
made dress-forms on themselves;
The problems of the skinny type—yes,
that they've studied out;
And "dainty, little dresses" for the one
who's over-stout.
They've learned the types of hat to
choose to give them added grace
And what material to use to sort of
match the face;
Each member now if questioned will
proudly answer: "Yes sir!
I think that our Home Bureau makes
one a lovely dresser."

—P. H. WESSELS.

For pretty and very unusual flower beds, paint old auto tires green, white, or the same shade as the home, place them about the lawn, fill with dirt and set in any favorite plants.—Mrs. E. C.



Service Bureau



A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

May Kill Sheep-chasing Dogs

"I've had my sheep chased and worried three different times this summer. I have not been able to see the dogs until Sunday when my man and I heard the dogs, went to the field and found one lamb torn to pieces. We also found two dogs worrying another lamb. I had my gun with me and shot and killed the two dogs. The dogs had no tags on. Am I liable to damages for shooting the dogs? My neighbor, owner of the dog, says that he can make me pay for the dogs. Our town assessors told me to settle with the fellow who owned the dogs.

"I went to the man, who owned the dogs, twice and warned him that I would shoot the dogs if I caught them worrying the sheep. The country is very much upset over this dog question. We would like to have this thoroughly thrashed out. There have been four flocks worried right around us this summer."

YOU have no cause to worry over the action you took. The Farms and Markets Law specificaly states in Section 114 of Article 7 the fact that a dog without a tag attached to a collar, as required, shall be presumptive evidence that such dog is unlicensed and that a tag was not issued and attached as so required. An action shall not be maintained for an injury to or destruction of a dog without a tag.

Another section which protects you is Section 115 in the same article which is as follows:

> "Any person may kill a dog while it is attacking, chasing or worrying any domestic animal having a commercial value, or attacking fowls, or while such dog is being pursued thereafter."

You can see that you are justified under these sections in killing the two dogs. The State law also provides a means by which you can be relieved of the annoyance from dogs. It is given in section 116 of Article 7 a part of which is as follows:

> "The Department of Agriculture and Markets of its own motion or on the application of at least two residents, may issue an order restraining the owner of a dog, to be described in such order as dangerous to persons, domestic animals or fowl, from permitting such dog to run at large outside of and away from the premises of the owner, during a time to be specified in such order. Such order shall be served personally or by registered mail on the owner, or in case of his absence on an adult member of the family or person in charge of the premises where dog is harbored. An owner of a dog, who after the service of such order, causes or permits such dog to run at large in violation of such order, shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense."

Is This Worth Three Dollars?

"I saw the following ad in a magazine. Can you tell me aynthing about it and would a young man make good going there to work. What would you do? This is the ad: 'Men. South American Work. Oil, fruit, Rubber Companies ,expenses paid. South American Service Bureau, Detroit, Mich.' "

UPON investigation we find that this concern is apparently the personal project of W. B. Gregory, Jr., 14600 Alma Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, who is placing classified advertisements in newspapers throughout the United States, worded in such a way as to indicate it can place individuals in positions with American concerns in South American countries. This project was formerly operated under the names of the Foreign Employment Bureau and Foreign Bureau. The license of the former was revoked by the State Department of Labor and fraud orders were issued against both name by the United States Post Office Department recently.

In response to answers made to classified advertisements, the inquirers are importuned to mail a fee, usually $3.00 and then receive a list of concerns which according to Gregory, employ Americans in South American countries.

Scores of complaints were received by the authorities who were informed that none received a job directly or indirectly through this so-called South American Service. Additional complaints have been made to the Post Office Department and a request made that the fraud order issued against the Foreign Employment Bureau and Foreign Bureau respectively be extended to cover the project under its present name.

Must Have Permit to Keep Revolver

What is the penalty for shooting a high powered revolver without a permit? My husband was cultivating potatoes June 11th and they were shooting at a mark just a few rods on the next farm from him and a bullet glanced and came over and knocked him down just hitting him on the lower tip of the ear, a very close call. One boy has shot right along and said he had no permit. We do not want to go in a lawsuit unless we are obliged to, to stop them.

YOU could probably throw a good scare into this boy who fired the shot that hit your husband on the ear. The possession of a revolver, even on one's own premises, without a permit, is prohibited by the New York statutes. These statutes are penal and provide that if the boy is under sixteen he is guilty of juvenile delinquency and if he is over sixteen, of a misdemeanor. If the boy is a good boy and has a legitimate use for the gun, a judge would probably not hold him for a first offense. You might speak to your district attorney about this and if he does not wish to do anything about it you still have a civil suit for damages caused by injury to the ear.

Insurance Indemnities Paid in December 1927

Paid up to December 31, 1925	$21,359.30
During 1926	31,102.06
During 1927	35,331.38
Total Paid to Date	$87,792.74
Mrs. Edna Travis, Interlaken, N. Y. Auto in ditch—lacerated arm.	$ 10.00
Katherine Bellinger, Verona, N. Y. Auto collision—lacerations—bruises.	60.00
Winslow Shoemaker Est., Van Etten, N. Y. Auto struck by train—killed.	1000.00
E. J. Slato, Bernardston, Mass. Auto hit wall—injuries.	130.00
L. C. Little, Afton, N. Y. Auto hit wagon—cut face.	40.00
Mrs. Helen Lund, Orchard Park, N. Y. Engine hit auto—lacerations.	40.00
Paul Stevens, Conneautville, Pa. Thrown from load of straw—fractures.	40.00
E. J. Spence, Randolph, N. Y. Locked steering wheel—fractures.	130.00
J. W. Booz, Bristol, Pa. Auto collision—dislocated shoulder.	60.00
Edna K. Weber, Broadalbin, N. Y. Auto accident—contusion of body.	14.28
Emir Brown, Martville, N. Y. Auto collision—lacerations.	30.00
Oliver McAdams, Otego, N. Y. Auto hit wagon—fractured ribs.	40.00
C. D. Holmes, Little Falls, N. Y. Thrown from wagon—fractured leg.	50.00
Mrs. Julia Waterhouse, Montrose, Pa. Thrown from auto—sprained shoulder.	28.57
R. A. Bailey, Amenia, N. Y. Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs.	24.28
Chas. Walder, Jr., Hedding, N. J. Car turned turtle—cut knee, bruises.	40.00
L. J. Seifried, New Hartford, N. Y. Auto accident—fractured shoulder.	45.71
Wm. Korth, Callicoon Center, N. Y. Thrown from load of hay—bruises.	40.00
A. F. Thompson, Owego, N. Y. Thrown from wagon—cut foot.	20.00
Adelhert Wells, Herman, N. Y. Struck by auto—contusions.	26.43
Melvin Coddington, Rock Hill, N. Y. Struck by auto—contusions.	15.00
E. P. Wells, Riverhead, N. Y. Auto struck by train—broken ribs.	52.86
W. J. Harper, Fredonia, N. Y. Auto accident—broken jaw, injuries.	62.82
L. C. Bush, Corning, N. Y. Auto accident—cut eye and lip.	42.86
R. H. Isham, Seward, N. Y. Auto struck by train—injuries.	80.00
Ella M. Fowler, Newark, N. Y. Auto tipped over—contusions.	22.86
H. Simonowsky, Est., Chittenango, N. Y. Auto collision—injured chest, died after 30-day limit.	82.86
L. A. Ohmen, New Preston, Conn. Auto collision—fractured pelvis.	105.71
Frank Bahack, Hanover, Conn. Auto struck by trolley—fractured leg.	80.00
Wm. Olin, Altmar, N. Y. Thrown from wagon—sprained ankle.	30.00
Pat Rust, Brushton, N. Y. Thrown from wagon—contusion of leg.	20.00
Frances Smith, Troy, Pa. Auto accident—cut and bruised leg.	10.00
Charles Woolson, Southbury, Conn. Auto skidded—sprained shoulder.	20.00
R. F. Dyer, Berlin, Conn. Auto accident—cut left hand.	10.00
Frank Shepard, Southbury, Conn. Thrown from wagon—fractured rib (2 policies, $30 each)	60.00
W. L. Edwards, New Berlin, N. Y. Thrown from wagon—fractures.	60.00
T. B. Wilson, Apalachin, N. Y. Thrown from wagon—crushed right hand.	30.00
	$2571.38

Misrepresentation May Void Contract

I have a written agreement with a party to trade farms. He has misrepresented his place. There has been no money exchanged and no deeds signed. Can he hold me to the agreement?

MISREPRESENTATIONS are generally fatal to a contract especially as in this case where neither of you seem to have done anything to carry it into effect. If these misrepresentations are of any importance at all you should have no hesitation in refusing to go ahead with the contract, if that is what you wish to do.—*M. S.*

How to Dispose of Mortgage "Ghosts"

Could you tell me how long before a mortgage outlaws that has no interest paid on same for 30 years. The one I am speaking of has been paid but never released.—J. D. B., *New York.*

THE courts of New York State have held that if there is no proof of payment on a mortgage within the past 20 years a presumption that the mortgage debt has been paid arises. There is a regular prescribed statutory procedure in getting these old mortgages of record disposed of and the thing for you to do is to present your petition to the Supreme Court in your district for this purpose. There are too many old ghosts of this kind haunting our court rooms.—M. S.

Town May Close Road

I am the only farmer living on a cross road about 1½ miles long. I live about ½ mile from one end. The town works only the short end saying there is no travel on the road. There is a bad culvert on the road that I have to draw about one third of my crops over, that is not safe to cross. It is just wide enough for a wagon and is about 20 feet deep straight down on both sides. I have tried to have this repaired. I have seen the town commissioner and supervisor and they just ignore me. One of them said they would close the road. There are no guard rails of any kind. There are two vacant farms on the road. Can they close the road and is there any way I can compel them to fix it?

THE town superintendent may or may not have a right to abandon the road you live on depending upon how much use it gets. Until he files a certificate of abandonment in the clerk's office, however, it is his duty to take care of your road, providing it is not a private road and you may proceed against him directly to make him perform his office or you may bring an action of damages caused by the defective road. If the road hasn't been travelled or used by more than two vehicles or ten pedestrians, if the road is less than two rods in width, he may declare the road abandoned and thereafter it shall not be worked at public expense.



Winter Sports

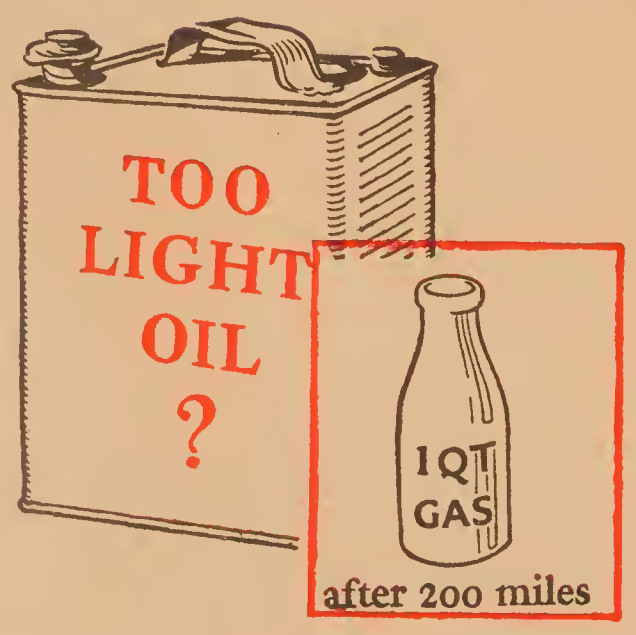
Skating, skiing, coasting, hunting, ice fishing—just think of the many outdoor sports there are for winter days. It is this kind of fun that brings health, glowing cheeks and ravenous appetites. Don't let yourself get too old to enjoy them. To make them most attractive, and easier for you to get away from around the warm fire, you need only warm outdoor clothing and the right equipment to enjoy every spare minute that you can in these outdoor pastimes.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Man is ready to help you enjoy them. He has skates, sleds, toboggans, skiis and sports goods of many different kinds that will just suit you. And for hunting and fishing you know that the "tag" store sporting goods department is one of the best places to get guns, ammunition and tackle. You will be surprised how much this outdoor fun will be worth to you both physically and mentally, and we suggest that you go to your nearest "tag" store tomorrow and get what you need to make the most of your favorite winter sport.



Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

Winter dangers lurk in "light" oil



Would you deliberately increase your engine wear to permit easy starting? No. But you may if you carelessly accept any "light" oil offered you because it gives easier starting in cold weather.

Many such oils are offered you today. While they make starting easier they fall seriously short in providing the margin of safety necessary to prevent dangerous gasoline dilution of lubricating oil.

Too thin an oil fails to seal your piston rings adequately. In 200 miles of driving you may easily get a full quart of gasoline mixed with your lubricating oil.

Then comes extra wear—serious wear—costly wear.

How to meet this serious winter problem



Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic is especially manufactured to meet this problem of winter lubrication in most cars. Although fluid enough to provide easy starts on coldest days, it has an exceptional richness that gives unusual protection against dilution.

Mobiloil is made by the world's leading specialists in lubrication. The Mobiloil Chart is approved by 609 makers of automobiles, trucks, tractors and other automotive equipment.

A week's running in cold weather with the wrong oil may cost you as much as a whole year's supply of Mobiloil. It's a good idea to make sure *now* that you have the right oil in your crankcase.

If your car is listed in the Chart on this page, Mobiloil Arctic is the oil for your car. For other cars consult the complete Chart at all Mobiloil dealers'.

SPECIAL WINTER CHART

Mobiloil Arctic

should be used in Winter (below 32°F.) in all cars marked*.

PASSENGER CARS	1927	1926	1925	1924
Auburn *all except Models 4-44 & 6-66*	*	*	*	*
Buick	*	*	*	*
Cadillac	*	*	*	*
Chandler *except Special Six*	*	*	*	*
Chevrolet	*	*	*	*
Chrysler *4-cyl.*	*	*	*	
Dodge Brothers	*	*	*	*
Elcar *all except Models 6-65 & 4 cyls.*	*	*	*	*
Erskine	*			
Essex	*	*	*	*
Flint	*	*	*	*
Hudson	*	*	*	*
Hupmobile	*	*	*	*
Jordan	*			
La Salle	*	*	*	*
Locomobile	*			
Marmon *8-cyl.*	*	*	*	*
Moon	*	*	*	*
Nash	*	*	*	*
Oakland	*	*	*	*
Oldsmobile	*	*	*	*
Overland & Overland Whippet	*	*	*	
Packard Six	*	*	*	*
" Eight	*	*	*	*
Paige	*	*	*	*
Peerless *Models 60, 80 & Eight*	*	*	*	
Pontiac	*	*	*	*
Reo	*	*	*	*
Star	*	*	*	*
Studebaker	*	*	*	*
Velie	*	*	*	
Willys-Knight	*	*	*	*

If your car is not listed above, consult the complete Mobiloil Chart at Mobiloil dealers' for your winter grade of Mobiloil.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil
Arctic

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Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

$1.00 Per Year | JANUARY 28, 1928 | Published Weekly



A Good Sportsman Should Get Permission Whether Land is Posted or Not



Mr. de Jong's cauliflowers win first prize at Syracuse—

FROM way out in Red River Valley, six miles north of Winnipeg, came cauliflowers from Mr. Klaas de Jong, to win a first prize at the Convention of the Vegetable Growers' Assn. of America, held at Syracuse, N. Y.

The picture above shows the quality of the cauliflowers. Here's the story of how they were raised:

Mr. de Jong used Henderson's "Snowball" and when the plants were 4 inches high he side-dressed with 200 lbs. of Sulphate of Ammonia per acre in one application.

Mr. de Jong's crop averaged 9 to 10 tons per acre. The Sulphate of Ammonia he used cost less than $20 and his crop sold for $1,056.

Try Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia on your own crops. It's fine and dry, and easy to apply. No pounding; no screening. 25¼ per cent ammonia, 20¾ per cent nitrogen guaranteed.

Note: Photo above shows cauliflowers which won first prize in the Cauliflower Contest, Annual Convention of the Vegetable Growers' Assn. of America. Mr. Klaas de Jong, E. Kildonan, Manitoba, grower.

FREE SAMPLE

We'll send you—FREE—enough Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia to fertilize 25 sq. ft. of soil. We will also send you free bulletins telling how best to use Arcadian. Just fill in the coupon and mail it—*today!*

The Barrett Company

Agricultural Dept.

New York, N. Y., Atlanta, Ga., Medina, O., Montgomery, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., Shreveport, La., San Antonio, Tex., Raleigh, N. C., Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Cal. *In Canada*—Toronto, Ont.

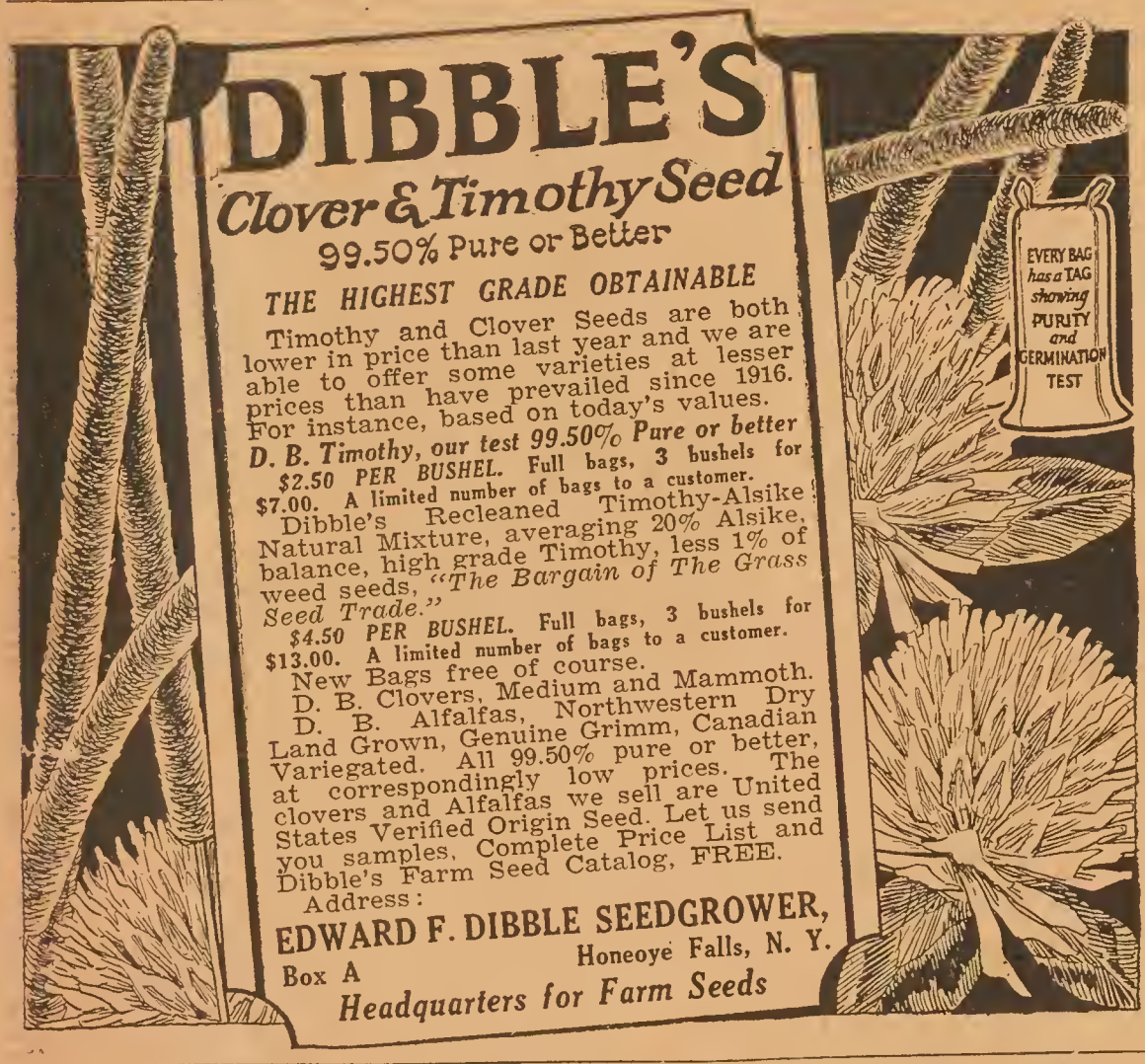
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Sulphate of Ammonia

The Barrett Company (address nearest office) N-3-28 NK

Please send me sample package of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. I am especially interested in.....
(*Write names of crops on line above*)
and wish you to send me bulletins on these subjects.

Name_____

Address_____



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SALESMEN You can make big money taking orders for our trees and shrubbery. Experience unnecessary. No dull seasons. Every home a prospect. You simply take the order. We deliver and collect. Pay weekly. Commission basis. Williams Sons, Nurseries, Desk A, [illegible]ster, N. Y.

Inspiration Is Important

Fruit Growers Find It at Annual Meeting

By M. C. BURRITT

AGAIN the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Rochester has come and gone. The week was one of unusually mild temperatures for January with no snow and but little rain. Such a mild open week permitted many to attend who might not have been able to come otherwise and the attendance was large. Whether this means an increased membership is not yet known as Secretary McPherson has not yet had time to check up. Last year's membership was the lowest in years. Many people come only to see the exhibits and to visit, not having to purchase tickets to do this, while those who want the program must buy membership at three dollars. Why should not all who benefit from the meeting in any way help to support it with their memberships?



M. C. Burritt

What Can Be Learned

The three days were packed so full of information and interesting talks that one comes away with a sort of crammed feeling. So this first day at home I went out to the orchard to prune while I thought things over and tried to evaluate what I had heard. And a hard morning's work out-of-doors, while it left me physically tired after several days of sitting and listening inside, clarified my thinking. As I look at these meetings there are at least four things that one may get out out of them, (1) Information about the best practices and technique of fruit growing. (2) Inspiration to be a better fruit grower. (3) One may see, and buy, if he wishes, supplies and machinery. (4) One may visit with other growers, find out their experience and outlooks which will help him to make up his mind about plans for the year.

Getting Up-to-date Facts

The detailed technical talks of the first day were as popular as ever. Certainly a large section of those who attend are intensely interested in new facts from recent experiments as presented by college and experiment station staffs. Of these Professor Parrott's first morning's discussion of apple aphis was easily of most general interest. He reviewed its life history and pointed out that weaker mixtures on the green bud tips are more effective than stronger mixtures on the eggs. On the basis of both cost and efficiency, he said, there is no satisfactory substitute for lime sulphur 1 to 40 and nicotine sulphate one pint to 100 gallons of water. The most effective time to spray for aphids is when the first leaf tips are out one-quarter to one-half inch. Use a driving coarse spray at high pressure and spray against the wind. Choose calm warm days.

Pruning Affects Quality

Perhaps next in interest of these technical practice talks was Professor Oskamp's evening illustrated lecture on pruning. More and more growers are learning that good pruning is the essential basis of a good strong tree which will be permanent, and of growing perfect and clean fruit from year to year. Professor Oskamp is definite, clear and frank in his presentation of facts and he imparts the conviction that what he knows and talks are facts. He unqualifiedly condemns the old high trees and recommends trimming them with one cut next to the ground. Even if good fruit is obtained from them the cost is prohibitive. By his slides he demonstrated how to build a strong tree, how to thin out to get plenty of air and sunlight and how to keep the tree within bounds.

Secretary Jardine Present

There was much interest in Dr. Heinecke's discussion of economic apple production and in S. J. T. Bush's talk on the outlook for the peach industry. New York's production of peaches has fallen from six or eight thousand carloads to one thousand carloads annually. He put the minimum price at which any profit could be obtained at one dollar per bushel and said that we must find a better variety of peaches than Elberta and one which will ripen two weeks earlier.

The holder of the portfolio of agriculture in President Coolidge's cabinet was the big drawing card on the program. The secretary spent all day in Rochester, looked over the exhibits, met and talked with many growers individually as well as addressing a packed assembly hall crowd for more than an hour. He seemed to enjoy himself and left a good impression. The theme of Secretary Jardine's talk was better marketing—the development of farmers of the same skill in the disposal of farm products that they

(Continued on Page 6)



U. S. Secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine of Washington and group of farm leaders and officers of the New York State Horticultural society: Left to right (seated)—Maurice C. Burritt, Hilton, newly-elected president of the society; Secretary Jardine; J. C. Case, Sodus, retiring president, and Thomas E. Cross, Lagrangeville. Standing—Roy P. McPherson, LeRoy, re-elected secretary-treasurer of the society; Edward R. Eastman, New York city, editor of the American Agriculturist; H. E. Wellman, Kendall, and J. Roe Stevenson, Cayuga, members of the executive committee.

Vegetable Growers Face Competition

New York Association Considers Means to Hold Eastern Markets

By PAUL WORK

NEW York State celery growers have come to the "grim determination" stage in their efforts to compete on more nearly even terms with long distance shipments of this crop. This was one of the principal subjects of discussion at the meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association at Oswego, January 4th and 5th. There seems no question but that the New York product possesses high market quality and our growers pay about one-fourth the transportation cost that is necessary to bring the California products to our cities. The trouble lies in the failure of our growers to establish definite grades and counts, and also through their failure to trim properly the plants in packing.



Paul Work

Urge Higher Onion Tariff

Legislation was discussed as a remedy but the consensus of opinion favored the establishment and acceptance of standards through conference and cooperation of producers. The Association is vigorously backing a movement of the Wayne County growers and is asking the State College of Agriculture to make a study of grades and methods of handling.

The Association urged the Tariff Commission to recommend to the president the proposed 50 per cent increase on the duty for foreign onions in order to protect our growers in face of cheap labor in Egypt and Spain, and also of very low ocean freight rates. It was stated that it costs about the same to bring a crate of onions to New York from Egypt as from Canastota.

Ask Special Muck Crop Studies

The immediate construction of the Horticultural building at Geneva and of the Plant Industry building at Cornell is sought, and the legislature is asked to approve the recommendation of the College of Agriculture for comprehensive special studies connected with the growing and handling of muck soil vegetables. This asking provides for an enterprise comparable to the special canning crop appropriation which has been in force for several years.

The gasoline tax bill as approved by the Farm Bureau Federation was indorsed.

The Oswego meeting brought out a thoroughly representative attendance from all sections of the state and the Oswego Vegetable Growers' Association, Chamber of Commerce, and Farm Bureau were hosts for the meeting, providing ideal local arrangements and entertainment. The meeting rooms were well filled and the growers listened to discussions of many subjects, asking questions freely even in connection with some rather technical subjects.



Loading onions on a Wayne County muck farm. The N. Y. State Vegetable Growers' Association favors a 50% increase in the tariff on onions.

A 400 Bushel Potato Club

The potato section was well attended and a committee was appointed for the inauguration of a movement similar to the four hundred bushel potato club of other states which have been so successful.

This club expects to formulate a plan for presentation to growers during Farm and Home week at Cornell in February.

Emphasis is to be placed upon efficiency and economy in production rather than upon mere bushels, of

(*Continued on Page 7*)

Chickens are Safer in Chautauqua County

Mr. Louis Johnson Gets Ninth $100 Check for Prompt Action in Arrest of Thieves

ON the evening of August 18, as Louis Johnson was returning home from Sinclairville, he noticed two cars parked near his driveway. There was no one in either car and as Mr. Johnson was studying the situation and wondering what might be the business of the owners, the clear night air brought to him the sound of a chicken squawking from the direction of his neighbor, Roland Lind's farm. As he went toward the house, he again heard the squawking, this time from the direction of the parked cars.

He immediately telephoned to Deputy Sheriff E. J. Owens at Sinclairville, who with Jack Ticknor soon arrived at the scene but by that time the cars were gone.

The three men immediately started out in a car on a different road than that taken by the chicken thieves, in an attempt to head them off. Before long they came up to the cars parked by the side of the road. Deputy Sheriff Owens searched the cars, found some chickens in them and arrested three men.

Mr. Johnson guarded these men for sometime while Owens searched the neighborhood for two other men. Finding no trace of them he came back and the three men that were caught were taken to Jamestown and put in jail there.

The next morning the three men, Harold Badgley, Frank Van Sile and Fred DeForce had a hearing before Judge Hankinson at Sinclairville and were held for the Grand Jury. Two of the men were sent to the county jail and one was released on bail.

In writing about the case, Mrs. Roland Lind, owner of the hens, says, "I had only three Rhode Island hens, all the rest were white. I discovered two of my Rhode Island hens were gone. I came in the house and called up my neighbor Mrs. Louis Johnson by telephone and asked if they had been visited by chicken thieves. She said they had but they didn't get any chickens but that they had caught three men and that they were in jail.

"Mrs. Johnson said: 'Mr. Owens has found two Rhode Island hens in a sack in possession of the thieves and one white leghorn hen.' I then reported the theft to Mr. Owen and he told me to be down at the hearing at ten o'clock that morning. I went. When I got there they took me over to where they had the hens. I said: 'They're mine. I bought these hens about two years ago for setters. This year both Rhode Island hens had chickens in the spring.' They were reddish tan with black feathers mixed about from the head down to where the body starts and had quite a long neck. The white hen was a sick one. I had noticed that just a few mornings ago. That is how I could tell the white hen. The thieves had killed the white hen by wringing her neck. For another proof we brought the Rhode Island hens home and let them out of the bag. They picked around a little and then went right into the hen house.

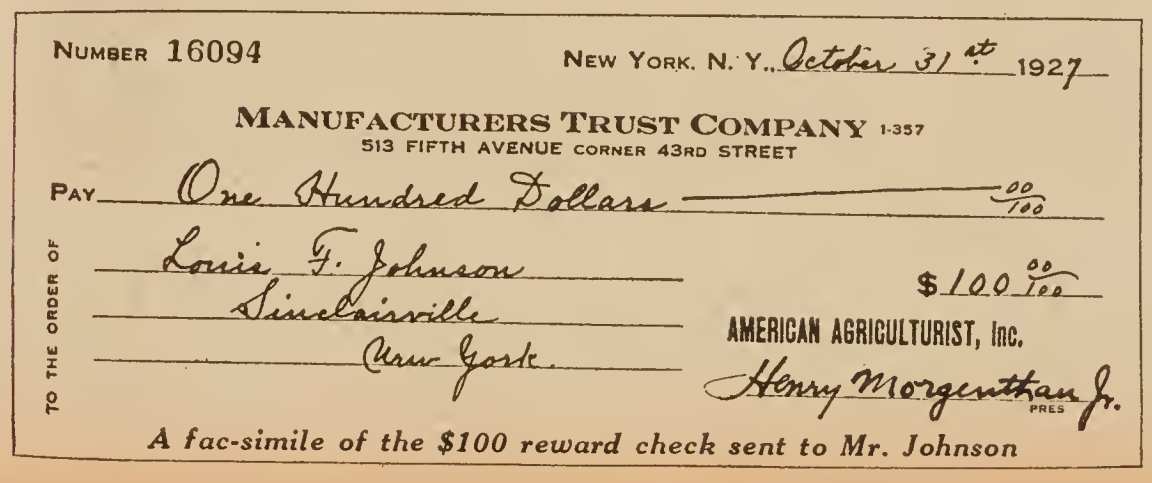


From left to right, Mr. Louis Johnson, Jack Ticknor and Deputy Sheriff E. J. Owens.

"That night one of the hens came up missing. I couldn't account for where she might have gone. The other night my husband was looking for eggs and he found her sitting on a nest of eggs. I thought that was good proof that they were my chickens."

Mr. Johnson's story of the identification of the hens is as follows:

(*Continued on Page 19*)



NUMBER 16094 NEW YORK, N. Y. October 31st 1927

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Henry Morgenthau Jr. PRES

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Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 January 28, 1928 No. 4

A Thought For the Week

We may live without poetry, music and art,
We may live without conscience, and live without heart,
We may live without friends, we may live without books,
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.

—LYTTON.

* * *

A Worth While Meeting of Fruit Men

THE officers and members of the fine old New York State Horticultural Society are to be congratulated on one of the best and most profitable farm and fruit meetings that has been held in the East in a long time. The outstanding impression that one gets from these annual meetings of the State Horticultural Society is that the members go there to get information and knowledge about their own business and they are never disappointed. The program is filled with speakers who are competent to discuss their questions in an interesting way and even more important than this is the large amount of opportunities the members have to discuss their problems from the floor.

Then over in the exhibition building there was gathered this year the best exhibits we have seen of equipment and supplies needed by the fruit grower. The manufacturers and other allied industries are to be commended for the educational value of their exhibit.

There is no question that the farmers of Western New York are passing through a period of hard times. Yet when one sees the splendid spirit that prevails among the hundreds of fruit growers who attend this meeting and their determination to learn more about the intricate problems of their business, it is hard to realize that the past years have not been prosperous.

Probably the chief reason for the unusual success of these meetings of the Horticultural Society is the support given to the Society by the farmers of Western New York, but this support would not be possible were it not for the capable leadership with which the Society has been blessed in recent years. In particular, mention should be made of the work of Roy P. McPherson, the Secretary, who organized and carried out the large amount of detail work necessary to put together the program and assemble the fine exhibit.

The Society is to be particularly congratulated also on the election as its President for the coming year of M. C. Burritt of Hilton, New York, under whose leadership even greater success for the organization can be expected.

A Poor Winter For Ice

ON account of the mild weather, if dairymen do not watch out, many of them are going to get caught without sufficient ice to take care of their milk during the coming season. Putting in the ice is a hard and disagreeable job and we hope that the time is coming when it can be made cheaply and practically by artificial means on every dairy farm. But that time has not come yet. The only way that milk can be cooled properly to meet the demands of long transportation and of the city markets is by using a plentiful supply of ice. Therefore, we remind our dairymen that the safest way is to make sure of the supply at the earliest possible moment.

Bill Raises TB Indemnity

SENATOR L. G. Kirkland, of Cattaraugus County, has just introduced a bill in the New York State Senate providing for substantial raises in the indemnities paid for both grade and purebred cattle which are condemned by the State because of tuberculosis. The bill would raise the maximum amounts of State indemnity from $75 to $90 in the case of grades and from $125 to $150 for purebreds. This represents an increase of approximately 25 per cent.

These are the State indemnities. In addition, the owner will also receive the net proceeds of the sale of the condemned animal, that is, the salvage value, and also the indemnity from the Federal government. But in no case can the owner receive from all of these sources more than the appraised value of the animal.

The bill has been brought before the legislature through the kindness of Senator Kirkland, on the request of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, several farm organizations and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It is a real step toward correcting the present injustice of too low indemnities. As we stated last week the old indemnity schedules were set when cattle were much lower and it is high time these indemnities were raised to be more in line with present cattle values.

The thing to do now is to give Senator Kirkland in the Senate and Assemblyman Witter in the Assembly and other friendly members in the legislature real support for the passage of this bill. It will be opposed and these men cannot fight the battle alone. What is needed is for you to take the matter up personally with the legislative representatives from your own county. More than this, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST should receive thousands of letters, resolutions and petitions stating your reasons why this bill for raised indemnities should be passed. We will do our part by presenting these letters, petitions and resolutions at Albany in the places where they will do the most good. Your own interests are at stake, so we implore you to get busy. Bring this matter to the attention of your neighbors and friends so that we may hear immediately from all dairymen interested.

Farmers Watch This!

THERE is considerable doubt as to whether the New York State Legislature will pass a gasoline tax this winter. If it does it will probably be a two-cent tax on gasoline and it is estimated that it will produce a revenue of $18,225,000.

Now the point we wish to emphasize with every farmer is your own responsibility in seeing that agriculture gets its just share of this tax toward reducing local road taxes. The danger from this tax is that it may be taken directly into the state treasury to help pay the ever increasing costs of state government so that agriculture will not get any help from it. But if a fair percentage is returned to the counties on the basis of total highway mileage for the maintenance and construction of roads, then it will be a real help to farmers.

The New York State Farm Bureau Federation, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the Grange, and other farmers' organizations have been making a fight for two years for returning a fair proportion of a gasoline tax, when passed, to the counties, but whether or not we finally succeed will depend upon the support we get from the individual farmers.

Eastern Farm Enterprises Head the List

ON a basis of cash returns to the farmer, dairy and poultry products lead everything else for 1926, and no doubt will in 1927. Returns from meat animals are second, fruits and vegetables hold third place, grains are fourth, and cotton and cottonseed stand fifth on income. An interesting fact for eastern farmers to consider is that those products in which our farmers specialize, that is, dairy, poultry, fruits and vegetables, head the list in income return, which is just one more proof that the chances for success in farming here in the East equal and often exceed the opportunities in any other section.

What Kind of Community Is Yours?

ONE of the signs of progress is the growing sense of responsibility of good citizens for the well being of the community in which they live. Many persons, particularly the young people, spend as much time outside of the home in the various community activities as they do at home. So it is almost as important to have a neighborhood or community of the right kind as it is to have the right sort of home.

What is the right kind of a community? The village of Waterville, New York, is a good example of many communities that are trying to find out about themselves by taking a community survey. A questionnaire is sent to every family in the vicinity. Among the various questions asked are such interesting ones as: To what village or community center do members of your family go most frequently, and why? Write any suggestions of what you think might be done to make Waterville a better community. At what place does any member of your family attend meetings of various farm organizations such as the Grange, Home Bureau, Farm Bureau, etc? Where do you go to see the motion pictures? There are other questions about church attendance and the various schools in the community and their attendance, and about the purchase of all kinds of articles for the family's needs, where they are bought, and why.

As a result of the information which is obtained from the survey, the community is able to organize itself and to carry out the many suggestions for improvement and for bettering the economic and spiritual welfare of every family that lives within its borders.

Eastman's Chestnut

TWO negroes were discussing evolution.

"Yer says dat Adam wuz de fust man?"

"Yes, Clarence, dat's what I says."

"Yer says de Lord made Adam outen mud an' set 'im up ag'in de fence ter dry?"

"Yes, Clarence, dat's what I says."

"Well, William, ef Adam wuz de fust man, who made dat ar fence?"

"Awgwan, Clarence, yo' fool questchuns will sp'ile all theology in de worl'."

News from the Publisher's Farm

THE New York State Holstein Association had its annual meeting recently and Mr. Baldwin, its President, appointed me chairman of the committee to inaugurate a campaign against scrub dairy bulls. How many bulls with unknown ancestry there are in this state nobody knows, but we believe that the first thing to do in this campaign is to find out just how many scrub bulls there are in the state.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

It has often been said that the bull is half the herd and I believe that this is a saying which has been proven to be so, based on experience. A practice has grown up amongst pure bred breeders during the last five years that if they cannot get a "fancy" price for a bull calf, they sell it to the butcher. Due to this practice, many good bulls have been lost to the dairy industry that might have taken the place of some nondescript bull in the herd of an ambitious dairyman.

We would like to hear from our readers what plan they think would be best to carry out this campaign most successfully.

* * *

THIS winter has been a very mild one through the Hudson River Valley and we have been able to do a lot of pruning in our apple orchard, which ordinarily we do in March or April. The ground has been bare of snow and I am fearful that some of the roots will be killed by the frost.

We are beginning to figure on our spray and dusting materials for another year. I would be interested in learning from our readers what experiences they have had with copper dust. There seems to be considerable controversy as to this particular form of dust.

* * *

IT has been my practice more or less to be my own superintendent of my farm. As such, I have done all the selling of crops and livestock and all the buying of feed and supplies. This I find has its advantages as well as disadvantages. It puts all the responsibility on my shoulders and does not encourage my men to go ahead on their own initiative. My thought for next year is to divide the farm into three departments—poultry, fruit and dairy, including with the dairy the general farm work.

Each department will have charged to it the cost of all direct labor, supplies, taxes, upkeep on buildings and 10% depreciation on machinery. On the other side of the ledger will be credited all sales and any increase in inventory. Each man will receive one-third of the proceeds over and above these fixed charges. I believe that this arrangement is worth trying out.

A similar plan has worked most successfully in establishing the J. C. Penney chain stores. As far as I know this scheme has never been tried out on a farm, but I think well enough of it to experiment with this plan for one year.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

"NO, sir," said the taxicab driver, replying to my question asking if Santa Claus had been good to him. "I can't say that he was. No, I didn't have what you'd call a pleasant Christmas Day. In fact, mister, I don't know as I'll ever git over what Santa Claus did to me this last Christmas."

We whipped around a corner at breakneck speed, missed by a hair's breath another taxi coming full head on, and then my driver resumed his story.

"You see, mister, it was like this. When I was a small tot back on the farm, the folks always made a lot of Christmas but somehow since comin' to this burg I got out of the habit. Not much chance for Christmas doin's on your lonesome in cheap boardin' houses. . . . Went back home the first year or two and then the folks died off—"

He paused to twist his rattling old bus around a big truck and through a hole in the traffic without an inch to spare and then went on.

"Then a couple of years ago I got to thinkin' too much of a skirt and up and married her. It's a mistake, a fool mistake, for young fellers to get married in these times. . . . Hard enough to git enough to eat for one, let alone two, especially when the woman ain't any good, and most of these young city dames won't work—mine wouldn't."

"You can't judge them all by your experience with one," I said, "but what's all this got to do with Christmas?"

"A lot," replied the taxicab driver. "The woman and I didn't get on together."

"Maybe it was some of your fault," I suggested.

"Yes," he agreed, "maybe it was, I know I ain't no angel, but what would you do, mister, if your wife was drunk every chance she got?"

Having no answer to this, I kept still, and he continued.

"Mine was . . . Now I ain't no prude. I don't mind anyone takin' a friendly drink once in a while; I do myself; but it got so I'd come home after bein' out in the weather all night and ev'ry two or three days I'd find the woman drunk and nothin' to eat in the house . . . More than this, her father and brother didn't work, sponged on me most of the time, and often I'd find the whole outfit drunk . . . Finally, I couldn't stand it any longer and in November sometime we had a big row. She agreed to kick the in-laws out and do better herself."

He drew up alongside of the station and having a few minutes before train time, I waited to hear the rest of the story.

"Things went along pretty good for quite a spell . . . Somewhere I picked up the notion that it would be nice to have a little Christmas, something like we used to have when we were kids. The woman agreed. Didn't have much money so we couldn't afford a turkey, but I got a little Christmas tree, some knickknacks for presents and a good fat duck for the Christmas dinner and gave the wife a little extra change to fix up a real feed. . . .

"Night before Christmas there was quite a lot of business with the old bus which lasted over during the forenoon of Christmas Day so that the boss wouldn't let me off until about one o'clock. I hurried home as fast as I could, pickin' up some grapes and ice cream on the way, thinkin' all the time about how hungry I was for that Christmas dinner, and that maybe we'd get some fun out of playin' that we were kids again. So I forgot about bein' tired, run up the three flights of stairs to the little flat, and grabbed open the door. . . .

"Mister, what do you s'pose I found Santa Claus had given me?" I shook my head. "Well sir, sprawled on a chair and the old couch was my wife's old man and her brother, both soused. In our little cubbyhole of a bedroom was my wife, in the same shape, and the whole flat was filed with a horrible smell which I traced to the gas oven where our Christmas duck had burned to a cinder. . . .

"Then I picked up a few little belongings and went away from there . . . and I ain't been back since. . . . No, sir, answerin' your question again, mister, I can't say that Santa Claus did very well by me."

* * *

This little story was told to me a few days ago by a taxicab driver in Rochester. There is no particular excuse for printing a gloomy experience of this kind except that it may be good for us once in a while to catch a glimpse of real life as it is lived by thousands less fortunate than we are that we may be more appreciative of our own privileges and blessings.

I could not help but think, also, as I listened to this rather pathetic tale how the world changes. Not so many years ago it was the man who all too often came home drunk and spoiled Christmas Day, and for that matter all the other days, for mother and the family. Of course, the man is often the transgresser now, but it was very rare indeed, even in the poorest classes, that it was the woman who was the guilty one.

Farm folks have a good deal to contend with, and it is perfectly natural for them to look often at the apparently better conditions and prosperity of the cities and think that the city people have all the luck and happiness. But those of us who have lived in country and city on both sides of the fence know that each has its compensations, its advantages and disadvantages, and the balance for the average poor man or woman is at least a little in favor of the country. All things are relative and the great *Law of Compensation* keeps the joys and sorrows of the average man who must work for his living pretty well evened up, no matter where he lives or what he does.



A SCENE from "The Crowning Glory" as played by a cast from Bethany, Genesee County. The picture was taken during Farmers' Week at the New York State College of Agriculture in 1927. This year the finals of a state-wide community dramatics contest will be given. The communities which will compete will be New Paltz of Ulster County, Sinclairville of Chautauqua County, Veteran in Chemung County and Redfield of Oswego County.

This is but one of the many treats which will be provided by those responsible for the Farm and Home Week program which comes the week of February thirteenth. In addition to the entertainment features there will be talks and demonstrations on practically every subject pertaining to farm and home life.

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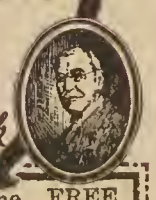
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Inspiration Is Important

(Continued from Page 2)

display in producing them. This he pointed out calls for mass action because it is a problem beyond the ability of the average grower to solve. He said that the answer to the problem of a fair and adequate market price was one of price stabilization rather than price elevation. We cannot help ourselves by raising the general price level to the consumer. That is high enough now. People will turn to substitute products. Mass sales at a saving by the elimination of waste and with the efficiency of volume is the way out.

The Grading Laws

The last afternoon was devoted to grading and packing. These problems were discussed by Commissioner of Farms and Markets Pyrke and by a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. No major changes in the present New York grading law were suggested. The law seems to have been fairly satisfactory. Some thought that it had caused the packing of more unclassified fruit. The chief criticism was the color requirement, which had caused the failure of 76 per cent of the commercial exhibit of apples this year to meet grade. This exhibit was as interesting as last year. The quality of the fruit is much better. Practically all the exhibits were up to grade except for color. The severe bruising of last year was absent. Thirty-one packages, mostly barrels, were exhibited. Next year it is hoped to increase this number to one hundred and to introduce some new features.

The New Officers

In accordance with custom and his own desire, President J. B. Case retired and the vice-presidents were advanced as usual. Walter Clark of Milton was elected fourth vice-president. H. H. Brown of Spring Valley and Bruce Jones of Hall were elected to the executive committee for the first time. President Case has been a competent and popular officer and many were desirous of retaining him another year. Members admire his modest ways. Secretary McPherson reported that due to extraordinary expenses and a slight falling off in membership for the first time in his period of service, expenses exceeded receipts. The Society is in good financial condition, however.

Much might be said of other features —Director Morrison's able discussion of the inter-dependence of agriculture and industry, Dr. Gardener of Michigan on cull apples, French on consumer demand, Hedrick on our early horticulture, Tukey on cherries, and others, but space is inadequate. The ever popular question box conducted by Van Buren and the visiting and comparing notes all brought information, satisfaction and inspiration.

Inspiration the Important Thing

After all I am inclined to think that the big thing that most of us got out of this annual meeting was about the same that our fathers and grandfathers got before us in the last seventy-three years—encouragement and inspiration for our jobs. The great majority of us know much more than we practice, especially in relation to production. Better grading and marketing remains the unsolved problem on which there is much talk and some light. But the greatest of all the requirements of good fruit growing is the production of high quality fruit of good varieties in the first place. And so every man who took away from this meeting the incentive and the inspiration to do a good job of pruning and another of spraying is well started on the road to better marketing.

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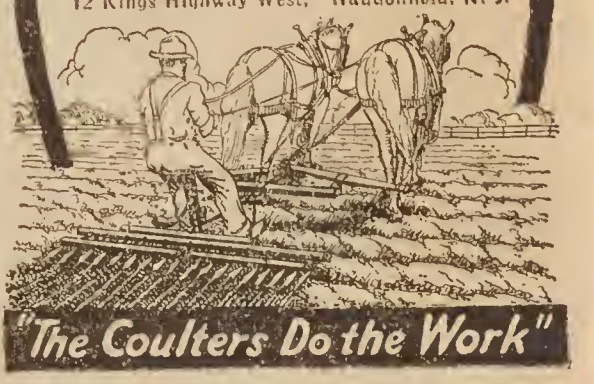
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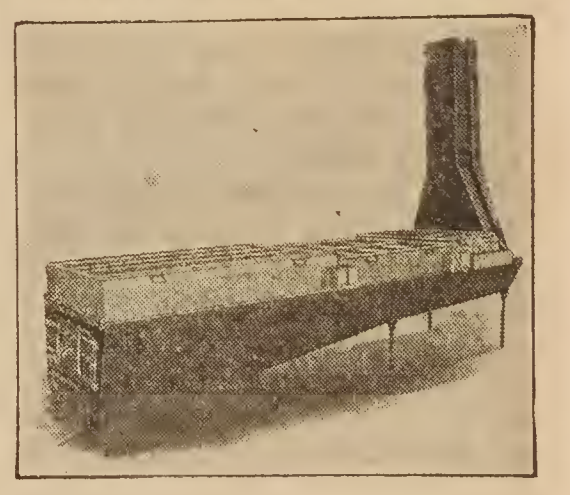
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Vegetable Growers Face Competition

(Continued from Page 3)

which we sometimes offer far too many.

The committee appointed by J. M. Hurley for this work is as follows:

E. V. Hardenburg, Chairman

C. H. Baldwin	**E. R. Eastman**
B. P. Jones	**E. V. Underwood**
G. W. Lamb	**W. S. Stempfle**

The exhibition on the main Armory floor embraced an extensive trade exhibit; entries of fresh vegetables by individuals and by local associations, potatoes from certified seed and table stock growers and county exhibits from the 4-H clubs of the state. The first award for a collection of upland vegetables went to the Central N. Y. V. G. A., and second award to the Albany Market Gardeners' Association. Sixteen different kinds of vegetables were available for display at this mid-winter season. The muck land award was taken by the Central N. Y. V. G. A.

Potato Prize Winners

F. S. Hollenbeck of Tully took first for certified seed for Cobblers and Russet Rurals while E. D. Crocker won in the Smooth Rural class. W. E. Werner of Georgetown won first for both Russet and Smooth Rural table stock while F. Lacher of Liverpool was the winner for Cobblers.

The 4-H club contests culminate the junior potato work of the state and twelve counties were each represented with 10 individual plates of 5 tuber each. Steuben took the county cup with Alleghany second. The sweepstake medals offered by the N. Y. S. V. G. A. went to Lewis Dorn of Boonville, first; William Ketchner of Wellsville, second; Charles Broughton of Silver Springs, third.

At one of the general meetings L. H. Westfall, county club leader for Oswego County, presented Lee Cook and Millard Hawthorn who gave a demonstration on potato production methods which was most enthusiastically received.

The banquet arranged by the Oswego V. G. A. brought 200 to the tables at the Pontiac Hotel for a delightful evening of entertainment and addresses. Dean R. L. Watts of the Pennsylvania State College was the principal speaker and he gave impressions gathered during a recent world tour. He is very enthusiastic regarding the ability and character of the better educated Chinese and he firmly believes that they will sooner or later bring order and prosperity out of the existing chaos. He told of the highly intensive methods in gardening which he saw in various countries. He was much impressed with the Japanese regard for beauty in their dress and about their homes. Dr. F. B. Morrison, Research Director of Geneva and Cornell, outlined present projects and future plans for the vegetable interests.

Plans For a 100 Acre Garden

Roscoe DeBaun of Pinebrook, N. J. told a most enlightening story of the planning of operations for his 100-acre garden. The number of crops grown have been very much reduced, seven or eight items bringing in the bulk of the returns. Sentiment was forgotten as to which ones to grow, even to the extent of destroying a productive asparagus bed in favor of crops which bring in more money. Considerable ingenuity was used in planning crop schedules so that there should be even distribution of large outputs of products and cash income.

W. S. Jensen of the Merchants' Dispatch presented slides showing some of the mistakes that are made in loading cars and which result in heavy losses to the shipper. Proper ventilation through lengthwise passages, adequate cross-tying with thin strips, solid packing of packages lengthwise and adequate bracing at the door are among the essentials. A little carelessness in the nailing of crates can result in heavy loss through broken packages.

H. P. Cooper of Cornell told of far-reaching studies in which he has been engaged and which are throwing new light on the problems of muck land fertility. He believes that acidity, lime content, and even electromotive force of the soil constituents must be taken into account. He offered suggestions on the fertilizing of high lime and low lime muck.

E. L. Worthen was there to tell of new highly concentrated fertilizer materials and to suggest that we will have to use ratios instead of analyses in determining our practices. A dozen growers took part in the program and gave high points from their experience which will be offered in this column in coming weeks.

Officers were elected as follows: president, E. L. Moxey, Syracuse; vice president, P. D. Vercrouse, Oswego; secretary-treasurer, Howard Crandall, Ithaca; executive committee, Clarence Steele, Elba; T. Harvey Holmes, Albany; executive committee continuing in office, Albert Schillroth, Orchard Park; Paul Work, Ithaca.

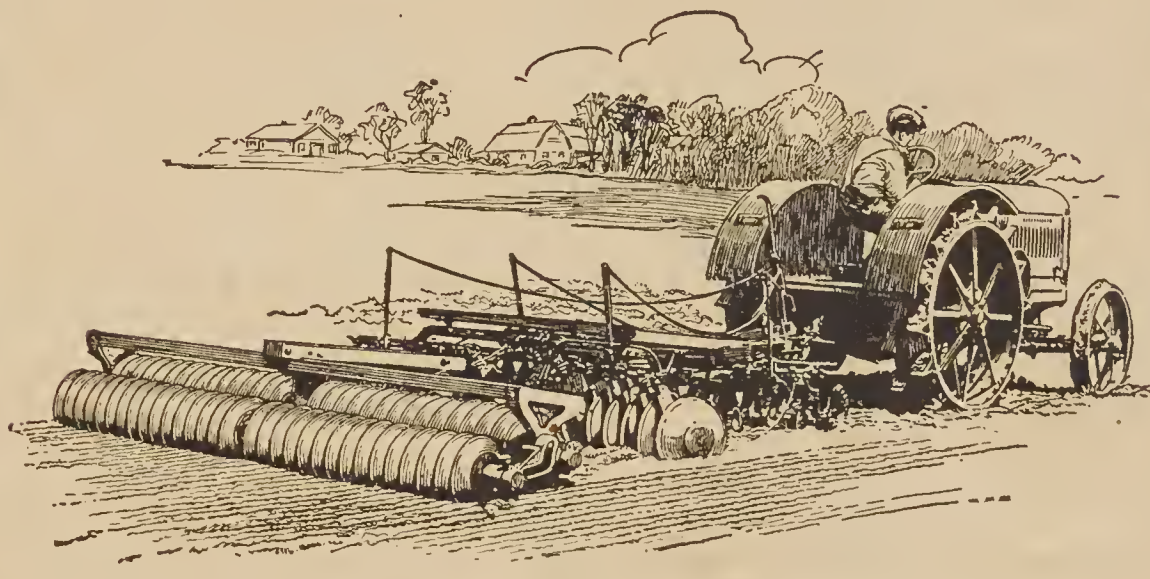
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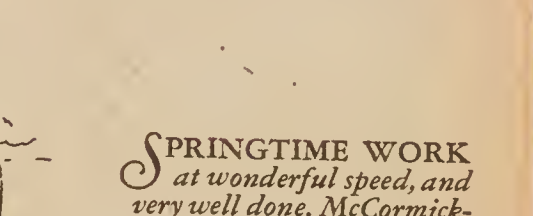
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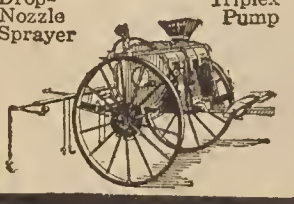
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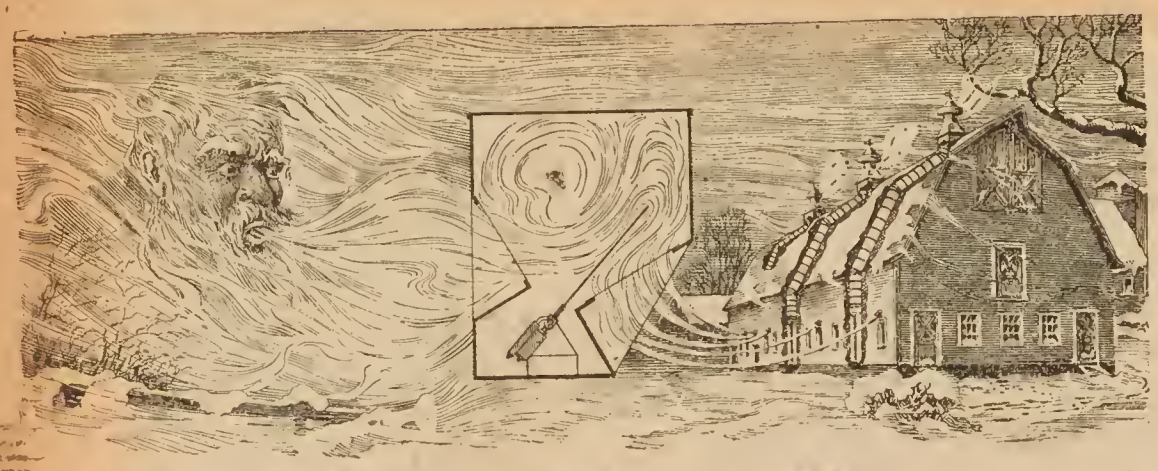
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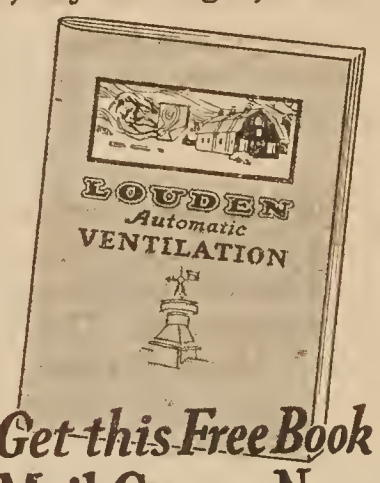


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More For Butterfat ?

Four Cents a Point Cheats Dairymen

FOUR cents a point for butterfat is absurdly low and every dealer and dairyman knows it. Why should dairymen continue to tolerate the injustice of such a low price differential for butterfat?

As our readers know, the base price is usually fixed for milk testing 3 per cent and four cents are added for each one-tenth of one per cent that the milk exceeds this base price. For example, if the base price is $3.00 per cwt. for 3 per cent milk, then milk testing 3.1 per cent fat would be worth $3.04, and milk testing 3.4 per cent fat would be worth $3.16 and so on. If the base price is for 3.5% milk the principle is the same.

Every authority agrees that the fat is the most valuable part of milk, yet according to the present system, it is the part for which the farmer receives the poorest pay. From a nutritional basis, butterfat is worth at least 6 cents for each one-tenth of one per cent.

How It Works in Practice

As an example of how unjust a price of 4 cents a point for butterfat is, suppose that 3 per cent milk is selling for something less than $3.00 per hundred, say for illustration $2.85, and butter is around 50 cents a pound. If a man is producing milk that tests 4 per cent, this extra pound of butterfat would produce 1.2 pounds of butter which, at 50 cents a pound, would bring 60 cents. But if he sold his 4 per cent milk at $2.85 per hundred with a 4 cents differential, his extra butterfat would bring only 40 cents. Thus at these prices he is the loser to the tune of twenty cents for every hundred pounds of milk he sells.

The argument made by the dealers when they are asked to raise the price of butterfat is that they cannot get the consumers to pay for it. This would be a hard job, but what effort has ever been made with consumers along this line? Why not, for instance, teach consumers what butterfat their milk contains by stamping the content of cream on the cap of every milk bottle? Every consumer is naturally interested in cream. It is true also that there are millions among the middle and well-to-do classes who would be glad to pay a little extra for milk that is richer in cream.

Consumers Should Know the Facts

Is it not time that the consumers realized that milk is not just milk but varies in value in proportion to the amount of butterfat it contains? As the situation is now, there are thousands of consumers who actually believe that Grade A milk contains more butterfat than Grade B. As a suggestion, why not grade milk sold to the consumers not only on the sanitary quality as at present but also on the quality as determined by the amount of butterfat it contains, having one price, for example, for milk testing 3 per cent butterfat and another for milk testing 3.6, and so on.

Legally Standardized Milk

To do this it would be necessary to to have legislation making standardization of milk legal.

It is well known that standardization is generally practiced anyway. Why not come out in the open and make it legal and at the same time make it possible to vary the amount of butterfat sold in milk to consumers and vary the price accordingly?

Is not this subject worth the attention of every dairyman and milk buyer? The columns of this paper are open to your letters and your suggestions on this important subject. What do you think?—E. R. E.

November Cow Testing Association Records

THE record for milk production for the month of November among cows in testing associations in New York State goes to the Holstein cow owned by Stokes Shepardson of Smyrna, Chenango County. This cow produced 2154 pounds of milk during the month. The same cow also holds first place in butterfat production for the month with a record of 94.8 pounds.

Second place in milk production goes to a Holstein owned by William Hicks of Cattaraugus County. This cow produced 2115 pounds of milk during the month. Second place in butterfat production goes to a Holstein owned

(Continued on Page 9)



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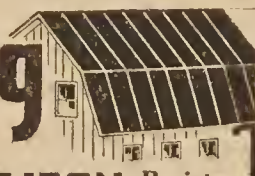


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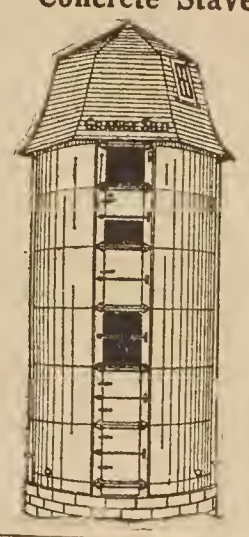
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November Cow Testing Association Records

(Continued from Page 8)

by Aiken Bros. of Niagara County with 91.3 pounds butterfat.

A Holstein owned by H. Parish & Son of Otsego County took third place in milk production with 2019 pounds while third place in butterfat production goes to a Holstein owned by G. S. V. Andrews of Dutchess County with a record of 90.7 pounds butterfat production for the month.

The Ten High Herds

Following is a list of the ten herds in all associations who made the best record for the month of November.

County	Owner	Av. Production per cow in Milk (lbs)	Fat (lbs)
Genesee	Earl Wolcott	1246	47.0
Monroe	George L. True	1244	46.7
Oneida	Kenotin Farms	1333	46.4
Clinton	Ralph Dodds	1156	44.6
Erie	L. H. Moulton	673	44.6
Ulster	A. Burkinshaw	1162	44.5
Oneida	E. B. Richmond	1256	43.5
Monroe	Wayne Wolfrom	830	43.2
Madison	Harold Hubbs	1273	42.8
Chenango	Herman Adam	1074	42.6

Home Grinding of Feed

From your sources of information will you give me answers to some questions. We are interested as to whether it would or would not pay for a number of farmers to maintain a grinding mill for grinding their corn, oats, buckwheat and wheat for horse, cow, hog, sheep and chicken feed. In answering would you specify the approximate increased value, if any of these grains ground per bushel or hundred weight unit. Is corn ground on the cob more valuable than ground shelled?

Would there be a marked advantage in mixing ground grains together perhaps using an outside ingredient for a balanced ration and under what proportoins? How does the degree of fineness enter into the value.

WE think it would depend considerably on local conditions as to whether it would pay you and your neighbors to buy a feed grinder.

We certainly believe it pays where a man grows quite a bit of his own grain, for example a mixture of oats, peas and barley and buys high protein grains to make a balanced ration. We are skeptical about the advisability of grinding buckwheat and wheat since the market price of these products is quite often too high to make it worth while to feed them on the farm.

Henry and Morrison in Feeds and Feeding state that grinding does not increase the digestability of foods to any extent where animals have good teeth. However, they recommend grinding rations for cows. A cow that is producing heavily needs so much feed that it is a good idea to grind it. Another reason is that a producing cow needs plenty of protein and it is necessary to mix some high protein feeds with home grown grains to make the balanced ration.

Question About Corn and Cob Meal

Regarding the question of corn and cob meal it might pay to grind corn on the cob for horses but we have grave doubts regarding the advisability of doing this for cows. Our reason for this is that corn and cob meal has a high percentage of fiber whereas it has been found that it is important to keep the amount of fiber in the cow's ration down as low as is reasonably possible. Corn meal of course, is too heavy a feed for horses and grinding the cobs with it mages a more bulky ration.

Any of the common whole grains alone do not make a good ration for cows so that it is advisable to grind it and mix in some high protein feed. It would be impossible to tell you just what to mix unless we knew what grains are grown at home.



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Reviewing the Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the January prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
I	Fluid Milk	$3.37	$3.27
I	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.36	
2 B	Cond. Milk Soft Cheese	2.61	
3	Evap. Cond. Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.45	2.20
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Sheffield price is for 3% Milk. On the 3.5% basis it is $3.47.

The Class I League price for January, 1927 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.85 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Continues Unsteady

CREAMERY SALTED	Jan. 18	Jan. 11	Jan. 19, 1927
Higher than extras	48 -48½	49½-50	49 -48½
Extra (92sc)	47 -47½	49	47½
84-91 score	41½-46½	41 -48½	43 -47
Lower Grades	40 -41	40 -40½	41 -42

Just as we anticipated, the butter market assumed a very unsteady tone after the break, and continues to follow the same attitude. Buyers are only taking on the immediate trade needs of the moment. Many are following hand to mouth policies waiting for the situation to clarify.

No Change in Cheese Market

STATE FLATS	Jan. 18	Jan. 11	Jan. 19, 1927
Fresh Fancy			
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	29 -29½	29 -29½	27½-28
Held Average			26 -27

There has been no change in the cheese market. New York State flats holding very firm. Fresh made cheese is still extremely scarce, although on Wednesday there was one sale of fresh States at 28c. More shipments are in prospect.

Eggs Failed to Hold

NEARBY WHITE	Jan. 18	Jan. 11	Jan. 19, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras	50-51	57-58	47 -48
Average Extras	48-49	55-56	-46
Extra Firsts	47	53-54	45 -45½
Firsts	45-46	51-52	43½-44½
Gathered	43-47	49-54	42 -45½
Pullets	44-45	45-47	40 -
Pewees	37	39	
BROWNS			
Hennery	48-49	57-58	48 -49
Gathered	50-52	56	42 -46

The egg market failed to hold the strong position we reported last week. Some large shipments of fresh eggs rolled into the market just as the peak was reached and these immediately caused a price break. This had the effect of causing considerable uneasiness and buyers at once became extremely cautious of the amount of stocks that they took on. Mild weather and these heavier receipts have had a decided influence on some. Even at the decline the market seems unsettled, and we would not be surprised to see a further concession. Whites show more weakness than browns.

Poultry Market Easy

FOWLS	Jan. 18		Jan. 19, 1927
Colored	25	35	33
Leghorn	23-24	31	31-33
CHICKENS			
Colored	23-30	27-35	20-23
Leghorn	23-26	22-25	20-21
BROILERS	35-45	28-40	35-40
CAPONS	35-45	30-45	30-32
TURKEYS	30-40	30-45	45
DUCKS, Nearby	29-30	29-33	30-33
GEESE		28-31	28-30

The poultry market eased off just after our last report went to press. We reported last week that there was a strong situation in the live poultry market. Receipts were more or less limited and things were booming. On Thursday and Friday of last week, Janary 12th and 13th the arrivals by freight were extremely heavy, and the bottom went out of the market. This continued over the week-end and on the 18th the situation was no better. as far as high prices were concerned.

There are very few broilers coming in that could be classed as real broilers. Most of them are at the chicken stage, and a lot of the chickens are so staggy that the trade does not want them.

Rabbits have sagged back. The weather being a big factor. Prices usually range from twenty to twenty-five cents.

Potato Market Draggy

STATE	Jan. 18	Jan. 11	Jan. 19, 1927
150 lb. sack			3.75-3.85
Bulk, 180 lbs			4.50-4.65
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	2.85-3.25	3.00-3.25	4.10-4.50
Bulk, 180 lbs	3.50-3.85	3.50-3.85	5.00-5.35
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	5.00-5.50
Bulk, 180 lbs	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.50	5.85-6.25

The potato market is indeed discouraging to report, as there is very little interest manifested in the potato market. Trade is extremely draggy and buying is more or less of a hand to mouth character.

Pea Beans Firmer

Pea beans have shown a marked improvement since last week. Best stock sold as high as $6.90 on the 18th, representing a fifteen cent gain over the previous week.

Red Kidneys are still from $7.25 to $8.00. White Kidneys $9.50 to $10.00. Marrows $7.50 to $8.00.

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WITH AN **ANN ARBOR**
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SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
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HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
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Time counts in applying for patents. Don't risk delay in protecting your ideas. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for FREE book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Communications strictly confidential. Prompt, careful, efficient service. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 73-F Security Bank Building (directly across street from Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

get this
A directory of big values in Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Shrubs, Bulbs and Seeds. 100 3-ft. Peach Trees, $12.50. Guaranteed Stock. Write today. **Allens Nursery & Seed House — Box 1 Geneva, Ohio**
FREE CATALOG

FOR SALE 14 miles to Atlantic City, 58 acres, general and fruit farm, 8 room house, barn, outbuildings, $3,800 part cash. JOHN A. CORE, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

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We have a large number of pigs to sell from selected high grade sows and registered boars. These pigs are bred to make large hogs in little time. We ship all pigs C. O. D. Our guarantee—feed them 10 days, and if not satisfied, return pigs at our expense. No charge for shipping crates. We guarantee safe delivery.
Purebred Chester Whites 8 weeks old—$5.00 each.
Breeds—Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire cross—
Pigs 6 to 7 weeks old.....$3.75 each
Pigs 8 weeks old.....$4.00 each
Pigs 9 to 10 weeks old.....$4.50 each
Send your order to the
STONEHAM PIG FARM,
151 Main St., Box 115, Stoneham, Mass.

FOR SALE PIGS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Why not have quality when starting to raise a Hog. These are all good Blocky Pigs, the kind that will make large Hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 8 weeks old $4.00 each; 9 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied you can return Pigs and your money will be returned. No charges for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

PIGS FROM QUALITY STOCK
Large Chester—Berkshire, or Chester—Yorkshire Cross.
7 to 8 weeks old, $3.75 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00
All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.
Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free
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Best Grade **Pigs and Shoats** for Breeders or feeders. 6 to 8 wks. old $6 ea.; 3 mos. old $10 ea. C. E. BOSSERMAN, York Springs, Pa.

EGG CASES Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

New Jersey Farm News

Trenton Farmers' Week a Big Event

FARMERS Week at Trenton, was marked with a number of outstanding events that made this year's meetings of more than usual interest. The resignation of Hon. Joseph Frelinghuysen, President of the State Board of Agriculture, the announcement of a comprehensive rural electrification program and the report on the tax reduction committee of the Farm Bureau-Grange, were among the high lights of this busy week for the farmers. Some sixteen of the leading farm organizations holding their annual or special meetings in connection with the State Board of Agriculture, made it possible to bring together representatives of every branch of agriculture to consider problems in common.

A Record Crowd

The Farm Products show brought out a record crowd of 11,000 people to see the latest ideas in labor saving machinery for the farm and the home. Something like 360 different pieces of machinery were on display.

In the farm crop display, corn was the leader with the most complete county display ever shown. Somerset County carried off the high honors, with winning the $250 cup awarded by the Reading Railroad.

Taxation Studies Reported

Taxation was the big theme under discussion at the sessions of the Farm Bureau. Following out the program started at the Legislative conference last fall, the Grange-Farm Bureau tax committee had much progress to report at this meeting. The New Jersey Experiment Station, under Prof. Waller, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, are lending hands in this matter, and much of the preliminary work has been arranged. The next big step is to make the surveys in the various counties of the state, to get data to present to the State Board of Taxation at a later date.

Alvin Gaventa, Swedesboro, Gloucester County, was elected as the new member of the State board of Agriculture to fill the position of former Senator Frelinghuysen. Clifford Snyder, vice-president of the board was reelected to succeed himself, but not without a bitter fight as some of the delegates were opposed to a member of the board succeeding himself for the position.

Kiwanis Club Entertains

One of the most colorful sessions of the entire convention week was the luncheon given by the Trenton Kiwanis Club to the farm organization delegates. Outshining all previous occassions, with a record attendance, special decorations and unusual speakers, the meeting was judged a huge success by those who were fortunate to be present.

The roadside markets of New Jersey are staging a real comeback, with renewed interest, buyer confidence and increasing sales. Among the speakers on this subject was Clyde Marquis, Director of Economic Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who told of a 200,000 mile automobile trip in recent years studying the roadside market problem in this country.

Dairymen Meet

While the Guernsey Club, the Jersey Cattle Association and the Holstein-Fresian Cooperative held separate business meetings, they united for the big dairy program to discuss milk problems in general. Every section of the state was represented to learn the means of protecting the raw milk market and a discussion on recent legisla-

(Continued on Page 18)

Northern New York News

Farm Organizations Have Annual Meetings

IT has seemed for a week or more that March and January have changed places. The St. Lawrence river is entirely free from ice—residents of Carleton, Wolf, Grindstone, Wellesley and other islands are back to using boats to gain access to the mainland instead of driving over the ice as they usually are doing at this season of the year, and the ferry service across the river at different points is being carried on with the same adherance to schedule that one usually expects only during the open months. Meadows are all bare but so far no appreciable damage has been done for snow has been on during most of the cold weather that we have had here in the North Country. The weather from now on will tell more about how things will come out.

Fewer Farm Fires

Annual meetings of at least two Patrons Fire Relief Associations were held last Tuesday. The Association embracing Oswego, Oneida and Cayuga counties reported a satisfactory condition prevailing at the end of the year with approximately $14,000,000 of farm property covered. Arthur A. Potter of Orwell was elected president for the sixth time, and selected as chief adjuster as well.

The Association covering Jefferson and Lewis counties completed its 51st year of activity with a considerably lower amount of fire losses than has been the case for several years. According to the figures submitted upwards of $85,000 have been paid in this past year, with only some $44,000 being paid out for losses. Oscar E. Hinds of Watertown was reelected president with F. J. Guepe of Lowville vice-president, and H. C. Bull of Woodville as treasurer. Over $23,000,000 of property is covered by the association.

The Pomona Grange of Oswego county also held its annual installation of officers on Tuesday at Pulaski, togethor with the reports of last year's officers. The new officers are: Chas. Kent of Sandy Creek as Master; Ralph Bowering of Volney, overseer; Mrs. Anna Sewart, Fulton, lecturer; Bert Thomas, Bowens Corners, steward; Frank Racine, Hastings, assistant steward; Mrs. Dolber, Palermo, chaplain; Mrs. Norman L. Clark, Pulaski, treasurer; E. J. Lonis, Hannibal, gatekeeper; Mrs. Chas. Kent, Sandy Creek, Pomona; Mrs. A. J. Best, Granby, Flora; Mrs. G. Bristol, Albion, Ceres; Dorothy Wood, South Richland, Lady assistant steward. W. C. Hubbard of Fulton was designated and recommended as county deputy. The delegates to the State Grange at Poughkeepsie the first week of February were instructed as to their duties, and other business matters discussed.

Loan Association is Active

At the annual meeting of the Northern New York Farm Loan Association which covers both Lewis and Jefferson counties, it was brought out that this association leads all other associations

(Continued on Page 18)

Rubber like this

gives extra wear . . .



"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots
are made of high-quality rubber — flexible, long-wearing. They have sturdy gray soles, uppers red or black—come in knee to hip lengths

YOU can stretch a strip cut from a "U.S." Blue Ribbon upper more than 5 times its own length! No finer, more durable rubber was ever put into a boot—and it means flexibility under the bends and strains—long wear when other boots split and crack.

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The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus
slips on right over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Either red or black —4 or 5 buckles

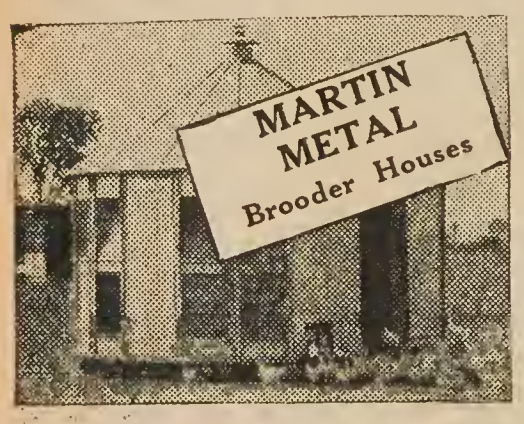
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The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.

5 Gallon Drum - $ 6.75 | F. O. B.
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Special Prices on Barrels

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Jones' Barred Rock CHICKS
ARE STATE SUPERVISED.
We hatch the year round
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WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST
A. C. JONES Poultry FARM
GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE

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Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 38 Fairport, N. Y.

HILLPOT *Quality* CHICKS

STURDY PURE BRED HIGH-EGG-YIELD

By starting several generations

before the chicks are hatched—hatching them right—and shipping them right—I give you the best practical assurance of a healthy, quick-maturing, profitable flock. That's why customers everywhere report exceptional results from Hillpot Quality Chicks with "just reasonable" care.

LEGHORNS REDS ROCKS WYANDOTTES

Send coupon for my new, big 1928 CHICK BOOK

—its FREE. Full of facts about the best profit strains of chicks—contains color illustrations—shows how others are making more money, more easily.

W. F. Hillpot, Box 129 Frenchtown, N. J.

I want to know more about your Quality Chicks and what they will do.

Name

Street Address

City, State

With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

Winter Layers Need Warm Water

WARM WATER for the layers during cold weather is beneficial for egg production and the general welfare of the flock, and it costs less to heat water with coal or wood before it is given to the hens than to have them heat it with feed.

To prevent loss of heat and provide warm water throughout the day it is necessary to insulate the water pail. This is done by placing the pail in a box or other container of such size as to permit one or two inches of insulation beneath and around the pail. The insulating material may be straw, excelsior, or newspapers packed firmly. To keep the material dry it is covered with tin fit closely under the top rim of the pail and sloped slightly to outside of the container so as to turn the water off.

If the pail is insulated, filling it with hot water the first thing in the morning and at noon, and in extremely cold weather, again at night, will serve.

It is surprising how long the water keeps warm when the pail is insulated. The pail can be easily removed and one packing should serve for the season.

Treating Hens for Roup

Will you give me any advice why hens go blind? It is a disease among hens when hens are confined in winter quarters. Please let me hear from you and tell me if you know what the cause is and what is good for it.—H. S., *New York.*

WHEREVER hens go blind, particularly during the winter season, there is always a tendency to suspect that they have roup.

This is a contagious disease which spreads rather rapidly under certain conditions and which is likely to cause the death of a number of birds when it once gets a good start on the flock.

It is stated on good authority that roup will not affect hens unless the membranes of the nose and throat first become inflamed through a cold which attacks them. In other words the particular bacteria which causes roup cannot affect a perfectly healthy hen. This means that it is especially important to have a well ventilated house since poor ventilation is a prolific cause of colds. Ventilation is also important since it helps to keep the house dry, although of course, there are other factors, other than lack of ventilation, which cause dampness and dampness is also a contributing factor in colds.

Treatment is Difficult

Treatment of roup is rather difficult since some of the birds are likely to recover but retain the bacteria in their bodies and become spreads of the disease. This probably explains why certain farms have more or less of this trouble year after year.

A suggested treatment is as follows: First—Isolate all birds which show any symptoms of this trouble. This will include birds with any discharge from the nasal openings or eyelids, or nostrils that are swollen or closed. Loss

(Continued on Page 13)

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn CHICKS
Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today.
A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

Chicks Pure bred, Blood tested, free range breeders, Leghorns, Anconas 12c, Rocks, Reds 14c, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas 15c, Black Giants 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual free.
Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS. From State Supervised Flocks.
NORMAN C. JONES, INC., Box 152, Georgetown, Del.

Something New!

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

WITH THE BROADEST GUARANTEE EVER BEFORE OFFERED

Lord Farms' Leghorn Chicks for 1928 will be sold with a guarantee that they surpass other stock in vitality, size of egg and birds, and egg production. Send for information about this guarantee, and our lower prices on chicks; also about our mammoth breeding farms.

Our *1928 Year Book* contains more practical information about making a profit with Leghorns than any price book sold, and it is free to those who are interested in White Leghorns.

LORD FARMS
85 FOREST ST., METHUEN, MASS.

10 FACTS Worth Looking Into When Buying White Leghorn Chicks

1 Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for Inspection. This is your protection.

Eigenrauch Farms
RED BANK NEW JERSEY

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks *Win Gold Medal* for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania State Contest for Best Project $926.40 clear in 6 mos.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS
Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Penna

You can do as well, catalogue of these Sturdy Well Bred Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds, Good Discount for Early Orders—*Write now*

100,000 CHICKS Pennsylvania Supervised *Send no Money Chicks shipped C. O. D.*

Tancred-Hollywood-English or American Strains, SC White Leghorn Chicks produced from State Banded Breeders that are under the direct Supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. SC Brown or Buff Leghorns breeders not banded. All chicks $14.00 per hundred; $41.00 per 300; $67.00 per 500; $125.00 per 1,000; $240.00 per 2,000. Dependable chicks for commercial poultrymen. 100% live arrival. Dependable Service. Send no money. Order at once. Bank reference. Write for catalog.

Pennsylvania Co-Operative Leghorn Farms, Grampian, Pa.

Accredited Chicks C. O. D.

See your chicks before you pay for them. Especially selected, accredited stock.

BEAUTIFUL CATALOG FREE

Send for details, prices and catalog. Write today. Our chicks are highest quality.

South Kenton Poultry Farm, Box 20, Kenton, O.

FINE PURE-BRED CHICKS

Write for our catalog. It tells about our chicks from pure-bred selected stock. We have been in the chick business for years and know how to produce the kind of chicks you want at prices which will make money for you. Write today.

SENECA POULTRY FARM, Box A, Tiffin, Ohio

White Wyandottes—Single Comb White Leghorns

DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS

White Leghorn breeders State Banded. Catalog gives complete prices—Send no money—Chicks shipped C. O. D. —100% live arrival

KEISER'S WHITE ACRES GRAMPIAN, PA.

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns from large heavy laying stock, the kind that make big broilers. Send for prices.

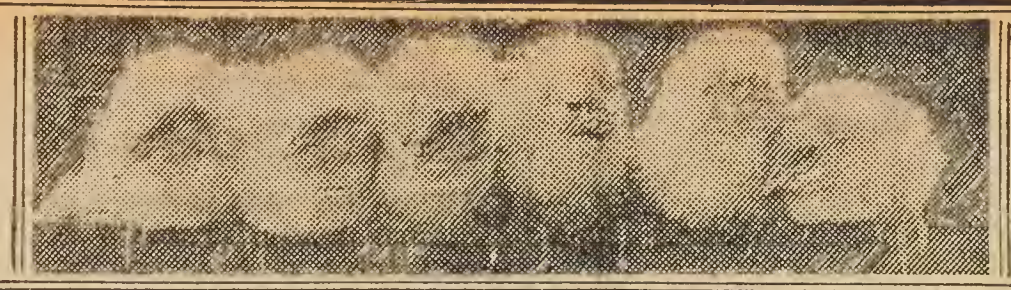
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DUCKLINGS $33; Eggs $14-100 "Duck News" Free ROY PARDEE, Islip, L. I., N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA SUPERVISED HATCHERY
Blood Tested Flocks of Barred Plymouth Rocks.
MARCUS McKNIGHT, CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA

BABY CHICKS Barred Plymouth Rocks. The kind that develops fast for Broilers and Layers. White Leghorns, the large white egg breed. Send for prices.

Scarborough Poultry Farm, MILFORD, DELEWARE

BABY  CHICKS

OSSEGE—BIG C.O.D. CHICK OFFER

Pay the postman when you get your chicks. Pure-bred selected stock with fine breed type and laying ability. **Big Catalog Free.**

Write for our illustrated catalog which tells all about our chicks and our C. O. D. plan of shipment. Write today.

We also furnish 2 and 6 weeks old chicks.

J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Dept. 28, Ottawa, O.

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS;

hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $13.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $15.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $16.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30.00 per 100. Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

Nunda Poultry Farm, *Desk H*, Nunda, N. Y.

Member of the International Baby Chick Association

Kerlin Leghorn Chicks

"If you want more winter eggs and larger profits you must have Kerlin's Leghorns." L. J. Matheny, Marion, Ill. "None better in my 35 years' experience with chickens," says Mrs. P. Norris, Letart Falls, O. **Beautiful, Wonderful, Winter Layers.** Large White Eggs. 265-332 egg record stock. Official Egg Contest Winners. **Breeders White Diarrhea Tested. Bargains in Baby Chicks—Free feed** with chicks. **Big discount** if ordered now. 100% live, delivery when wanted. Valuable Big four-color Catalog FREE. Write for it today.

Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Box 33, Center Hall, Pa.

200,000 CHICKS — 1928

"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY

THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS ON FREE RANGE.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	75.00	
Assorted Broilers	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order Direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular free.

The Valley Hatchery, R. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

OUR CHICKS COST NO MORE

They pay better. Accredited from flocks supervised by expert trained at Ohio State University. Our catalog tells about our pedigreed males and other stock. ALSO BABY DUCKS. Write today.

Souder's Ideal Hatchery, Box M, Bucyrus, Ohio

(Continued from Page 12)

of appetite is another symptom.

Second—Remove the litter from the house and thoroughly disinfect it with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or some other good disinfectant.

Third—Use enough potassium permanganate crystals in the drinking drinking water to turn it a cherry red. (Dissolve one-third teaspoon of permanganate in each gallon of water.)

Fourth—Burn or bury deeply all birds that die from the trouble.

Fifth—Remove cheesy patches of membrane from all the affected parts and paint with a four-fifths per cent solution of iodine, a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or a 5 per cent solution of silver nitrate. Dip the birds' heads in a solution of carbolic acid or ammonia chloride solution, 1 tablet to a quart of water.

Sixth—Keep the house clean, dry, warm and well ventilated. Treat the eyes and nostrils twice a day with a 2 per cent boric acid solution, a 2½ per cent solution of creolin or a one half per cent solution of potassium permanganate.

Healing Frozen Combs

"Is there anything we can use to heal frozen combs and wattles quickly? Does a frozen comb on a male bird injure him from breeding?"—F. O., *New York.*

THE New Jersey State College recommends an ointment made by mixing 5 parts of vaseline, 3 parts of glycerine and 1 part of turpentine by volume. Apply gently and rub in well.

A frozen comb does not injure a male bird permanently, though the fertility of the eggs will be poor until he finally recovers.

Generations of heavy-laying ancestors provide an exceptional inheritance for Kerr's Baby Chicks



This Kerr Barred Rock laid 277 eggs at the 1925-26 Vineland Egg Laying Contest.

BREEDING for laying begins generations back of the hatch with Kerr's baby chicks. Kerr chicks carry the same blood lines as the birds making, year after year, the big official records in leading Egg Laying Contests.

In the 1926-27 Storrs Contest our White Leghorn pen laid an average of 217 eggs per bird. At New York, a Kerr Barred Rock hen was high bird, laying 269 eggs. At Maryland our White Leghorn pen laid an average of 223 eggs per bird. At Bergen County a Kerr R. I. Red hen laid 251 eggs in 357 days.

Many of the flocks supplying eggs to produce our special matings chicks are headed by male birds whose dams and sisters have official records up to 294 eggs per year. In addition to developing a rich inheritance for high egg yields we are now taking up blood testing for Bacillary White Diarrhea. In 1927 about 35,000 breeding birds were tested for this disease.

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Department 10

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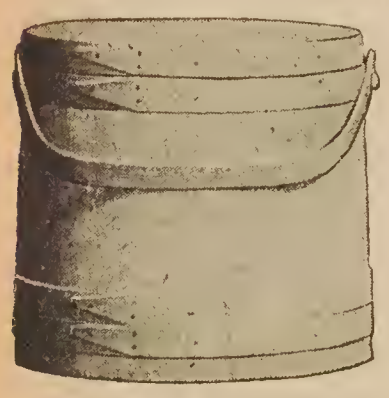
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Break That Heavy Cold

Stop It Before It Leads to Something Worse

OFTEN the farm mother has to act as a doctor, especially in winter months when a storm sometimes renders roads impassable for days, or for some other reason such as dearth of medical men (and few country sections have doctors enough to properly serve their needs, it seems), or much sickness which keeps doctors so busy they must divide their time and take what seem to be the most severe cases first. Then, too, there are sudden illnesses and emergencies. alarming in themselves yet not needing a doctor's care if the mother sees and acts upon the danger signals promptly.

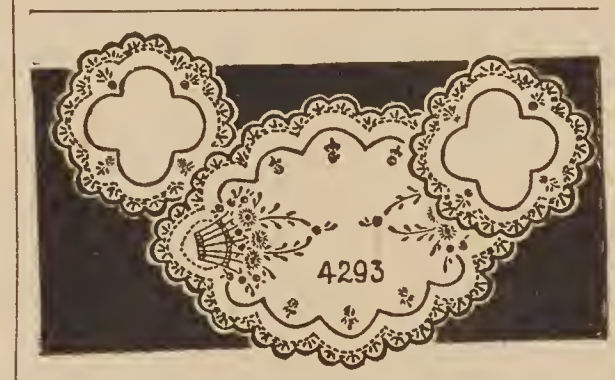
When such occurs, a knowledge of some simple, effective first aid and follow-up measures is a great comfort. A cold occasionally develops, with alarming swiftness, into a "case" of high fever, difficult breathing, weakness and congestion. This happened in my family once, one of the youngsters caught cold, the usual "physic and greasing" treatment was applied at bed time and he seemed to settle quietly and as usual for the night, but in less than an hour the above symptoms manifested themselves, nearly frightening us into panic, for no doctor lives near and roads were drifted full. I made a mustard paste using one tablespoonful of mustard and three of flour, moistening it to a smooth, easily spread paste with lukewarm water. This I spread on two pieces of cheesecloth (old scrim will do if cheesecloth isn't on hand), put one on chest and one on back, over lungs and covered with a strip of warm flannel. This I left on till skin reddened nicely, about 6 or 8 minutes, probably, for a small child. (It must be watched closely to avoid blistering).

Perspiring Good for Fever

Meanwhile I prepared fresh "plasters", using pieces of old blanket spread liberally with lard and well sprinkled with turpentine. These I applied, comfortably warm, when mustard plasters were removed. I had the child's bed moved quite close to a stove to assure heat and he was warmly wrapped in his blankets and quilts, having had a hot drink to stop chills and start the perspiring which was necessary to check the fever. In an hour or so the fever "broke", his head and hands were cool to touch, and his breathing was normal and painless. He was still weak but rested quietly that night and by staying in bed until about three p. m. next day was almost as "good as new."

I believe he was perilously near pneumonia that night and that if the treatment had not been applied at once, he would have been so ill he might not have recovered. To any farm woman beyond quick and easy reach of a doctor this treatment might at some time prove priceless. It is as good for grown-ups as for children. When making the lard and turpentine plasters for grown-ups or even if necessary, for children, one may add a liberal sprinkling of ginger. This keeps it "warmer."

Some one of the many well-advertised brands of salve or ointment should be kept on hand and the nose, temples, throat, and back of the ears well greased. This adds the strong fumes to be inhaled as a part of the cure, helping to keep the nasal passages open.—MABELLE ROBERT.



We present herewith the Vanity Set from No. 4983 but this wonderfuly attractive design can be obtained on many other items of beauty that will add most materialy to the attractiveness of the home. All of the material is finest quality real Oyster Bleach Linen. All of the following pieces can be supplied. Scarf 18x48, $1.25, Centerpiece, 36x36 (round), $1.80, Centerpiece 44x44 (round), $2.50, Centerpiece, 54x54 (round), $4.00, Buffet Set, $1.25, Vanity Set, 75c. A detailed working chart, showing where each oclor is used furnished with each piece. Be sure to specify number and size of material when ordering. Send order to embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

A. A. Tested Recipes

Banana Bread Pudding

In a buttered casserole put alternating layers of slices of bread well buttered, and sliced bananas, sprinkling each slice of banana with lemon juice. Beat two eggs, add two and one-half cupfuls sweet milk and one-fourth cupful shaved maple sugar. Pour this over bananas and bake in oven at about 350 degrees F. Serve in pudding dishes with a small square of currant jelly or a Maraschino cherry on top of each dish.—L. M. T., N. Y.

For those who can not take their bananas raw this banana bread pudding offers a palatable method of using that universal fruit.

* * *

Condensed Milk Mayonnaise

½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika, ½ teaspoon mustard, ½ cup salad oil, ¼ cup vinegar or lemon juice, and 2 tablespons condensed milk. Mix dry ingredients well, then stir in the condensed milk. Gradually add the oil, stirring constantly. As it thickens blend in the vinegar or lemon juice. Continue in this way until all the oil is incorporated, then chill. For fruit salad omit the mustard and use ¼ cup orange or grapefruit juice and mix with salad just before serving.—L. A. C., N. Y.

The same care in combining the condensed milk and oil has to be observed as in the case of eggs and oil. This is a very convenient recipe to have on hand when eggs are scarce.

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When packing dishes for moving, fill all hollow dishes with small balls of crumpled paper, packing them in good and solid. Dishes so packed, with paper stuffed around them tightly, will stand an amazing amount of rough handling in safety.—N. M. F.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

What Can a Home-Maker Do to Earn Money at Home ?

DEAR AUNT JANET:—"I want to know if you think I could find any home work to do. I can knit lace of any kind and all kinds of knitting by hand. I want to find something to work at to bring in a little income. Do you think there would be any chance of getting any lace to knit or any other knitting, having the company furnish the material and patterns if they have any special ones they want? I will knit lace by the yard according to the width and I could knit a scarf. I wish I could get something with some steady firm or someone so I could have something to do most of the time. If I could get some handkerchiefs to make or anything like that, most anything beside crocheting, for that is something I never tried. If you think you you can help me get some work to do, let me know. I wish I could have a Christmas next time for I have not had a Christmas since I have been married and I never could show my children a good time on Christmas. If I can get something to do at home maybe I could see a Christmas once in my life again. Maybe you can put an ad in the A. A. for me saying that I want a home job of knitting lace by the yard according to width and they can furnish material to do work with. When I get it finished I will send it back by parcel post. I am honest. I will not cheat anyone. I am handy with most anything but crocheting. I live right on a delivery route so I get my mail every day. Of course I want the people I get work from to be honest so when I would get the work finished I would get my pay. I have always been an honest woman and worked hard but there is no pay in what I have to do and keep my family of small children. See what you can do for me and let me know."—WOULD-BE EARNER.

I WISH that it were possible for us to encourage you to earn money at home by some home work scheme but the experiences of our Service Bureau for a number of years makes us warn our readers against adopting any home work scheme rather than doing it. Where there might be one reliable source for such work there are literally hundreds of others that get work done and then never pay for it or insist that the worker buy some piece of equipment before they will direct the work to be done.

Try the Local Market First

My best suggestion for you is to make a few samples of your work then place a small ad in the classified columns of your county paper, saying that you will do such work on order and give your prices per yard. The reason I suggest your county paper is because people who saw the ad would be those living in your own county. This means that you could more easily communicate with them, take their orders, etc., than if you got responses from people scattered in many states. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST circulates in several states and for such work as you intend to do it would be somewhat difficult to make necessary arrangements in that way. An ad in your county paper will cost you a small amount but it will at least let people know what you want to do and in time should pay for the expense of running it.

Another way which may bring you a little pin money is to market some of the lace which you have made through a gift shop or woman's exchange in the town nearest you. If you build up a little trade of your own then it should become larger as more people find out what you can do for them. Just now there is quite a craze for the old fashioned patch-work or "laid-work" quilts. Perhaps you could make one or two of these to have on hand and then people might order more after they see your samples. Do not worry because you do not make crochet—crochet is not being used now except for very simple edges on doilies, luncheon sets, etc.—AUNT JANET.

Smart for Street Wear



PATTERN 3132 *with its diagonal front closing and pressed pleats at one side of the front is very smart for the tailored frock of cloth or velvet. It cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46 *inches bust measure.* PRICE 13c.

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To Paint Neatly

AN amateur painter usually gets paint on the hardware, such as locks, hinges, handles and things of this kind. Here is a little trick of the trade worth knowing. Before beginning to paint the wood work apply a coating of vaseline to the hardware. Let the paint dry thoroughly then wipe the vaseline off the metal parts and the paint will come off with it. This insures a neat, clean job of which the painter may be proud.—E. D., *Tenn.*

Your Fortunate Incident

TO everybody at some time there happens what they consider their lucky day. It would be interesting to know what other people consider their fortunate incidents—we all know our own. I have an idea that the day I really decided to go to college was my most fortunate day, considering that everything I have been able to do since then has depended upon that training. I know a man whose lucky day was when he gave up the idea of becoming a store clerk in the little country town and decided to stay on the farm although then it seemed a long, hard way to go before independence could be reached. However, in a few years circumstances changed and he found himself far better fixed, physically and financially, than if he had yielded to the temptation to leave the farm. There are two samples of lucky days—what is yours?

Tell about it in not over 250 words and before February 21st. Address to Aunt Janet, care American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City. For the best letter there will be a prize of $3.00, for the 2nd prize $2.00 and for all other letters printed $1.00 will be paid.

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PATTERN 3236 *is ideal for the dainty materials used in afternoon or evening dresses. The pin tucks radiating from the collarless neck line are very flattering to most faces while the pleated skirt is decidedly popular. The set-in hip band gives the snug hip effect so necessary in smart clothes. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure, and only requires* 3⅞ *yards of* 40-*inch material for the* 36 *inch size.* PRICE 13c.

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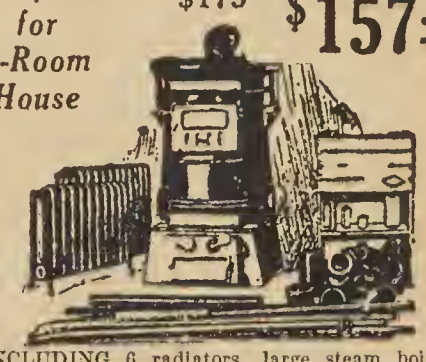
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Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

The Story Thus Far

HILARY Askew, a young forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, getting its name from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chteau. Hilary is told of the legacy by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, who advises Hilary to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. His life's ambition to own his own timberland at last realized, Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber land is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique consisting of Lamartine, a Mr. Morris, business associate of Jonas Askew, and one Brousseau, an unscrupulous power of the north woods, is scheming to get control of the Askew timber land, the quality of which Lamartine lied about. Hilary meets Morris at the mill office, and a heated argument ensues. Morris resigns in anger. An examination of the books proves to Hilary that Morris and his associates have been bleeding the Askew company. He faces a most difficult situation.

It was a hard situation, for it meant that he must renew his leases at the jobbers' prices, and he saw that he would have to go diplomatically with Brousseau until he understood the situation better. The immediate task before him was to find the whereabouts of the missing lumber. Therefore Hilary awaited Leblanc's arrival with impatience.

Leblanc came into the office later in the day, with his truculent air, fixing Hilary with his good eye and the wall with the other. He sat down, decided to take off his hat, and deposited it on the floor between his feet.

"You wanted to see me, and I was coming into St. Boniface anyway," he announced.

"I want to find out what you have been doing with your lumber, Leblanc," said Hilary. "According to the books you cut four thousand cords last winter that never passed through the mill. Where are they?"

Leblanc leaned back and smiled. "That's all right, Mr. Askew," he said. "Mr. Morris understands."

"But I don't."

Leblanc let his eyes wander crookedly about the office.

"You're fixed pretty comfortable here," he said. "I guess you fired Morris out for good, eh? All right; I'll sign on with you."

Hilary could not determine whether the man's manner was insolent or merely the evasiveness of the *habitant* in business matters.

"You'd better answer my question, Leblanc," he suggested.

Leblanc picked up his hat and twirled it on his knee, smilingly sourly.

"You see here, young fellow," he answered. "You don't know the lumber game. You fire Mr. Morris, who knows his job, an' now you want to pick a quarrel with me. How you suppose I'm going to pay my hands and make profit on three-inch trees, eh?"

"I guess you didn't pick worthless land to cut over," said Hilary. He knew that Leblanc was lying. No doubt the rest had passed through the mill, accredited to the Ste. Marie Company, with a liberal rake-off for Leblanc. Still, he was in no position to force a quarrel at this juncture.

Leblanc threw back his head and laughed heartily.

"You sure don' know much of this business," he chuckled. "You think I got to take your lease? I can go to work for Monsieur Brousseau."

"Very good," said Hilary. "Good morning."

Leblanc stared at him, got up, and clapped on his hat.

"See here, young fellow," he bellowed, "you mean to tell me you don' want me on the Rosny tract? Where you get another boss jobber this time of year? How you work your limits when I take my jobbers and gangs across to Brousseau?"

"I don't know," answered Hilary, "but I'll find out."

Leblanc looked nonplussed. "You don' want me?" he demanded. "Why, I got my camp ready ,and gangs all ready to start from Ste. Marie next month."

"Take them to Brousseau."

"See here, I got to have that contract," cried Leblanc. "Mr. Morris promise it me, and I hired my gangs."

"You seem to want it mighty badly," said Hilary quietly. "Well, Leblanc, if you feel that way I don't want to go back on Mr. Morris's word. But you'll have to cut two thousand cords a month."

They haggled over the terms. In the end a new lease was made out and signed, and Leblanc's new territory was marked off on a rough map which Hilary had found in Morris's desk. Leblanc departed jubilant. He had secured a good tract, with a panhandle running in toward St. Boniface along Rocky River, which he had demanded on the ground that there was a fine growth of swamp spruce in the bottoms there. As it was in Hilary's own interest that Leblanc should make as large a cutting as possible, he offered no objection ,and the two parted on tolerable terms.

He should never have agreed to Leblanc's panhandle. In that he came to see Brousseau's first move—a little one, but significant of what was to be expected. Returning to the office a few days later, after a journey into the concession, he found Baptiste in a state of great excitement.

"The Seigneur has been here, Monsieur Askew, and he say you have broke the promise Mr. Morris gave him," he said.

Lafe Connell came out, looking a little flushed. "That's correct," he said. "Old Rosny's gone right up in the air, Mr. Askew. He came down here for the first time since the mill has been put up, and his opinion of you is free. Lord, Mr. Askew, you ought to have seen the hands chringe when he cussed 'em out! I guess this feudal business is still running pretty strong in St. Boniface."

Hilary took the matter more to heart than Connell seemed to. He had every reason to arouse no antagonisms: his examination of the books had shown him that he must strain every effort to prevent arousing enmities for the present. He went into the office, closed the door, and sat down.

"What's the trouble?" he asked.

"It's about Leblanc's new lease," said Lafe. "You've given him a wedge of land running down almost to the village."

"Yes. What of that?"

"Why, that map shows our cutting rights, it doesn't show our freehold rights. We've got cutting rights over the whole seigniory, including Mr. Rosny's land, and Leblanc's lease runs through his back garden, and Leblanc has started in right there, in sight and sound of the Chateau windows. The old man says, reasonably enough, that a mistake had been made, but he didn't have the deed changed because Morris promised not to touch the trees round his house, and he wanted to know if you weren't gentleman enough, at any rate, to cut the rest of the concession first."

Hilary felt very serious about this situation. He had known that Leblanc was one of Brousseau's men, and he saw Leblanc's game instantly. Brousseau had undoubtedly set this trap in order to embroil him with the Seigneur, already ill-disposed, and a very potent influence in St. Boniface. And Hilary remembered that the little territory over which Rosny held freehold was not even marked on the rough map from which Leblanc's district had been plotted out.

Hilary had been wondering whether a neighbourly call on the Seigneur might not produce an amelioration in relations. Now he determined to lose no time in making his apologies. And he would get Leblanc out, at any cost. He took the rig and drove over the bridge, up the hill, and along the branch road until he saw the Chateau before him. Blazed trees along the roadway indicated that Leblanc had already set his mark there in unmistakable fashion.

The great trees, which had evidently once formed an avenue, but now raised their heads above a dense undergrowth of birch and fir, ended a thousand feet in front of the long, rambling structure of frame, which, unpainted for many years, seemed to be rapidly falling into decay. Over the approach where the garden had been, its undulations still indicating the former terraces, an army of little pines, thrust out like an advance guard from the forest, was winning its way. Hilary drove up the road, now only a track, with grass thick between the ruts, and stopped in front of a flight of crumbling steps of friable stone. He tied the horse, ascended, and rapped.

A very old man came to the door. He wore a faded butler's uniform. As he opened to Hilary, a shaft of sunlight fell on the passage floor within, revealing the fading carpet and the portraits that looked out of their frames of tarnished gilt.

"Monsieur Rosny?" Hilary asked.

The old man stepped aside, and Hilary found himself within the Chateau. There was a door on either side; but, while he hesitated a third door at the end opened and the Signeur stood before him.

He was a tall and very strong old man, with a white peaked beard and apple-red cheeks, still fresh as a boy's and totally unwrinkled. Such a frame as that must have been the product of years of systematic exercise in the open air. Monsieur Rosny wore a brown swallowtail coat, of the style of the forties, tight trousers strapped under his well-polished bluchers, and a spreading collar such as has not been seen for a generation. Yet there was something about the man that made his ancient costume the most natural thing; it suited him, as he suited the old building.

Hilary advanced toward him. "I am Mr. Askew," he said. "I heard that you had been to the mill, and I called to offer my explanations."

"Will you kindly come in?" asked the Seigneur in English.

He ushered him into the room at the end of the hall. It was a combination breakfast-room and library, and comfortably furnished in modern fashion. A pair of little white gloves that lay upon the table arrested Hilary's attention instantly.

The Seigneur walked toward the window. "Have the kindness to listen, sir," he said.

In the silence Hilary heard distinctly the distant sound made by a ringing axe.

"That is your men," said Monsieur Rosny, with extreme bitterness. "They are cutting down the trees which my grandfather planted—not the wild trees of the forest, but trees which he set out around his home. Now, sir, what is there to explain?"

"I am sorry," said Hilary. "I leased this tract to my head jobber, but I didn't know it was about your house."

"A plague on your jobber, sir!" cried old Mr. Rosny. "I know nothing of jobs or jobbers, but when I sold the timber rights to your uncle I did not even stipulate for a reservation about my home. I took his courtesy for granted. Mr. Morris respected the custom. But you, sir——"

"Made a mistake——".

"What right had you to make such a mistake? Are you not satisfied to come here and eat up the produce of my land ,that you must bring your infernal business within sight and sound of me?"

"I shall do my best to stop it, sir," answered Hilary. "I was going to say that I intended to call in any event, to express the hope of neighbourly relations."

Before the Seigneur could answer him the door opened and Madeleine Rosny came in. She wore a white waist and riding habit; her brown hair was tumbling about her shoulders.

"This is Monsieur Askew, the new owner of the timber upon our land," said her father.

She opened her lips, but did not speak. Perhaps the emotion that blazed in her eyes made utterance momentarily impossible. Hilary saw that they were of an unfathomable greyness, like the grey St. Lawrence, and curiously rimmed with blue, which sometimes seemed the dominant tone and sometimes the merest edging to those depths. She carried a little riding whip in her hand, and with it tapped her riding boot quickly.

"And he has come to offer his explanations for the cutting down of these trees," continued Edmond Rosny.

This time the scorn burst out in impassioned utterance.

"So it is not enough for you, Monsieur, that you must destroy the forest upon our land," she said bitterly, "but you must also cut down the trees about our home. Is it for the few dollars more that they will bring, and could you not wait? Perhaps my father will buy back our own trees from you!"

"Mademoiselle Rosny, you are unjust. It was not of design that I leased this tract about the house. I——"

She turned upon him swiftly. "I do not want to hear any excuses," she said. "You Americans have come into our land to eat it, like a locust swarm. Cut down our trees, then—hurry with your work and go, and take your mill, and leave us to our solitude!"

"Monsieur Rosny," protested Hilary, bewildered, turning toward the Seigneur.

"My daughter is right, sir," thundered the old man. "It was an evil

(Continued on Page 18)

DOGS AND PET STOCK

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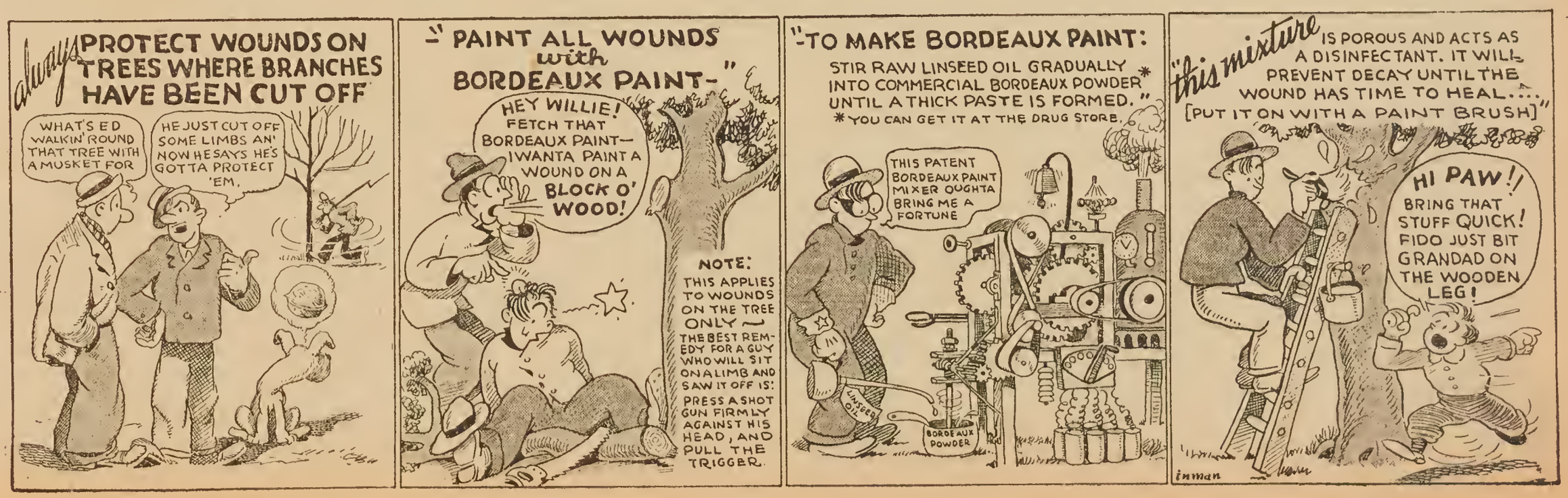
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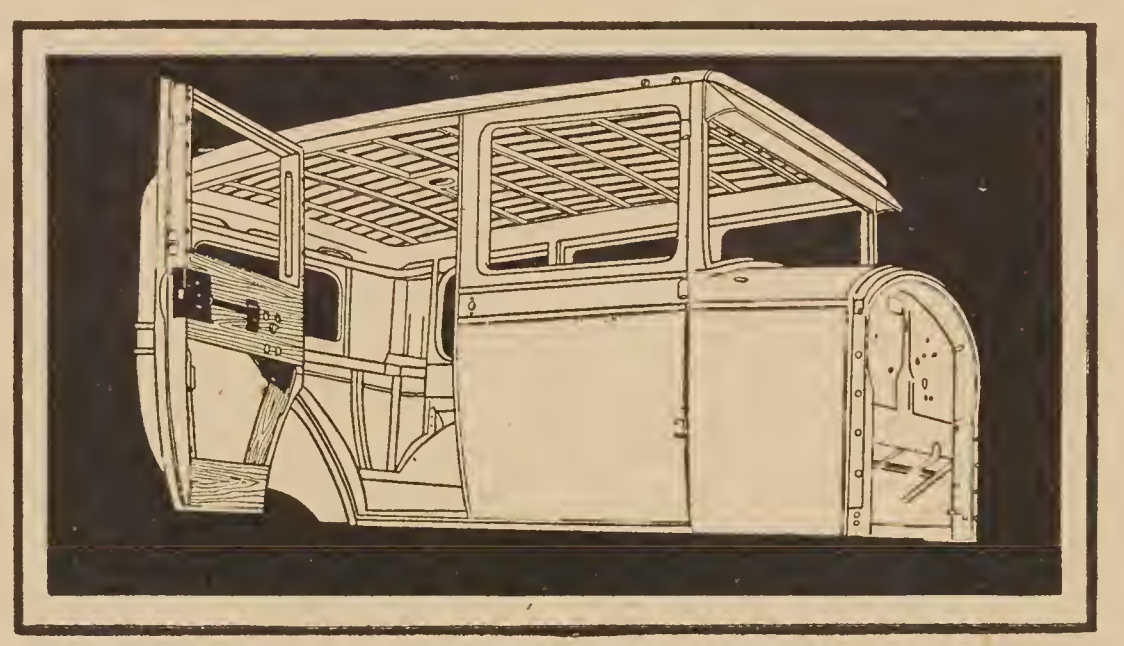
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Body by FISHER

New Jersey Farm News

(Continued from Page 11)

tion affecting the dairy industry in New Jersey. There is a move on foot in New Jersey to retain the raw milk market at all hazards.

At the close of the convention on Friday night, Secretary of Agriculture, William B. Duryea, was a happy but tired man, as the weeks' program had been carried out far beyond his fondest expectation. With the attendance that ran into the thousands, with larger group meetings than ever held before and the interest shown by the farmers in the election of the new board of directors were factors that marked this as one of the best meetings of its kind ever staged in New Jersey.—AMOS KIRBY.

Northern New York News

(Continued from Page 11)

working from the Springfield Land Bank, 141 in number. Loans this past year were made on some 100 farms to the total amount of $288,500, making the total loans over $1,600,000, both records ahead of any other of the associations. A. M. Seymour of Copenhagen was elected president; Harold F. Galloway of Watertown, vice-president; B. A. Fields, Watertown, secretary-treasurer; with George Merrill of East Rodman and A. D. Weller of Lowville as directors.

Burt L. Johnson of Calcium was re-elected president of the Farm and Home Bureau association of Jefferson county at the directors meeting. Mrs. A. J. King of Three Mile Bay was chosen for vice-president and Mrs. A. T. Foster of Watertown for secretary-treasurer, with Mrs. J. B. Smith of Watertown and Mr. W. A. Slack of Black River as the auditing committee. Later on in separate sessions Floyd W. Shimel of Lafargeville was selected as chairman of the Farm Bureau Board; A. E. Holmes, Philadelphia, vice-chairman, and O. E. Hinds as secretary. For the Home Bureau Board, Mrs. A. J. King of Three Mile Bay was selected as chairman, Mrs. F. M. Putnam of Redwood, vice-chairman and Mrs. R. J. Case of Chaumont as secretary.—W. I. ROE.

Wooden Spoil

(Continued from Page 16)

day when I sold my timber rights to your uncle instead of to one of our own people. Have the goodness to end this discussion."

"At least you will permit me to try to rectify the error?" asked Hilary, trying to control his rising anger at the injustice.

"Ah, do not listen to him, father!" said the girl. "Let him cut down his trees. At least he has bought no rights within the Rosny home."

"Very well, Mademoiselle," said Hilary angrily. "But what I was going to say to you had better be said to your father. I came here on a neighbourly errand, and you have chosen to insult me. I came to offer reparation for an unintentional offence, and you have converted it into a studied insult.

He turned upon his heel and, pushing open the door, went out. As he passed Madeleine he saw that she clutched at the table edge with fingers white to the knuckles—her wrath seemed uncontrollable; she looked at him as if he were a serf. The look on her father's face was milder, almost regretful, as if he were conscious of an offence against hospitality.

He moved a pace or two forward and seemed about to speak; but Hilary was striding through the hall. As he leaped into the buggy he saw the old man standing in the passage, staring at him through the open door.

(Continued Next Week)

Additional Classified Advertising

MISCELLANEOUS

HONEY—A 5-lb. pail of delicious clover sent postpaid for $1.10.—NELSON WHEELER, Victor, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure homemade horseradish, grated day I receive your order, $1.25 quart, glass top jar; postpaid; try a quart. MRS. W. R. SCRIBNER, Cannondale, Conn.

AX HANDLES—hand shaved, white hickory, 60; red hickory, 40c; postpaid; give length, single or double bit; hammer handles, finest shellbark hickory. 15c. CHAS. RICKARD, Interlaken, N. Y.

PLANS FOR POULTRY HOUSES. All styles, 150 illustrations; secret of getting winter eggs, and copy of "The Full Egg Basket." Send 25 cents. INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL, Dept. 542, Indianapolis, Ind.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

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SWEET CLOVER SEED—Biennial Yellow, Unhulled for winter sowing. 11c per lb., $3.25 per bu. New, clean, well graded. R. M. HANNA, Skillman, N. J.

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SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

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NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO: Best grade, guaranteed. 5 lbs. chewing $1.00—12 pounds chewing $2.00; 12 lbs. smoking $1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. VALLEY FARMERS, Murray, Ky.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer, at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

WE SOLICIT SMALL or large consignments of farmers or butchers beef and horse hides, etc., at current values. Freight (not express) paid for fifty pounds or more. Write for tags and prices. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Scranton, Pa.

WANTED—Raw furs, Ginseng. Especially Red Fox, $20.00, Mink, $20.00, Weasels, $1.75, Skunk, $3.25. STERNS FUR CO., New Brunswiek, N. J.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Protecting Against Trespass

ONE of our New Jersey readers has asked our suggestions for forming a game protective association to include all farms in their school district. The idea of our subscriber was that all farm property might be posted with uniform signs and that all members of the association might cooperate in bringing trespassers to justice. The particular question asked was whether, if such an association was formed, any member might personally arrest a trespasser on the farm of any other member of the association.

We can see a number of possibilities for such an association and believe that it would be well worth the effort it required for its formation. While according to the New Jersey law we do not believe that provision is made whereby a member of an association could personally arrest a man trespassing on another man's property, we do suggest the following things that might be accomplished by such an association:

What an Association Can Do

1—It would be possible at meetings of the association to study the state law governing trespassing so that each member could be absolutely sure of his exact rights. We have found on many occasions that farm owners have been bluffed by hunters because the hunters knew the law and our readers were not sure of their position.

2—All members of the association could post their farms with uniform notices. May we suggest in regard to this that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST furnishes trespass signs that comply with the laws of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. These are supplied at a nominal charge of 95 cents per dozen as a service to our readers. *

3—All members of the association should make it their business to watch for trespassers not only on their own farm but on the farms of others and if such trespassers were found they should secure their hunting license number and report the matter to a state trooper, game protector or to any civil officer.

It would not be necessary to form an organization which would prove in any way expensive. In fact, as we see it, the main idea would be to meet occasionally and work together for the adequate protection of the property of all of the members.

Service Bureau Report for December 1927

James Rafferty, King Ferry, N. Y.	$ 13.64
R. D. Gibson, Ulysses, Pa.	25.00
Mrs. L. Barrett, Smiths Basis, N. Y.	1.50
A. J. Vosburgh, Canajoharie, N. Y.	35.15
R. M. Roof, Newton, N. J.	5.00
F. C. Clark, Venice Center, N. Y.	61.00
Miss Emma Ackerman, Attica, N. Y.	1.00
M. J. Race, Great Barrington, Mass.	50.00
Mrs. E. Munaro, Rochester Mills, Pa.	13.23
R. J. Graf, Addison, N. Y.	26.10
H. J. Einink, Clymer, N. Y.	11.00
Andrew Sanford, Hamden, N. Y.	5.50
Total	$248.15

Do Not Fall for This

THE National Better Business Bureau has issued a warning concerning an "ad' 'that appeared in a newspaper recently under the classified heading HELP WANTED—FEMALE. The "ad" reads as follows:—

"STENOGRAPHER and private secretary; give salary desired and full address. Address B 896 ————".

The National Better Business Bureau made an investigation and found that the Individual responsible for this copy was one Roy C. Bates of Lima, Ohio. It is said that respondents to this "ad" have received no offer of a position, or salary, but instead Bates tried to sell them a character and handwriting analysis for $5.00. This would, he claimed enable them to secure a position immediately in any vocation for which they might be suited.

Because of frequent requests we have from people in the country, who know something about stenography and typewriting, we warn them to be cautious about paying out any fees for advise on prospective employment.

"Clipping Bureau" Instructions Sold

I recently noticed the following classified advertisement in the daily paper. Is this another home work scheme and is it reliable?

"Help wanted, 100 ladies to mail circulars, write immediately. North Shore Service, 301 Glenwood Ave., Rochester, N. Y. Enclose 2 cent stamp."

INVESTIGATION by the Better Business Bureau showed that the advertiser is promoting a "clipping bureau." On answering the advertisement the prospect is offered directions for starting a clipping bureau for $1.

The usual method of operating a clipping bureau is to obtain a number of newspapers from all sections of the country, clip personal news items from them and send cards to those mentioned in the items stating that the writer has an interesting personal item which will be forwarded on receipt of 25c.

Promoters of these clipping bureaus are mostly concerned in obtaining the money for instructions. We leave it to our readers to determine how unethical it might be to obtain money from those whose names have been simply mentioned in a newspaper.

Getting Money for Dog Damage

What must we do in order to get pay from the state for damage done by dogs. —R. W., *New York.*

UNDER the law, owners of domestic animals or fowls injured by dogs are required to notify one of the three assessors in a town. This assessor must notify the other two, and they make the appraisal of damage, receiving ten cents a mile for travel and three dollars for each appraisal.

Do Not Order Eye Glasses By Mail

"I recently saw an advertisement of the Clearsight Spectacle Company. Can you tell me whether it is safe to deal with this Company and whether spectacles would be likely to prove satisfactory."

WHILE we believe the Clearsight Spectacle Company is financially responsible, we cannot advise too strongly against trying to deal by mail with any company or individual, who advertises to treat any disease or to fit eyes with glasses.

There is, in every village of any size, a man who is licensed by the State to fit patients with glasses. This license serves as a guarantee that he has satisfied the State of his ability to do this work. While his services may cost more than spectacles secured through the mails, we feel sure that in the end, more value will be received per dollar of expense than by dealing with those who advertise to do the impossible through the mails.

Chickens Are Safer in Chautauqua County

(Continued from Page 3)

"One car belonged to a fellow who escaped. Therefore he was easily identified. The identity of the fifth one was told by the third thief. All the men have police records in the Jamestown courts.

"In one car we found one white hen. In the other car a man held two R. I. Reds in a bag in his lap. The chickens were identified by my neighbor, Mrs. Roland Lind. She owned only three reds and two were missing. The white hen was sick and very easy to identify. Mr. and Mrs. Lind are tenants on the farm of her father, L. C. Merchant. This farm is next to mine.

"We have your sign on our barn and it is on Mr. Merchant's milk house next to the road."

For a time it looked as though Mr. Johnson would not get a reward check. When the men came to trial they were permitted to plead guilty to charges that did not provide for a jail sentence. Badgley was fined $75 and Van Sile and DeForce fined $50 each. Badgely had been out on bail but the other two had been in jail for some time awaiting trial. Fortunately for Mr. Johnson, the men were unable to pay their fines and have been serving out the fines in jail at the rate of a day for each dollar.

There was some talk in the vicinity that these men belonged to a group of organized chicken thieves with a man at the head who disposed of the chickens. We are unable to vouch for this statement.

We are glad to see one of the $100 reward checks go to Mr. Johnson, as it is evident that he took prompt action and stayed with the case. Both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Lind are AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribers and have Service Bureau signs posted. Deputy Sheriff Owens is also a subscriber.

We trust that the experiences of these three men will act as a warning to others of their kind in Chautauqua County.

We Are Glad To Help

"I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for your assistance in making a settlement with the tire company. Shortly after placing the matter in your hands I received from them a new tire to replace the one I returned. Although they claimed my letter had been mislaid I feel certain that I would never have heard from them without your help.

"I believe this Department of your paper is worth many times the cost of the paper, to say nothing of the many helps in the other departments. This one case has saved me enough to pay for the paper several years."

* * *

"Received the check to the amount of $10.62. We shipped the peas in August and had given up getting the check. But the *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau did collect it for us. This is the second time the Service Bureau collected bills for us.

"We certainly thank the Service Bureau for their trouble. If there is any charge please let us know."



Winter Eggs

Do you know that there are hundreds of farmers who are making big winter profits from eggs and poultry? Perhaps you are one of them. If not, it will pay you to provide proper protection and equipment for your flock and get some of these extra egg profits for yourself. An enclosed chicken run is inexpensive and easy to make with the new kinds of glass substitutes. Provide a water heater and sanitary metal nests, drinking fountains and feeders. The increase in eggs will surprise you. It costs so little to do this that it is a waste of opportunity not to.

Go to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store — you will find one near you — and get your poultry supplies there. This local hardware man knows what is being most successfully used by your neighbors and has the right equipment in stock for you. He also has grits and shells that you will want so that you can get everything in one place with the least amount of trouble and effort.

While you are in ask him about the incubators and brooders you may need next spring. He is always glad to show them to you.

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



HENDERSON'S SPECIAL OFFER



Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas

Henderson's Invincible Asters

Poppies Brilliant Mixture

1928 Seed Catalogue and 25 Cent Rebate Slip-- only 10 Cents

MAIL the coupon with only 10 cents, and we will mail you *"Everything for the Garden,"* Henderson's new seed catalogue, together with the new Henderson 25 cent rebate slip, which will also entitle you, without charge, to the Henderson specialty offer of 6 packets of our tested seeds with your order.

These 6 packets are all seeds of our own introductions, and are among our most famous specialties—Ponderosa Tomato, Big Boston Lettuce, Early Scarlet Turnip Radish;—Invinicible Asters, Brilliant Mixture Poppies and Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas. These, like all Henderson's Seeds, are tested seeds.

For 81 years, HENDERSON'S TESTED SEEDS have been the standard. Year after year, our constantly improving methods have enabled us to maintain our supremacy among American seed houses. The initial cost of your seeds is the smallest item in your garden's expense, and it is of advantage to plant seeds of recognized quality from a house of reputation and standing.

Everything for the Garden

This is a book of 204 pages, with 12 beautiful color plates, 128 pages of rotogravure in various colors, and over a thousand illustrations direct from actual photographs of the results from Hendersons' seeds.
It offers many special collections of vegetable seeds arranged so as to give a continuous supply of fresh vegetables throughout the Summer, and collections of flower seeds especially arranged for harmony of color and continuity of bloom.
It is a complete garden book, and should be in the hands of every lover of the garden beautiful or bountiful—
Clip the coupon now!



Every Rebate Slip Counts as Cash

With every catalogue will be sent our Henderson Rebate Slip which, returned to us, will be accepted as 25 cents cash payment on any order of two dollars or over.

In addition we will include with your order, without charge, the Henderson specialty collection of three packets of vegetable and three packets of flower seeds as described above.



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish

Peter Henderson & Co.

35-37 Cortlandt Street,
New York City



Ponderosa Tomato



Big Boston Lettuce

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35-37 Cortlandt Street,
New York City

Enclosed is 10c for Henderson's 1928 advertising offer of Catalogue and 25c Rebate Slip.

Name

Address

City



A. A.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

$1.00 Per Year | FEBRUARY 4, 1928 | Published Weekly

"The Sage of Monticello"

A Reflection on a Visit to the Home of Thomas Jefferson

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

AT Lexington with very definite regrets we headed the car north again. The Lee Highway still stretches away south and west and we might have followed it if we had not made a foolish engagement to be home by a certain date. There was still a long stretch to Cumberland Gap where the extreme western tip of Virginia runs out to a mathematical point between Kentucky and Tennessee.



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

If we had followed the beckoning road I know something of what we would have found. It is just a lovely country of high mountain ridges with fat limestone valleys lying between and deep blue-grass pastures grazed by fattening steers. If we had turned up some of the side roads which run back into the little valleys we would have met surroundings which seem strange to us of New York state, for this is the Mountain-White country. In South-western Virginia there are (or at least a few years ago there were) thousands of one room log houses with a fire place and a great stone chimney. Then there are little corn fields beginning at the creek bottom and running up against the mountain sides—absolutely the steepest land that I ever saw any one pretend to till or harvest, while here and there along the brawling streams are singularly primitive grist mills turned by moss grown overshot water wheels.

Here are people who still live the life of Colonial days. There is no question but that they represent the purest racial stock of English breeding to be found anywhere in the world. Population in these valleys is fairly dense. They tell me there are three million of these people living along the southern Appalachians between Pennsylvania and Alabama. I do not know how rapidly this strange backwater of civilization may be giving way before the onslaught of this gasolene-operated, rubber-tired, iconoclastic age. When I saw something of this region years ago the 18th Amendment and Mr. Volstead had not yet arrived but I was regaled with the standardized story concerning the hollow stump where in any one could deposit a silver dollar at nightfall and in the morning could gather his jug of "Mountain Dew." If the stories that I hear now everywhere are in any degree true, it is very evident that at that time a "dollar went farther"—a great deal farther—than it does in these days. I had hoped that we might make a little study of the Mountain-White in his native habitat but we turned back when we were still a couple of hundred miles from the heart of this region.

From Lexington we retraced our steps to Staunton—about 40 miles. Staunton, the largest town in the Valley, is the junction point of the Lee and the Jefferson Highways. The latter road runs straight east, climbing over the Blue Ridge and then down through Charlottesville and on to Richmond. Virginia has as yet no such comprehensive system of splendid state highways as we boast in New York, but there are several trunk lines which enable one to get reasonable near to any point in the State. I wish that the old soldiers—both North and South—who 65 years ago floundered through the bottomless morrass, where the Virginia red clay had been churned up by endless wagon and artillery trains, might be permitted—just once—to march these smooth macadam highways. I wonder what they would say.

Personally, when on pleasure bent, I would be glad to avoid the tourist-infested State roads. Ordinarily the by-ways are far more interesting and safer. I wish we might have made more use of them on this trip, but I came to the conclusion that after heavy rains, an unimproved side road was a good place for an amateur to keep away from.

Perhaps this is the proper place to

(Continued on Page 12)



Left—Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Built a century and a quarter ago, it remains an imposing example of the famous estates of colonial times. Right—The slave quarters at Monticello. An underground passage connected them with the mansion.

BULLETIN—*A Competitive Test*

Tonic cow against non-Tonic cow for seven months

Research Farm—Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



This cow is a good milker. Just on ordinary feed—ground oats and corn, bran with oil meal added—and with ordinary care, she made a profit of $26.58 during December. Her butter-fat rating was 3.4%. This coming shortly after freshening, it would naturally be supposed that she was just about at the top of her production—with the chances all in favor of her dropping off about 10% each month afterwards. However, beginning with January, Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was added to her feed, and this unquestionably made a difference in subsequent profits.

This cow is also a fine milker, practically as good as the cow above. With the same feed and care she made $24.51 profit during December. Butter-fat rating 3.7%. We should expect her also to be at her top production that month, and predict a falling-off for her—following the usual behavior of cows after freshening. And this is exactly what happened. She did not have Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic added to her feed. This told in the profits as early even as January.



THE test began January 1st and continued seven months, the upper cow receiving Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic with her feed, the lower cow not receiving the Tonic at any time.

Profits for both cows given month by month below

January—Tonic cow profits	$28.81	April—Tonic cow profits	$24.08
January—Non-Tonic cow profits	21.64	April—Non-Tonic cow profits	10.18
February—Tonic cow profits	29.84	May—Tonic cow profits	29.61
February—Non-Tonic cow profits	14.26	May—Non-Tonic cow profits	10.67
March—Tonic cow profits	26.74	June—Tonic cow profits	25.01
March—Non-Tonic cow profits	13.61	June—Non-Tonic cow profits	5.84

July—Tonic cow profits - - - - - - - - - $17.62
July—Non-Tonic cow profits - - - - - - - - 3.58

At the end of the seven months the records show that the Tonic cow had made a total profit of $181.71, or an average profit of $25.96 per month.

The Tonic enabled this cow to remain in finest milking condition and to maintain her highest production almost to the end of the test. Her fine showing is due to sustained production.

The total profit of the non-Tonic cow for the seven months was $79.78, or an average of $11.40 per month.

The non-Tonic cow fell off regularly month by month from her peak production in December. Thus she came short by more than one hundred dollars of the Tonic cow's record of profit.

NOTE—It is worthy of note that the Tonic cow's milk averaged 3.59% and the non-Tonic cow's 2.97% butter-fat for the seven months. Compare with the December records in the descriptions of cows at beginning. This is mentioned as an interesting fact and not as conclusive proof that the Tonic will increase butter-fat content of milk.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER—REGULATOR—MINERAL BALANCE

All combined in one product

PRICES: 100-lb. drum, 10c per lb.; 500 lbs. 9½c per lb.; 1000 lbs. 9c per lb.
Ton lots 8½c per lb.

(Except in extreme West and Canada)

What Is Ahead for Poultrymen ?

No Increase in Production Indicated--The Outlook is Favorable

By GILBERT GUSLER
Standard Farm Paper Market Analyst

FAIR sailing under clearer skies than in 1927 is the early promise of 1928 to poultrymen. Production has settled into step with demand, the fear of "overproduction" has largely dissipated, no burdensome stocks are in reserve to depress the market, consuming demand for eggs and poultry meat is well sustained, and feed costs are moderate.


Gilbert Gusler

An examination of the principal price-making factors, including the tendencies in production, consumption and such miscellaneous influences as stocks in storage, probable feed prices and foreign trade leads to fairly reliable conclusions. These can be summed up as follows:

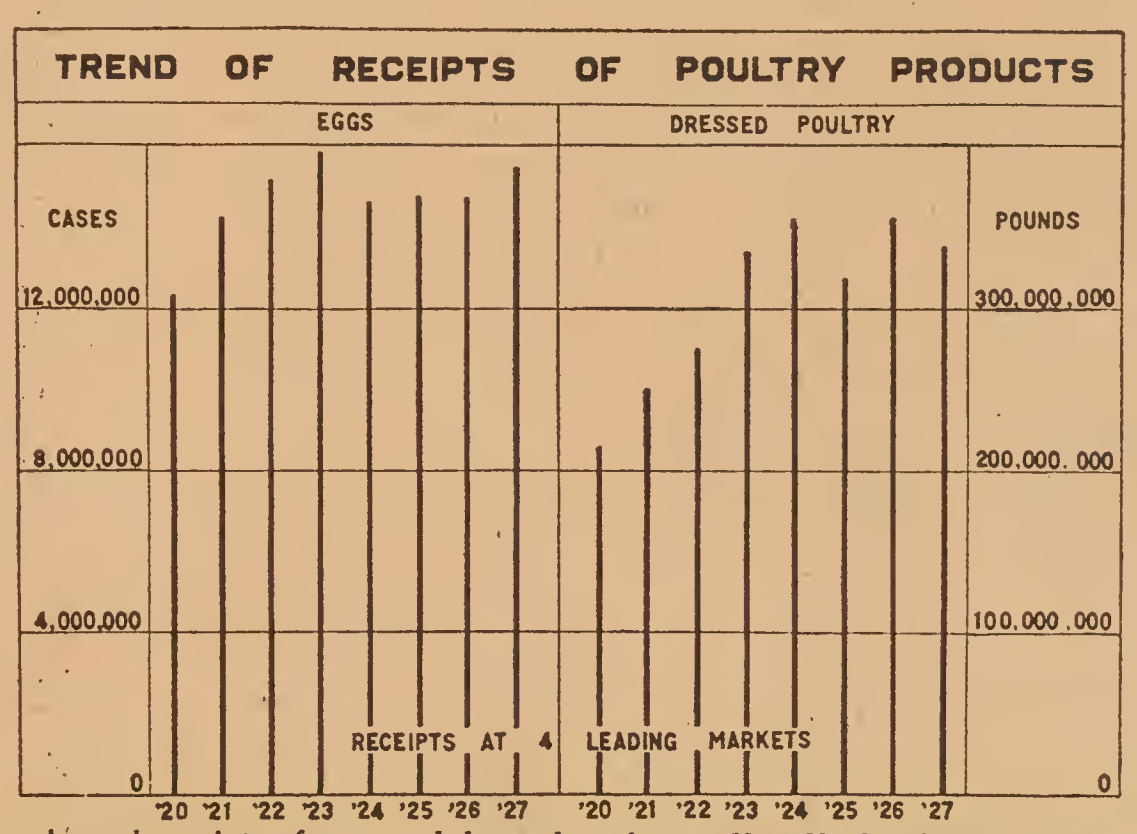
1—The signs of overproduction which were present early in 1927 have largely disappeared without a prolonged period of low prices, and output in 1928 promises to be in satisfactory adjustment to demand.

2—Improvement in other branches of agricultural endeavor will tend to prevent any marked expansion in the poultry industry in 1928.

3—The number of potential consumers of eggs and poultry in towns and cities is constantly increasing. Their buying power in 1928 is expected to average as high as in 1927.

4—Total income from poultry products in 1928 probably will exceed that of the past 12 months. Egg prices promise to average higher than in 1927 and poultry meat should at least equal the average of the past year.

5—No pronounced change in feed costs is expected, at least until the new growing season arrives when prospects for the new crops will dominate market values.



Annual receipts of eggs and dressed poultry at New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia since 1920. During the past six years in eggs, and the past five years in poultry, receipts have shown evidence of stabilization with only slight changes from year to year. Receipts of eggs at these markets in 1927 were 5 per cent larger than in 1926, but supplies of dressed poultry fell short of the 1926 figures by 5 per cent.

Early in 1927, many observers believed that poultry production had been increasing faster than demand and that the industry faced an extended period of low prices. The ratio between poultry product prices and feed costs had been favorable since 1920, providing the stimulus for expansion.

In the first half of the year, it appeared that this widespread apprehension. was well founded. Receipts of eggs from January to June at the four leading markets were the largest on record for that period. Receipts of dressed poultry during this same period were larger than in either of the previous two years, but about 10 per cent less than the average in 1923 and 1924. In addition, the reserves of frozen poultry in storage which had to be consumed along with the fresh receipts were over 30 million pounds larger than in the previous season.

Beginning with June, however, conditions improved. Receipts of both eggs and dressed poultry from July to December, inclusive, were smaller each month than in the corresponding months of 1926 with the exception of October and November when receipts of eggs were fractionally higher.

Much of the increase in egg supplies in the first part of 1927 prob-

(Continued on Page 18)

It Pays to Buy Good Seed

Federal and State Laws Give the Facts to Protect the Buyer

By H. L. COSLINE
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

IT pays to buy the best seed obtainable. After the crop is once in the ground, a number of things can be done which will add to the yield. Cultivation may be improved; fertilizers may be added; insects and diseases may be controlled and yet, so far as the seed is concerned, nothing can be done to remedy the mistakes which may have been made when it is bought.

Up to recent times, much more experimentation was done in the breeding of farm animals than in improving seeds. It is only comparatively recently that the importance of seed with the ability to produce heavily was fully realized, but since that time an immense amount of progress has been made and it is worth the while of any man to study this proposition thoroughly and to do everything possible to get quality seed.

There are a number of things which the seed buyer can do to protect himself. First and perhaps most important, he can buy only from reputable firms who have been in business for a long time and who cannot afford to endanger, by unfair dealing, the reputation which they have built up over a long period of years.

Legislation in the form of the New York State Seed Law and the Federal Seed Staining Law will do much to protect buyers if they will only take advantage of the information these laws give them. Neither of these laws prohibits the sale of inferior seed, but they do provide for giving the information to the buyer.

The New York Seed Law provides that every lot of agricultural seeds exposed for sale in New York State must contain a tag which gives certain information. Tags on the common crop seeds are required to give:

1—The commonly accepted name of the variety.
2—The approximate percentage by weight, of purity.
3—The percentage of weed seeds.
4—The names of noxious weed seeds present.
5—The percent of germination and the date of test.
6—The name and address of the vendor.

Let us see for a moment why this tag should be read and studied by the purchaser. The percentage of purity gives the actual weight of good seed in 100 pounds and subtracting this figure from 100 will give the percentage of dirt and weed seeds. The percentage of weed seeds will show at a glance whether the buyer is paying for good seed or for seed which will bring injurious weeds to his farm. The percentage of weeds will of course vary somewhat with the kind of seed, as some seeds are much easier than others to keep clean of weeds.

The New York State Law designates the following as noxious weeds: Canada Thistle, quack grass, all the species of wild mustard, dodder, crabgrass and dock.

One of the most important items of information given especially with certain seeds, for instance, corn, is the percentage of germination and particularly the date when the test was made. The percentage of germination may not give the true state of affairs at present in case the test was made a long time ago.

The Federal Seed Staining Law is of vast importance to anyone buying alfalfa or clover seed, due to the fact that it enables the purchaser to know at a glance the origin of the seed which even an expert cannot tell by appearance alone.

This Seed Staining Law does not prohibit the importation of seed which is not suitable to our climate, so again it is important to use the information given to you by the law. The law provides that alfalfa from foreign countries other than Canada,

(Continued on Page 9)


The cabbage breeding field at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. Experiment stations, seed firms and farmers are all interested in improving seed quality.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" when ordering from our advertisers.

Correspondence for editorial, advertising or subscription departments may be addressed to either

10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie., or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 February 4, 1928 No. 5

A Thought For the Week

The following statements were taken from a chart circulated by the women of Tennessee:

Massachusetts gives her citizens an average of 7 years' schooling.
United States gives her eitizens an average of 4.4 years' schooling.
Tennessee gives her citizens' an average of only 3 years' schooling.
Massachusetts citizens produce per capita $260 per year.
United States citizens produce per capita $170 per year.
Tennessee citizens produce per capita only $116 per year.
Does education pay?

* * *

Pay TB Indemnities Promptly

ONE of the troubles with the TB eradication work is the slowness in paying the indemnities to dairymen. In New York State it takes from six to eight weeks after the cattle are condemned before the owner gets his money from the State. The salvage value is paid promptly but this is only a small part of the total appraisal. Because of this delay, the dairyman is caused real hardship. He is in especial need of the money to buy replacements and to tide him over while part of his dairy is out of production.

A real effort has been made by the Departments of Agriculture of several states to hasten the indemnity payments with the result that the time has been greatly shortened. It has not been so long since a farmer waited in many instances as long as three or four months before he got his money. Some of the delay is absolutely unavoidable. There is a lot of work involved on the part of the authorities and much checking up to be done in order to be accurate. All of which takes time.

Some delay has been due to the dairymen themselves who have been slow to follow the directions in filling out and returning the papers promptly and in the necessary disinfecting of stables. But any private business concern or individual who took two or three months to settle an account would be open to criticism, and we believe that a careful study of the situation, which we understand is being made, will show the authorities how to cut unnecessary red tape and speed up still further the indemnities for condemned dairy cattle.

Defend Your Rights

"I read recently an account of a farmer in Ohio who ordered a hunter to get off from his farm and the hunter turned his gun and shot the farmer. A few years ago I had a heifer shot while running in the pasture. A friend of mine also had a heifer shot recently. Another man went out to his pasture and found one of his horses dead with a hole in his head. Still another horse was shot, near Arcade, last fall.

"A neighbor left a row of 25 sap buckets in his sugar bush and someone laid them on a stump and shot through them all. In my own sugar bush there were eight buckets shot in the same way."

THIS is a sample of the continual flow of letters we are constantly getting on this great trespass problem. We have brought the situation up at several annual meetings of farm organizations recently and they have passed resolutions to appoint committees to make a careful study of the trespass situation.

One of the things that has developed in the discussion at these meetings is that most farmers will not stand up for their rights enough in dealing with hunters. When a man is caught stealing produce or found on a posted farm without permission, if the farmer would be a little more aggressive in swearing out a warrant for that man, there would soon be less illegal trespassing. There are some farmers who believe that we have law enough if the farmers themselves would only stand up for their rights and help to see that the law is enforced.

George W. Goethals

WITH the bugle sounding "Taps" and with the simple burial rites of a soldier, there was laid to rest at West Point on January 24 another of America's long list of notable men —General George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal.

Ever since Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama and discovered the Pacific Ocean, men dreamed of "marrying" the Atlantic and Pacific by a canal. Fortunes were lost; men struggled and men died; but all efforts ended in failure until Goethals came. The task was gigantic not only because of its size but also because of the tropical vegetation and the torrid, fever-laden climate.

The Panama Canal is a channel fifty and one half miles long, varying from five hundred to one thousand feet wide, and with locks with a lift of eighty-five feet. One of the great engineering feats was the building of the Gatun Dam forming an artificial lake with an area of 164 square miles. During the last period of work 50,000 men were employed. The Canal cost approximately $375,000,000 and was completed and opened for business in 1914.

Some men try to perpetuate their names in costly marble and fail. Others, like General Goethals, all too few in number, write their names in mighty works and they become as imperishable as Time itself.

Tax Relief For Farmers

"What can be hoped for in the way of tax relief for farmers?—A Discouraged Taxpayer."

WE are asked this question in one way or another by thousands of our people. We would answer it by saying first that the farmers themselves must develop more of what may be called "tax consciousness"; that is, farmers must educate themselves with tax facts until they will stand as a unit to demand more efficiency from the taxpayer's dollar. Today farmers do a lot of growling at tax collection time, but the rest of the year the average citizen pays little or no attention to his public servants or to the way his money is spent.

More study on the part of farmers would lead possibly to a demand that every local unit of government make a budget and live up to it and also to the further demand that every citizen should have a statement of how the moneys of the village, town and county are spent when he receives his tax bill. Furthermore, investigation on the part of farmers through their organizations might show many efficiencies that could be introduced into the local government that would save money. For example, possibly we do not need so many small counties in these days of the automobile. Also, why pay commission to collectors when it is better and more efficient to send your check for taxes directly to the county treasurer?

Every country neighborhood, either through its local Grange or in some other way, should have a committee of farmers appointed to study the local tax situation in school district, village, town and county, and report their findings and suggestions back to a meeting of the taxpayers. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has on hand information and suggestions for Grange lecturers and for anyone else who is interested that will enable them to put on a discussion of the vital subject of taxes. This material is free for the asking.

Damage From Pheasants

WE have had many letters from our readers this fall complainting about the damage from pheasants. There is a feeling on the part of a good many farmers that they feed these birds for the benefit of city hunters. Many would not object to this even, providing pheasants were not a source of real damage. As a result of complaints by farmers, the New York State College of Agriculture has recently made a study of the pheasant situation in Western New York. It was found that pheasants were very abundant in many counties and that in May and June they dug out enough peas and corn to cause real damage on certain farms. There was considerable loss also on early ripe tomatoes.

On the other hand, the pheasants were not abundant enough to cause much loss in most counties and they ate many destructive insects such as wire-worms and grasshoppers while wild fruits and weed seeds made up a large part of their diet.

The college recommends that regulations should be changed to meet the situation. Where pheasants are so numerous that they are destructive, a longer open season and a larger bag limit are recommended. It is also suggested that farmers should be granted permits to allow them to kill birds that are actually damaging crops. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST believes that the whole trespass and game law situation should be revised to take farmers' rights more into consideration.

An Agreement For Organization

"The greatest force in economic life today is the limiting of competition. Large businesses unite or cooperate to limit competition among them. Buyers of agricultural products resort to trade agreements to restrict competition among them, which tends to force farmers' prices up. By the same token farmers must adopt measures to limit competition among themselves."—DEAN A. R. MANN.

DEAN Mann has here put into words the best argument for farmers' organization. The farmer today is competing with his neighbor in every market and with every buyer of his products, while these buyers and all other business and labor have organized to eliminate competition and to get a fairer share from the returns of their capital and labor.

Eastman's Chestnut

MR. NEWLYWED: "Good gracious, dear, what a long pie! It is surely too big for just two."

Mrs. Newlywed: "I'm sorry, Cecil, but I couldn't get any shorter rhubarb anywhere!"

Farm Organizations Rally at Albany

Agricultural Society Meetings and Other Business

ALBANY was certainly the gathering place of farmers and their organizations on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 17 and 18. Fifteen or more farm organizations held annual meetings or conferences of their officers in the city on those two days under the auspices and invitation of the New York State Agricultural Society.

For several years the Society has been working to bring representative farmers of the State together in Albany while the Legislature is in session, at least once a year, so that representatives in the State government and of the farmers could come together that there might be a better appreciation on the part of the government of the great agricultural problems and interests of the Empire State.

There has been a splendid response to this suggestion and every hour during both the days and evenings was taken up with well attended and important sessions of the various associations. On Wednesday evening at 6:30 as a grand close to the various sessions, the New York State Agricultural Society gave its old-time supper to members of the various State departments, the State Legislature, and the farm organizations of the State. Organizations which were represented by officers and members at this supper included:

State Agricultural Society
State Dairymen's Association
Jersey Cattle Club
Brown Swiss Association
Holstein-Friesian Association
Guernsey Breeders' Association
Vegetable Growers' Association
Swine Association
Sheep Breeders' Association
Shorthorn Breeders' Association
Home Bureau Federation
Farm Bureau Federation
Dairymen's League Cooperative Association
Sheffield Producers Association
N. Y. S. Grange
State Council of Agriculture and Markets
N. Y. S. Sod Busters
G. L. F. Exchange
N. Y. S. Conference Board of Farm Organizations

Who says the farmer is not organized?

No better address has been delivered on a farm subject in this State in years than was made by Dr. Raymond Pearson, President of the Maryland State College, at this old-time supper. It has been the custom since time immemorial for the Governor of the State to address the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, but he was unable to be present and make his address at the supper because of his illness. Senator John Knight, President pro tem of the New York State Senate and majority leader, discussed the problems and legislation being considered at the present session of particular interest to farm people.

Important subjects discussed and acted upon by the various organizations during the two days included:

First: More Pay for Butterfat

Both sides of this old problem were ably handled at the meeting of the State Dairymen's Association on Tuesday. A committee of dairymen of this organization has been studying the problem for a year and brought out many worth while facts which will be published in an early issue of this paper. There is an insistent demand on the part of many dairymen for more than four cents a point pay for butterfat, while many others are equally insistent that there is no way to raise this butterfat price under the present system of selling milk. Watch these columns for further discussions of this important subject.

Second: Farm Museum on the State Farm Grounds

The most important subject considered by the State Agricultural Society was the furthering of the plans for obtaining an appropriation of $50,000 for the erection on the State Fair Grounds of a Farm Museum. It is hoped to establish permanently in a museum, exhibits similar to the log cabin exhibits which have been given by the Society in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture and Markets at the Fair during the last few years. There is a strong

(Continued on Page 16)

State Bonds for Reforestation?

Bill Proposes a Hundred Million to Buy in Land

A BILL has been introduced in the New York State Legislature which, if passed and its provisions carried out, will be of tremendous and vital importance to every farmer of the State of this and succeeding generations. This bill provides for establishing a State policy of acquiring great tracts by the State of poor and abandoned land for reforestation purposes. It is proposed to submit to the voters a proposition to bond the State for $100,000,000 to be spent in amounts not exceeding $5,000,000 a year for twenty years to buy abandoned or worn out land, to reforest the land and give the trees the necessary care.

The magnitude of the proposal can be seen when it is known that much of this land can be purchased at $10 an acre or less and at this rate even $1,000,000 would buy a great tract of 100,000 acres. Of course, only a part of the money could be used for actual purchase of the land as it would be necessary also to establish more tree nurseries where the young trees could be grown from the seed. Money also would be needed for the planting and care of the forests.

On Wednesday afternoon, January 18, a hearing was held in the Legislature on this reforestation plan or proposal and it was largely attended by representative farmers of the State. Usually when any plan involving large bond issues is considered, farmers can be depended upon to oppose, but there was little or no opposition expressed at the hearing on the general principles of establishing a State reforestation policy. On the other hand, the suggestion was quite enthusiastically supported.

The general proposals of this bill are right beyond a doubt. There may be a question as to the proper methods of how the State would finance the plan. A hundred million dollars is a lot of money, and taxpayers are rightly afraid of bond issues. The situation with this proposal is different, of course, than with any other bond issue for the property acquired will be steadily growing in value. As population increases, the land will increase in value and that land can be bought now at lower prices than ever will be possible again. This means that the State will become the owner of immense tracts of forests which even within our own lifetime will begin to pay back heavy dividends and thereby reduce taxes for this and especially for succeeding generations.

It is high time that our different states and the nation establish a definite reforestation policy. Many old world countries are far ahead of us. There are some municipalities on the continent of Europe where taxes are very low because of

(Continued on Page 11)



At the speakers' table of the old-time supper of the New York State Agricultural Society at the Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, on Wednesday evening, January 18. Left to right: Paul Smith, member of Executive Committee, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association; E. J. Walrath, member of Executive Committee, State Grange; Assemblyman D. P. Witter, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Agriculture; Dr. C. E. Ladd, Extension Director, New York State College of Agriculture; M. C. Burritt, President, New York State Horticultural Society; Senator John Knight, President pro tem of New York State Senate; E. R. Eastman, President of New York State Agricultural Society and Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST; Dr. Raymond A. Pearson, President, Maryland Agricultural College; Honorable Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets; Rev. Manning E. Van Nostrand, Pastor of Emanuel Baptist Church, Albany; "Bob" Adams, author, Rude Rural Rhymes; Harvey Farrington, President, State Dairymen's Association; C. R. White, President, State Farm Bureau Federation; Mrs. Edward Young, President, State Home Bureau Federation.



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Ten Less Apple Trees

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

WELL, there are ten less old apple trees on one farm to contribute to the surplus of inferior fruit and this is one per cent of all the apple trees on this farm. Natural causes and further thinning out will make it nearly two per cent. If this process is general and I believe that it is, coupled with the heavy losses from winter injury, we shall certainly get what many of us have been hoping for—a substantial reduction in the competitive supply of inferior fruit.



M. C. Burritt

One is usually surprised at the cost of getting rid of these old trees. It takes two of us three to four hours apiece to cut down, trim out and work up into lengths which are easily handled, one of these old big trees. And we still have the wood to haul away and cut into stove lengths and the stump to dig out or leave to rot. Thus it costs from three to four dollars per tree or from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre merely to get the part of the tree above the ground out of the orchard. This fact deters many men from cutting out old orchards. In our own case we have adopted the policy of cutting each year only the number of trees we can burn for firewood. Thus we avoid hiring extra labor and utilize all the wood ourselves. Of course, it is sometimes possible to sell the wood or have it cut on shares or give it away.

"The Harvest"—A Worth-while Book

There has just come to hand another of L. H. Bailey's "Background Books" called "The Harvest" and on a train trip away from home for a day or two, I have been reading it. The book deals primarily with the great economic farm questions of the day—decreasing farm population, cooperative marketing, the surplus, etc. It offers no formula for farm relief but the clarity and understanding with which he presents the facts are stimulating and encouraging. I know that many people do not understand and appreciate Dr. Bailey. They think that he is too abstract and his philosophy too deep for them. In my opinion, however, no living man understands or more clearly expresses the true farmer's real thoughts and philosophy of life than L. H. Bailey. He is a seer who will some day be ranked with Carlyle and Emerson.

I usually feel when I am reviewing a book that I am probably wasting my time, so few farmers read books. And yet if I can only persuade a few to buy and read this little volume I shall be satisfied. The book is divided into two parts, the first called "The Situation" and the second "The Incomes". The first part is written only as a background for the "concerns of greater moment" in the second, which are the main satisfactions in life.

Farming Has Changed

The situation of the farmer has changed materially. "Once farming was itself a function, setting its own program, largely supplying its own needs; now it meets the trade conditions of the world and is controlled by prices; but I hope it is still a mode of life. * * * It does not occur to us when we puzzle ourselves over the farming situation, that the farm is now loaded with a thousand expenditures that were not required in former days. * * * and that as he is the bottom man, living on the native soil, he cannot take it out on someone else." The whole effort of the chapters on "The Situation" is to express the essential difficulty in which the farmer finds himself by being a farmer and to bring home to society that anything it may do in the way of public policy or welfare legislation must be measured by "what effect it will have on the occupation, business and general well-being of the farming people" as the keepers of the earth and its backgrounds for all the people.

New Standard of Values

We are in a period of maladjustments but these are chiefly monetary and "there are other rewards than the money income. * * * It is a time to pause and to reflect and to establish new standards for value." And so the main purpose of the whole book is revealed in the second part, "The Incomes" as to freshly evaluate the ancient things, the rain, the rocks, the trees, the animals, the farm folk, in terms of sentiments, motives and outlooks. "Nature is still the background of our activities." I am sure that real farmers (Bailey gives some criteria as to how to distinguish real farmers) if they will but read this little book open-mindedly, will find that it will again and again touch responsive cords in them as it has in me and clarify and deepen their understanding of current farm problems.

The opinions of one hundred and twenty-nine farmers "who make their living from farming" are appended and amply substantiate the point of view of the book.—M. C. BURRITT.

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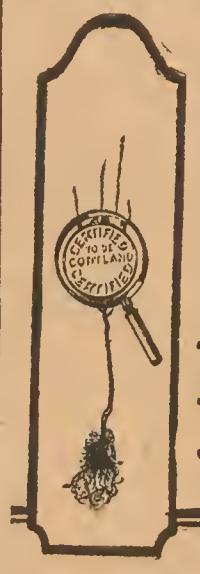


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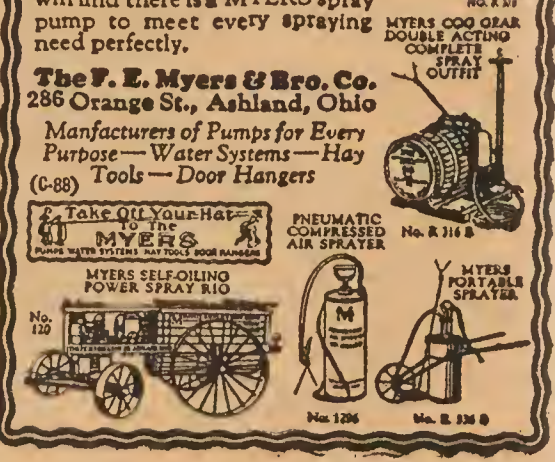
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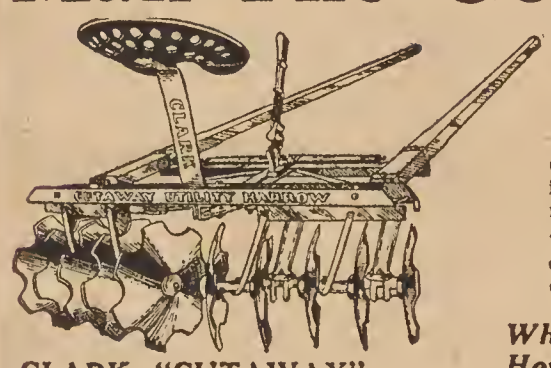
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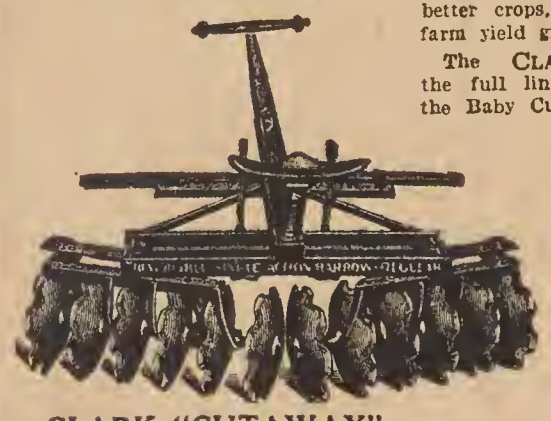
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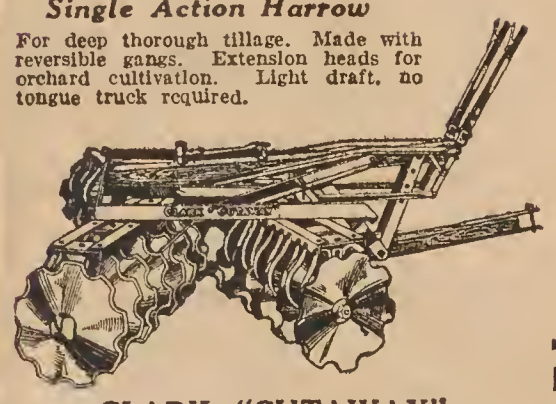
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Does It Pay to Hold Crops for Higher Prices?

HOW often has every farmer debated whether or not he should hold his potatoes, corn, wheat, or some other product in the fall, hoping for a much better price later in the winter. Does it pay to hold year after year, or in the long run would a man be better off to sell his stuff every year straight from the field or thresher?

G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson of the New York State College of Agriculture, writing in "Farm Economics" gives some very interesting facts in answer to these questions. On the question holding corn for a higher price, Warren and Pearson found that if the farmer followed the policy year after year of holding corn when it was cheap and selling it promptly in those years when it was high in the fall, the *average* profit was substantial.

The same principle applies to wheat; that is, it usually pays to sell wheat in those years when prices are high in the fall, but when they are low in the fall it pays to hold.

Potatoes are different because they cannot be held as long as wheat. Warren and Pearson found with potatoes that when potato prices are low at harvest time they are likely to be still lower in the spring and that when they are high in the fall they will usually be still higher in the spring. The same principle applies to cabbage; that is, get rid of it as soon as you can when the prices are low, but over a term of years, you will average well by holding cabbage when the price is high.

Of course, there are exceptions and the above rules apply only to averages over a period of several years.

Controlling Stinking Smut of Wheat

Is there any way of effectively controlling stinking smut of wheat? This trouble has been causing a serious loss here for a few years.—R. J., *New York.*

THIS disease can be controlled by treating the seed with copper carbonate dust or formaldehyde. In treating with copper carbonate, 2½ ounces are mixed with each bushel of seed wheat. It is not advisable to try to mix this with a shovel but rather to buy a commercial mixer or build one at home. Directions are given in Cornell Bulletin 157, Diseases of Small Grains by R. S. Kirby. The bulletin also gives full directions for controlling this and several other diseases.

A few precautions to observe are: Do not breathe the copper carbonate dust. Do not feed the grain after it has been treated. Clean out the drill every night as the material will corrode the metal parts if it gets damp.

Figuring Weight of Hay in a Mow

Will you kindly give me the approximate amount of hay in a mow of the following size: twenty-two feet long, thirteen feet high and ten feet wide?—MRS. F. L. F., *New York.*

IT is estimated that 400 cubic feet in a mow weigh about a ton. From the size of your mow I figure that the hay would weigh a little bit over seven tons. I am assuming of course that it is fairly well packed.

Millet or Oats and Peas for Hay

Which do you think makes the best hay for cows, millet or oats and peas? I have a small farm that is pretty well run down.—G. C., *New York.*

FROM our experience we think that oats and peas will make the best hay. Millet is rather hard to cure but is a valuable emergency crop to sow late in the season. Oats and peas can be put in early and will be ready to cut just about the time the other haying is done. Due to the peas, which are legumes, the hay will be more valuable per ton than millet hay. It may be advisable to innoculate the peas with legume bacteria. This can be secured from your Farm Bureau Agent or from the Plant Physiology Department of the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, for a nominal cost.

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You can make more money from your garden and crops when you plant dependable seeds—adapted to your soil. The work of preparing the land and planting is the same whether you use ordinary seed or pedigreed seed. **But the crop tells the story;** added profit—often double or triple—comes from using hardy, big-yielding, Michigan-grown, Isbell's seeds.

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Willems Sons, Nurseries, Desk A-8, Rochester, N. Y.

It Pays to Buy Good Seed

(Continued from Page 3)

which is not known to be unadapted to this country, will be colored one percent green. Second, alfalfa seed known to be unadapted or of unknown origin, will be colored 10% red. Third, alfalfa seed from Canada will be colored one percent violet (in this case the coloring will be a mark of merit). Fourth, the staining of red clover seed will be identical with that of alfalfa.

It will be worth while for each of our readers to have a copy of the provisions of the New York State Seed Staining Law. Bulletin 528, which explains the workings of this law, is published by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, and may be obtained by writing them, so long as the supply is available.

Quality Seed Saves Money

The third point which may be used in purchasing good seed, is that the owner should insist on quality and should be willing to pay a fair price for it. It may be possible to save money in purchasing many farm supplies, but it is extremely doubtful whether it is wise to attempt to cut corners and save money when it is necessary to purchase seed.

It appears to us that there is a gradual change going on by which less and less seed will be grown on the farm on which it is used and to a greater extent the growing of seed will become a specialized business, carried on by a few farmers who are peculiarly adapted, by reason of their experience and training, to produce good seed. It is still possible for many men to save their own seed of the common farm crops, such as corn, oats, wheat ,buckwheat, etc., and in certain cases where a man has put time and thought on improving seed it may be possible for him to breed seeds better for his conditions than he can buy. For instance, some growers raise their own cabbage seed and feel that they get better results than they could by buying it.

All Working for Better Stock

Many farmers have an idea that seed houses are interested mainly in getting the most money possible for the poorest seed they are able to sell. This condition is no doubt true among a few fly-by-night firms, yet the larger reputable houses not only guard their reputations very thoroughly, but go so far as to maintain farms of their own on which they test and breed much of the seed which they sell. Commercial seed houses are also responsible in a large degree for making available to the public the experimental work done by our colleges and state experiment stations, the value of which is impossible to estimate.

Another phase of the work which has been done and which is of value to growers are the variety tests which have been conducted in many counties by the farm bureau. Not all varieties are equally well suited to various soils and climates and as a result of this variety test work, farmers in most counties are able to decide from a relatively small list, the variety of each crop which is best suited to their special conditions.

It is profitable to use good seed. Experiments have definitely proven that the cost of production is lower per unit where a high yield per acre is secured. It has also been definitely shown that, equal care being given, one source of seed will give a higher yield than another which may look exactly the same to the eye. In the majority of cases the value of two kinds of seed may be quite accurately determined by comparing the cost of them, yet the careful grower will consider all of the points which have been mentioned.



Reasons for Clover Failure

Why is it that it seems to be so much more difficult to get a good catch of clover than it was years ago.—T. W., *New York.*

THERE are two possible reasons. The first is that the lime or phosphorous or both have become depleted. In this case adding lime or acid phosphate will bring back the clover.

The second possible cause is that seed is used which comes from a warm climate and as a result the clover plants do not survive the winter.

No doubt both causes are present to a considerable degree. We have seen clover grow in the subsoil on the sides of cuts made along state roads where there was no clover in nearby meadows. Evidently there was more lime and phosphorous in the subsoil than in the surface soil.

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HARDY HYDRANGEA BUSHES, 2 to 3 ft., 25c ea.

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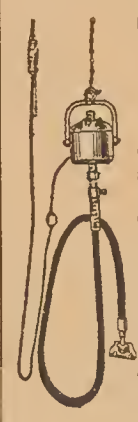
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For *GARGET, SWOLLEN* and *CAKED UDDERS* it increases the circulation absorbs all inflamatory matter and gives immediate relief in the most severe cases.

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I simply ask Dairymen to try this valuable preparation, knowing that it will make its own reputation whenever used.

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Prepared by **A. D. Driscoll, Whitney Point, N. Y.**

Changes in Milk Cars

Will Tank Cars Widen Milk Zones?

IT is not a far call back to the days when the itinerant milk peddler called his wares up and down the streets of our cities and the house wife ran forth to receive her dipper or pan of milk dipped from the bucket or can of the one profit (if any) producer. What a change to the latest styles in milk delivery—the electrically equipped milk tank car in use today under the service of one of New York's biggest milk companies.

The Borden Farm Products Co. has placed in service several of these up-to-the-minute transporting devices which take their product from several New York points and deliver it in New York City under refrigeration in bulk. The method is proving superior to the old can shipping method and it is believed will prove more economical.

Cooled Before Put in Cars

Milk is received from the several dairymen delivering to a certain station and put through a special brine cooling machine and pumped into the tank cars at a temperature of 39 degrees Fahrenheit. Pipes, thoroughly sanitary convey the fluid milk to the two compartments each of which hold 3000 gallons or a total capacity of 24,000 quarts of milk. The tank cars of the Pfaudler type act much as a thermos bottle being made of steel with glass lining enclosed in a cork jacket. It is said that milk shipped from Western New York points will not vary in temperature two degrees upon reaching New York City even in the hottest weather.

These new cars electrically equipped cost approximately $15,000 but it is believed that they will pay for themselves due to the labor saved. The extra investment in 600 cans and replacements due to loss and breakage, costs of handling and packing in ice represent considerable investment of the old system contrasted with the new. In addition it is stated that a much lower bacteria count is obtained through the use of the tank cars—a worthy benefit in itself.

Electrically driven agitators mix the cream and milk upon delivery in New York and a pump unloads the precious fluid. Cars are thoroughly steamed inside and cleaned outside before refilling at loading point. This revolutionary method of milk haulage is the ultimate in protecting New York City's milk supply and should give new life to the dairy farmers of the New York milk shed.—MALCOM HITCHINGS.

Freezing Affects Milk

Does the freezing of milk do any harm to it aside from the inconvenience of thawing it out. How can this freezing be prevented?

WHEN milk freezes it is affected both in its chemical composition and in its physical properties. The cream in thawed milk is not the same as in normal milk. The casein of the milk also seems to become flaky after it has been thawed. The fat seems to be partially churned and never mixes as completely once it has been frozen.

The chemical effect of freezing seems to make the milk harder to digest than before it was frozen. For this reason children should not be fed milk which has been frozen. It is also said that milk which has been frozen will not keep sweet as long as normal milk.

From the producer's standpoint, one of the best ways of preventing milk from freezing is to have a cool vat in which this can be kept overnight. This may seem odd yet dairymen know that although milk will cool off much more rapidly when put into a tank than when standing outside, even in the coldest weather, yet the milk in the cooling tank will not freeze particularly if water is running through the tank. From the consumer's standpoint it is important that the bottles be taken in before it has had an opportunity to freeze. If this cannot be done, it may be possible to provide a place where the milkman may set the bottle inside when it is delivered.

Funds Now Available to Enforce Milk Import Act

DUE to the lack of funds the bill which was passed at the last session of Congress effecting milk imports has not been fully enforced. A deficiency bill passed recently has supplied these funds and a staff is now being organized and equipped to enforce the Federal Milk Import Act. In substance this bill says that milk imported into this country should be

(Continued on Page 13)



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All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.

Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.
P. S.—Selling purebred Chester Whites at $5.50 each.

State Bonds For Reforestation?

(Continued from Page 5)

the income received from the forests owned by these municipalities. There is at least one of these cities where the income received from the forests actually exceeds all of the city's expenses.

Dr. G. F. Warren, the economist of Cornell University, who spoke at the reforestation hearing, later wrote us on the question of a bond issue for reforestation purposes. He said in his usual effective way:

"Once upon a time there was a boy who went barefooted for many years. His father mortgaged the farm to buy six dress suits, a Packard car and various other paraphernalia for his brother. This so disgusted the barefoot boy with mortgages that when the father proposed to buy a pair of shoes and have it charged, he said that this going in debt proposition had gone already too far and insisted that there be no shoes bought until they could be paid for in cash. The boy continued to go barefooted."

Need for Careful Study

But on the other hand ,no important action of this kind should be taken hastily. The proposition has a good many angles, some of which may be unsatisfactory. What is needed is study and investigation of the facts.

Cornell University has already been studying the abandoned lands of the State and the possibility of reforestation for years. The State itself has purchased a large tract of land in Chenango County, but still we do not have knowledge enough to proceed with such an undertaking. More questions must be answered.

What about taking all of this marginal land out of production? It will be a good thing, for it will serve to reduce the over-production and will eliminate those products made on this poor land where the costs of production are the highest.

An Example in Chenango County

What will happen to the farmers who are still on this land? Dr. Warren answers that question as follows: "Sixty-one per cent of the farmers of the idle farms on the land purchased for reforestation in Chenango County had gone to farms elsewhere. Crop yields in such an area never were high and are far below the average of the State. In this same area in 1924, the yields were 47 per cent of the State average. Since a tenant can rent a good farm for half the crop and have the landlord pay the taxes, maintain the buildings, and pay many other expenses, it is evident that a tenant in a good region is much better off than an owner in a poor region."

We might add to this that these farmers have been able to sell their farms to the State for cash, something for which most of them have hoped for a generation.

Effect on Local Taxes

What about local taxes? If some of the land in any town or county is taken by the State for reforestation, and thereby exempt, it is evident that the rest of the good land in that town or county would have to pay higher taxes to maintain the roads, schools and other local government. It is very evident, therefore, that to be fair the State must take this into consideration and arrange to extend special help to the farmers on this better land in counties or towns where there are State forests.

These are only a few of the questions that will occur to you as you think over this important proposition. We do not believe that there is any thought in the Legislature to take hasty action. The matter should only go so far this year as to see what the sentiment of the people is and possibly to appoint a committee or commission to determine the right methods of procedure to establish a State policy of reforesting the hundreds of thousands of acres now lying idle in the State and of no use to anyone. There is close to four million acres of such land that is not being farmed at all. There is a lot more that is being farmed at a loss. Think what is would mean to have all of this land growing in value each year through the production of great forests.

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In the Far East, where Firestone maintains ten buying offices for securing crude rubber from the native planter on the most economical basis, facilities have been greatly increased. The development of the vast million acre Firestone plantations in Liberia, Africa, is being greatly speeded up toward the goal of complete independence from foreign rubber monopoly. Firestone has recently added to its great manufacturing plants the largest cord fabric plant in the world where cotton—also purchased in the primary markets—is made into the highest quality cords for tires.

Early next year the wonderful new Firestone tire and tube factory at Los Angeles will be in full operation to give better, quicker service to the growing army of Firestone tire buyers in the West.

Firestone standards of quality and volume production, with distribution direct through 149 factory branches and warehouses, place Firestone Service Dealers in a position to give car owners fresh, clean tires at prices to meet every purse and requirement. The Firestone Dealer's expert advice, together with the special conservation and repairing methods he has learned in Firestone Training Schools and Educational Meetings, are great aids to longer wear from your tires and lower upkeep for your car.

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Firestone Gum-Dipped Balloons
The Tire de luxe; standard equipment on America's leading cars. Preferred by millions everywhere.

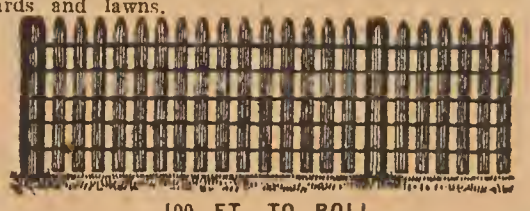
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Friday, Feb. 17, 1928, 2 p. m.
The offering will include a number of well bred young bulls, Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, and Ayrshire, also some high class Duroc bred sows and a few good Shropshire sheep.
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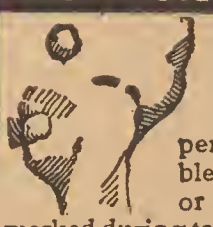


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or bursitis are easily and quickly removed without knife or firing iron. Absorbine reduces them permanently and leaves no blemishes. Will not blister or remove the hair. Horse worked during treatment. At druggists or $2.50 postpaid. Horse book 6-S free.

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A man in your town sells the best tire you or anyone else can buy for the money you want to pay.

He has your size and type of tire in stock for you right now; he will get it out, put it on the rim for you, fill it with air.

And all the time that tire is serving you, he will be here to service it and see that you get the maximum results out of it.

This neighbor of yours is your local Goodyear dealer; the tire he has for you is "The World's Greatest Tire"—Goodyear.

Your Goodyear dealer's service will save you money. Save you time and trouble. Pay you bigger returns on every tire you buy.

It is part and parcel of the Goodyear policy: *to build the greatest possible value into Goodyear products,* and *to provide facilities so that users can get all this inbuilt value out.*

Goodyear makes a tire to suit *you*—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the lower-priced standard quality Goodyear Pathfinder

The Greatest Name in Rubber

GOODYEAR

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"The Sage of Monticello"

(Continued from Page 1)

set down a story that I heard years ago in Southern Maryland. I have been minded to offer it to the Editor, hoping that it might be embalmed along with his other "chestnuts." I repeat it with the *express understanding that I do not vouch for its absolute truth.*

A traveler, picking his way along the road, saw a hat lying on the surface of a mud puddle. As he stooped to pick it up a voice spoke from beneath the hat. Anxious to play the Good Samaritan, he inquired, *"Friend, do you need any help?"* There at the cheery response came back *"No—no I guess not—There's a good horse under me and I think he'll bring me out alright."*

The Land of Thomas Jefferson

The Blue Ridge is a very abrupt and continuous mountain range and there are only a few passable trails that cross it, but the Jefferson Highway goes over by a long series of zig zags and corkscrew curves so that the grade is very easy.

From the summit, the view is everything that could be asked for. Behind us to the West lay the rolling farmlands of the Valley we had just left, with the Alleganies in the blue distance while before us and at our feet lay the Piedmont Country and beyond that the far stretches of middle Virginia running on to the Tide Water Counties of the State—and we saw it in the splendor of a golden autumn afternoon.

The Piedmont is the name given to the belt of country lying just east of the Blue Ridge. Agriculturally it is very different from the Valley on the other side. It is a lighter soil that lacks lime for alfalfa but it is highly developed in some ways. We saw many apple orchards that were being maintained according to our best horticultural teachings. They were cultivated, sprayed low-headed and were carrying some splendid loads of fruit. Most of these orchards are a recent development. I suppose the growers of the Hudson Valley and the Ontario Shore may as well frankly recognize the fact that with the years, there is going to be increasing competition with various sections of our big country.

A View of the Piedmont

Our route took us down to Charlottesville. This place is a little city —or perhaps a large village according to one's viewpoint. There are a number of beautiful estates in its neighborhood but the town is noteworthy most of all because it is the site of of the University of Virginia, while near at hand is Monticello—the home of Thomas Jefferson.

The University of Virginia has a long and honorable history. Edgar Allen Poe and Woodrow Wilson and many other famous men have been students here. At Charlottesville I improved the opportunity to establish acquaintance with certain Van Wagenens who had strayed away from the family pastures in the Hudson Valley. One of them, an alumnus of the University, acted as a guide about the Campus. He promised me an opportunity to "feast my eyes on the most beautiful campus in America." Of course, loyally remembering the wonderful setting of the campus at the head of Cayuga Lake, I was less than half convinced. Still—the University has a unique and I suppose medieval style of architecture and some of the vistas are very, very lovely.

We climbed the long and fairly steep road that leads to Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson. As pious pilgrims, we halted at his tomb, where he lies surrounded by a goodly company of his family and friends. The simple shaft above him bears this inscription written by his own hand:

Here Lies Buried
Thomas Jefferson
Author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom and Father of the University of Virginia.

Strange that he did not add "President of the United States" but evidently he did not deem this his greatest honor.

We have a funny phrase that we sometimes hear "Jeffersonian simplicity." So far as I can learn, this has about as much foundation in fact as the "Meekness" of Moses. If the truth be told, Moses ordinarily carried things with a pretty high hand. Probably Jefferson's reputation for simplicity rests mainly on the tradition of how he rode his horse to Washington, tied him to the picket fence that surrounded the Capitol and walked forward to be inaugurated as our third President.

As a matter of fact, Jefferson was a multi-sided genius. He was a scholar, a philosopher, a statesman, an accomplished literary stylist who wrote the Declaration when 33 years old. He was also a scientist according to the standards of his time and a man of affairs. I think also that he had respect for and belief in the mass of men but he never was and never pretended to be one of the common people. Both his and his mother's family belonged to the hereditary slave-holding aristocracy and Jefferson in his time was a great land owner and a very wealthy man. Monticello was thirty years in building and when completed, it was the last word in America in elegance and luxury and there he kept the state of a

(Continued on Page 13)



A lovely vista of the campus of the University of Virginia

Let this famous Ointment guard the Udder and Teats



Don't allow quart after quart of milk to be held back by your cows because of some discomfort of the udder or teats. Go after the extra quarts by giving constant care to even the "little" hurts of these tender tissues.

Bag Balm has wonderful healing power, remarkable ability to penetrate and restore the injured parts that make cows nervous and hard to milk. For all chaps, cracked teats, teats stepped on, inflammation of the udder, caked bag, bunches, cow pox, etc., Bag Balm brings relief with the first application. Complete healing is quickly brought about.

Bag Balm is sanitary, clean, pleasant to use, and cannot taint the milk. Big 10-ounce package, only 60c and goes a long way. At feed dealers, general stores and druggists. Mailed postpaid if hard to obtain locally. Valuable booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles" sent free.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont

BAG BALM



"MADE BY THE KOW-KARE PEOPLE"

1 year to pay — after 30-day trial

NEW American CREAM SEPARATOR



New models, vastly improved. Unexcelled for close skimming, easy turning and convenience. Quick cleaning Bowl, Sanitary Marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Makes thick or thin cream perfectly. 7 sizes, 850 lbs. to 1-cow size.

Prompt shipment from point near you. Prices same everywhere.

Freight Prepaid — Factory Prices. Monthly payments low as $2.30

Write for FREE Catalog
Tells about money saving offer; low prices; free servicing; **New** models. Write today.

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Dept. 20-J, Bainbridge, N. Y., or
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ECONOMY SILOS and WATER TANKS



ECONOMY SILO with new doorway and hinged doors is a wonder. Always ready to swing into place. No carrying of doors up or down doorway. Doors cannot get lost or misplaced.

Superior workmanship with best quality of long leaf Yellow Pine or Oregon Fir. Easy ladder and hinged doors. Stormproof Anchor System makes Economy Silo a permanent structure. Low prices now.

Write for free catalog.

ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
Box 612 Frederick, Md.

Funds Now Available to Enforce Milk Import Act

(Continued from Page 10)

produced under the same sanitary conditions as those required of fluid milk in the United States. Up to this time milk has been imported under temporary permits issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and holders of these permits have been notified that permanent permits can now be obtained and are advised that they should be secured as soon as possible.

A Treatment For Garget

We have a cow who is due to rreshen in about four weeks. After she had been dried off she came to her milk in one quarter of the bag. Last year the same thing happened. She had been dried off when a calf sucked her and brought the milk in that quarter. When she came in she had garget in that teat and for a year we got only about a teacupful at a milking from it.

WE referred this question to Dr. Udall of the New York State Veterinary College who replied as follows:

From the description I fear that the quarter is lost. When she freshens you can try frequent milking of the affected quarter, as often as you have time, from once every hour to three times daily. At the same time the quarter should be massaged in order to devolop whatever may remain of the glandular tissue. If you have a veterinarian near, it is possible that he might be able to apply additional treatment of value. With no opportunity to make an examination it is not possible to predict safely.

Drying "Steamed" Milk Cans

Where milk cans are washed and sterilized by steam when the milk is delivered should they be left with the covers on until the next milking or should the covers be removed and the cans turned bottom side up on a rack to dry?

EVEN with sterilization with steam it is almost impossible to kill all the bacteria in the cans. The water that condenses make a good place for bacteria to breed and by the time of the next milking there is likely to be a high bacteria count if the cans are left with the covers on. It is better to turn them bottom side up on a rack. Some experiments at the Illinois college show that cans steamed and left with the covers on for 30 hours had enough bacteria to make 1,816 bacteria per cubic centimeter if the cans had been filled with milk while cans washed in the same way but turned bottom side up had only enough bacteria to make eight bacteria per c. c. when the cans were filled.

"The Sage of Monticello"

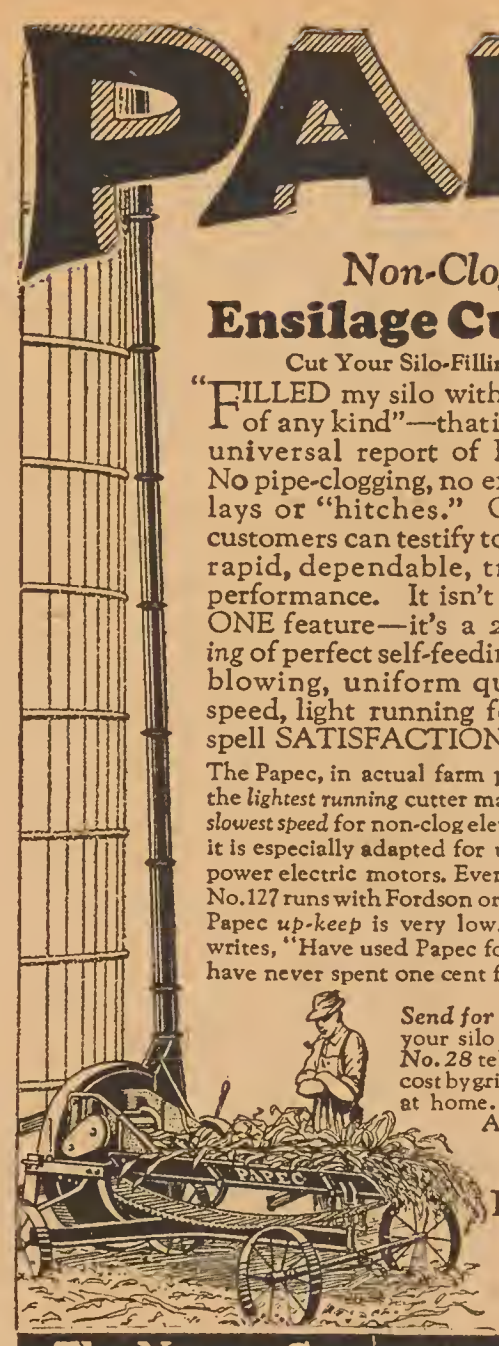
(Continued from Page 12)

king. The house is built on the exact summit of a considerable mountain. It is said that in order to provide a level space for the house and ample grounds, he removed, by grading, some thirty feet of earth.

One cannot but be impressed with the tremendous part that Virginia played in our early national life. Until 1820, Virginia was the "Empire State." Four of our first five President were Virginians and these four held office for 32 out of the first 36 years of our history. No wonder men declared that Virginia was the "mother of Presidents." Our second President, John Adams, was the son of a small Massachusetts farmer and shoemaker—but Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe all belonged by birth to the ruling class. It is nothing against these men that they were well born but I am glad that in later days we have had Presidents who came up from the humblest of the people.

Virginia may indeed be the mother of Presidents but she could never compete with New Engalnd as a mother of States. In the social and religious life of America, it has been the Puritan and not the Cavalier who has conquered.

PAPEC



Non-Clog
Ensilage Cutters
Cut Your Silo-Filling Cost

"FILLED my silo without a hitch of any kind"—that is the almost universal report of Papec users. No pipe-clogging, no expensive delays or "hitches." Over 50,000 customers can testify to the Papec's rapid, dependable, trouble-free performance. It isn't due to any ONE feature—it's a *27-year blending* of perfect self-feeding, powerful blowing, uniform quality, slow speed, light running features that spell SATISFACTION.

The Papec, in actual farm practice, is still the *lightest running* cutter made. It runs at *slowest speed* for non-clog elevation. Hence, it is especially adapted for use with small power electric motors. Even the powerful No. 127 runs with Fordson or similar power. Papec *up-keep* is very low. One farmer writes, "Have used Papec for 13 years and have never spent one cent for repairs."

Hammer-Type
Feed Grinders
Hammer Out More and Better Feed

KEEP your tractor busy earning winter profits—with this AMAZING new Papec Grinder. It will pay for itself—will save you money—will grind your own feed (grains or roughage, any kind) BETTER and FASTER and CHEAPER than you can get elsewhere.

"Rapidly paying for itself Thursdays on custom work for neighbors," writes one. Customers say its performance exceeds all claims. "Capacity away beyond expectations." "Handles cracked corn, soybean hay, clover and alfalfa hay, sheaf oats, corn stalks, etc." "A great machine as to price, capacity, power and fine grinding." Sure death to corn borers.

Send for 1928 Papec Catalog. Tells how to cut your silo filling cost. Ask for *Grinder Folder No. 28* telling how to reduce your feeding cost by grinding both grains and roughage at home. No obligation. Send today. A postal will do.



Papec Machine Co.
111 Main St.
Shortsville, N. Y.

The Name Guarantees The Quality

$5.00 Down *After* Trial

and then, 8 Months to Pay

for this COMPLETE, Portable

Milker

(Gas engine or electric motor included)



Wheel it around like a wheelbarrow!

Complete, portable milker; no pipe lines, no pulsator, no pails. So simple, so ultra-simple, so easy to clean.

(97)

Choice of Power—Gas or Electric
Also Hand Power

Comes complete and ready to use—nothing to install—**PORTABLE.** No pipe lines, no pulsator. The most sanitary, easiest-to-clean milker. Milks 2 or 3 cows at once *right into your own shipping can.* No extra pails to handle and to wash. Detachable in a moment to pump by hand if desired. Astounding rock-bottom price—because it's so simple AND the *best* milker for you and for your cows just because it's so simple.

Free Trial NOW!

A special offer good until we have an agent or salesman in the territory. Mr. Dairyman, here's your *one* chance to find out on a REAL Free Trial what the milking machine will mean *for you,* on *your own cows.* Why? Because there's nothing to install; nothing to build or fit into your barn; just move the PAGE in and start milking! No bother, no expense. If satisfied after trial, pay cash or take 8 months to pay.

FREE Book on MILKING—

Let us send you our free catalog. It's full of important facts—an education in milking machines. Learn how to get the greatest milking service at the lowest cost. Learn also how you are completely protected in giving our machine a fair trial on your own herd. Free trial where we have no salesman or agent. Send coupon.

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Burton Page Co., Dept. 49
537 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your free booklet containing the facts of milking machines and full details of your free trial, easy payment offer on the Portable Page Milker.

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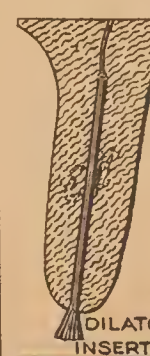
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Butchering

There is nothing so discouraging or aggravating as trying to do the farm butchering with poor knives. And it is all unnecessary, too, for there is one way you can get knives of fine steel that you can be sure will hold a sharp cutting edge. Simply come to a "tag" store and get our advice. "Farm Service" Hardware Stores can supply you with the best that you can get anywhere. Come in and ask to see different sizes and styles of sticking knives, skinning knives, butcher knives, cleavers, meat saws and such other butchering tools as you may require. Get your kettles here also.

Also let us show you sharpening stones, sharpening steels and, if you do not have one, get a kitchen style, easy running knife grinder that you can clamp onto a bench or table. It will make knife sharpening quick and easy and will be useful the year around for a thousand and one jobs. There will be no guesswork about the knives you buy from us, they are fully guaranteed.



Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

Reviewing the Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the February prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City. Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.37	$3.27
1	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.36	
2 B	Cond. Milk Soft Cheese	2.61	
3	Evap. Cond, Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.45	2.20
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Sheffield price is for 3% Milk. On the 3.5% basis it is $3.47.

The Class 1 League price for February, 1927 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.85 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Lower; Tone Firmer

CREAMERY SALTED	Jan. 25	Jan. 18	Jan. 26, 1927
Higher than extras	47½-48	48 -48½	49 -49½
Extra (92sc)	-47	47 -47½	48½-
84-91 score	46½-46½	41½-46½	43½-48
Lower Grades	40 -41	40 -41	42½-43

The butter market has slipped since last week, due to a combination of circumstances, but as we go to press it appears that with at least one of the disturbing elements out of the way, prospects are a little brighter. The auction sale of 15,000 tubs of held butter which took place on Tuesday the 24th was the most disturbing element. Large operators withheld from the trading for the event which naturally unsettled the entire market. All classes of buyers have been operating extremely cautiously, working on very moderate stocks, barely enough to take care of their trade requirements. In addition to these held goods we have received something like 20,000 boxes of New Zealand butter in the last couple of weeks, that have been more or less of a burden on the market. Reports also indicate that there is a shade increase in the make in some districts, all of which does not help the situation.

Cheese Trend Irregular

STATE FLATS	Jan. 25	Jan. 18	Jan. 26, 1927
Fresh Fancy			
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	29 -29½	29 -29½	27½-28
Held Average			26 -27

There is just a little tremor of uncertainty permeating the cheese market, and it is being watched very closely by those interested in the manufacture of cheese. There is a tone of irregularity that may show up during the next week.

Fresh New York state flats show some weakness, whether or not this is serious enough at the present time to reflect on the other descriptions is impossible to say. These other descriptions are still steady, that is, held states, as well as western marks.

Fresh cheese out of New York state has been offered a little more freely of late. Generally at 27 cents, but very little business has been reported at that figure; 26½ cents more closely representing the trading basis.

Egg Market Breaks; Trading Irregular

NEARBY WHITE	Jan. 25	Jan. 18	Jan. 26, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras	46 -47	50 -51	45 -46
Average Extras	45 -45½	48 -49	44 -
Extra Firsts	44½-45	47 -	43 -43½
Firsts	44 -	45 -46	42 -42½
Gathered	-45	43 -47	40 -43½
Pullets	43 -	44 -45	38 -
Pewees		37 -	
BROWNS			
Hennery	49 -	50 -52	43 -45
Gathered	47 -48	48 -49	

The egg market is appreciably lower, due primarily to the fact that the west is offering fresh eggs more freely. The Chicago market has worked to lower levels which has not helped the local trade. At the lower prices, more buyers have appeared in the market to take on supplies. Fancy fresh whites are suffering a greater degree of irregularity than other marks. The Pacific Coast has been very liberal in its offers, as well as the middle and central west. This has caused a sharp break in the white egg price leaving browns at a decidedly higher level. During the past several weeks brown eggs have been in a relatively better position than whites. The only whites that are selling on par with the fancy browns are certain marks of unusual quality and reputation, mainly from New Jersey, which are bringing as high as 49 cents a dozen.

Live Poultry Receipts Heavy

FOWLS	Jan. 25		Jan. 26, 1927
Colored	-26	25-28	-33
Leghorn	25-26	23-24	32-33
CHICKENS			
Colored	23-35	23-30	27-28
Leghorn	23-30	23-29	25-26
BROILERS	38-43	35-45	35-40
CAPONS	30-45	30-45	32-34
TURKEYS	30-38	30-40	45-50
DUCKS, Nearby	29-33	29-33	-30
GEESE	-32		

Receipts of live poultry in the metropolitan district were heavy during the week ending January 28th. The week ending January 21st was one of free supplies and over the week-end we did not experience very satisfactory clearances. Slaughter houses reported more or less easy movement which meant that buyers were not going to be particularly anxious. By 25th it appeared that we would see a little better trading. This was given strength by the fact that some receivers were holding for premiums indicating an upper trend.

Most of the chickens that are arriving are too large and staggy to satisfy the trade, as a result, these marks are ignored.

Due to the fact that arrivals have been so heavy, express colored fowls have been selling on the basis of the freight market. Leghorns were just a shade better. Express broilers were also meeting a better trade as well as ducks and geese.

Potatoes Show Improvement

STATE	Jan. 25	Jan. 18	Jan. 26, 1927
150 lb. sack			
Bulk, 180 lbs			4.00-4.25
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	3.00-3.25	2.85-3.25	3.75-4.10
Bulk, 180 lbs	3.60-3.90	3.50-3.85	4.50-4.85
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	5.00-5.25
Bulk, 180 lbs	4.00-4.35	4.00-4.25	5.75-6.00

The potato market shows some improvement. The improvement is not breath taking, nor is it sufficient to cause blowing of whistles and ringing of bells, but there is a stronger feeling under the surface that is unmistakable. On the 26th as this is being written the prospects are for some heavier weather and if this materializes we are undoubtedly due for a decided improvement becoming evident in the trade. As yet not enough States or Pennsylvanias are on the New York market to warrant quotations.

Feeds and Seeds

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Jan. 25	Jan. 18	Jan. 26, 1937
Wheat (May)	1.30⅞	1.30⅝	1.42⅝
Corn (May)	.90	.92⅜	.82¼
Oats (May)	.55	.56⅛	.49⅛
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.56	1.56⅜	1.55¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.06⅝	1.08⅜	.94⅝
Oats, No. 2	.65	.66½	.57
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Jan. 21	Jan. 14	Jan. 22
Grade Oats	38.00	37.00	32.50
Spring Bran	34.50	35.50	31.00
Hard Bran	37.00	37.00	34.50
Standard Mids	34.00	35.00	32.00
Soft W. Mids	43.00	43.00	38.50
Flour Mids	38.00	39.50	35.00
Red Dog	40.50	41.00	40.00
Wh. Hominy	38.00	41.00	34.00
Yel. Hominy	41.00	38.00	34.00
Corn Meal	38.50	38.50	34.00
Gluten Feed	47.00	46.50	36.75
Gluten Meal	55.00	55.00	46.75
36% C. S. Meal	45.50	45.50	34.00
41% C. S. Meal	50.50	51.00	36.50
43% C. S. Meal	53.00	54.00	37.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	48.50	48.50	44.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

No Change in Hay

There has been no change in the hay market of late. Timothy No. 1 still rules at $22.00, other grades proportionately lower.

We received a letter from one of our subscribers the past week asking if there were any prospects for better hay prices next spring. We have said a number of times that market reports show that there is too much hay available to offer any such encouragement. The man who can get a fairly satisfactory price at home had better do so and eliminate any chances of getting hurt next spring. We have consulted a great many men in the trade as well as many other experienced hay men and they all concurr in this opinion.

EGG CASES Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

If Your Dealer does not handle

LE ROY PLOWS

Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N.Y.

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

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Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY

Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.

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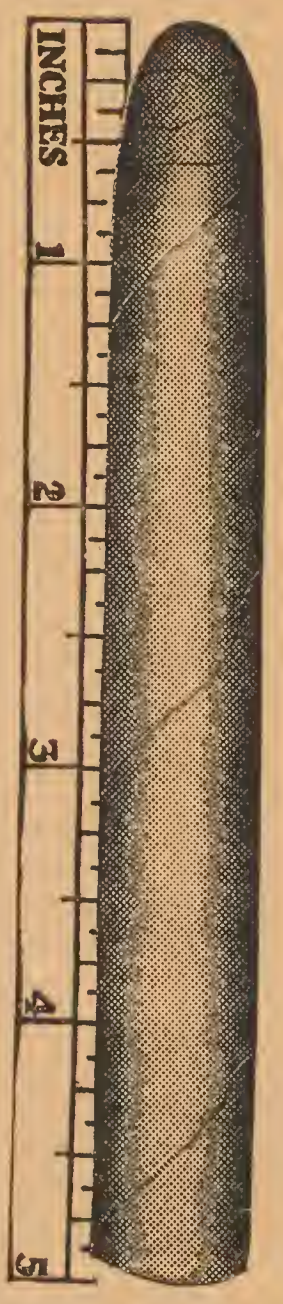
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FOR ONLY **$1.95**

The regular retail price is 5 cents straight. Don't judge the quality by the price. Test them with an open mind—at our expense.

Why This Amazing Offer

We are the sole American distributors for certain brands of one of the largest Manila cigar factories. We have contracted to sell several millions a year. To do this we realize we must first interest individual smokers before we can expect dealer co-operation. Therefore, for the present, we will sell to smokers direct.



100 Pacificos for

$1.95 per 100 PLUS postage

is a true bargain. It's less than jobbers have to pay for like quality. Smoke 10 with a desire to be pleased. If you are not perfectly satisfied return the others and we will cheerfully refund your money.

MORE FACTS ABOUT PACIFICOS

Mighty few Americans realize that the Philippines are producing grades of cigar tobacco second to none, in mildness, fine texture, pleasing favor and appearance.

Many of our customers claim that they prefer PACIFICOS to the 5 to 10 cent Domestic cigars. If Pacificos were made of only 50% Cuban tobacco—which is no better—the duty alone would about equal the price we charge.

Acquire the taste for Pacificos and you will be among our thousands of customers saving 60% on their smoking expense.

Order Now

Fill in attached coupon and mail at once.

NATIONAL CIGAR CO., 104B
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Send me 100 Pacifico Cigars. I will pay postman $1.95, plus postage. It is agreed that if the first 10 cigars are not satisfactory, I can return the others and get back my money.

NOTE—If you will send check or M. O. it will save delays and 12c C. O. D. charges. If you are east of Pittsburgh send $2.20 ($1.95, plus 25c postage). If west of Pittsburgh, send $2.35.

Name

Address

News from Among the Farmers

Agricultural Appropriations Cut in Jersey--Northern New York Notes

ALL sections of the state have been hit by the cut in appropriations for the Department of Agriculture by the Budget Commission. A cut of $40,000 in the funds for carrying out the Japanese beetle quarantine has hit the lower part of the state, while the $20,000 cut in the Gypsy Moth control funds for north Jersey may prevent the wiping out of this pest in the near future.

Fear is being openly expressed that if the beetle quarantine funds are reduced to such an extent that the department cannot certify shipments of farm produce, other states may set up an embargo against New Jersey. During the past season, through the inspection service of the Department of Agriculture, 2,000 carloads of fruits and vegetables were sold in distant markets. This meant a cash return of over $4,000,000 to the New Jersey farmer. It may have meant much more, in the opinion of Harry E. Taylor, of the Farm Bureau. Had it not been for the inspection, it would have been necessary to dump this 2,000 carloads in Philadelphia and New York, with the result that these markets would have been glutted and prices would have been very low. As it was, all markets were kept in excellent shape by the wide distribution.

Isaac A. Van Bomel

Isaac A. Van Bomel, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Sheffield Farms Milk Company died at his New York home on January 26th at the age of seventy-two. He was one of the pioneers in the business of distributing fluid milk in New York City. Mr. Van Bomel was an Orange County farmer boy and came to New York when nineteen years old with Loton Horton, and the two of them started to work for the old Slawson Brothers Milk Company. Mr. Van Bomel began as a milk driver and rose to the head of the business. At the time of his death, he was a Director of the National Dairy Milk Producers Company, of which Sheffield Farms is a subsidiary, and was a member of the New York Milk Conference Board which he helped to organize. One of his sons, Leroy A. Van Bomel is now president of Sheffield Farms Company, and another son, Howard S. Van Bomel is a director.

TB Funds Low

Secretary of Agriculture, William B. Duryee, tells us that there is now every indication that funds for TB reactors will be exhausted by March first. Hundreds of calls for testing have poured into the Department in recent weeks, swamping the veterinarians with work. The number of herds tested in the present fiscal year exceeds all previous records, resulting in the exhaustion of the state funds.

A plea is being made to the legislature for an additional appropriation of $50,000 to carry out the department's work for the rest of the fiscal year. Unless this is made available immediately there will be no funds to continue the work after the first of March.

Increase for State Police

A bill has made its appearance in the legislature asking for a 100 per cent increase in the force of the State Police. The heavy calls made on the force will make this necessary in the near future if the efficiency of the force is to be maintained at its past level.

The State Police have been made self-supporting by the recovery of stolen property greater in value than the cost of maintaining the force. The need of the increase has been recognized by the Gloucester County Pomona Grange by endorsing the move to have the force increased in keeping with the request of the Colonel. A bill asking for an increase in pay was left open by the grangers as they had not given full consideration to the needs for extra compensation.

Grange to Cooperate

Following out a suggestion made at a recent Farmer-State Police conference at Trenton, Earl Thompson, Master of the Gloucester County Pomona Grange, has asked each subordinate grange in the county to appoint a State Police committee to work out plans for service to that section of the state. It was the aim of Colonel Schwartzkopf to have the troopers in every section of the state acquainted with the grange members and the needs of the community in order that more efficient service may be rendered.

Cumberland County Board Meets

The Cumberland County Board of Agriculture observed its annual meeting with a banquet on January 24 in Bridgeton. E. B. Dorsett, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange was the speaker of the evening.

Farmers Exchange Has Good Year

The South Jersey Farmers Exchange has had a good year, according to the statement of Asa Moore, Mullica Hill, its president. It declared its twelfth consecutive dividend of six per cent last week. The year's gross sales amounted to about one million dollars and a nice sum was placed in the surplus account after spending $12,000 for improvements. The Exchange, with about $62,000 of actual paid-in capital stock, now has assets of $488,000. An original share of stock is now worth about $27 and the Exchange has paid back over $8.40 in cash dividends. The same directors were relected for the coming year.—AMOS KIRBY.

Northern New York News

WITH the advent of the seed catalogues in all their glory of picture and description one is apparently supposed to believe that spring is really on the way despite the severe blizzardy weather and the 6 below temperature that we have just experienced, and evidences in the sky that we may have a continuance of the snowfall tomorrow. A little more snow on the ground will not come amiss for there is scarcely enough to cover the ground for any protection for the seeding.

The Cheese Factory is Going

Announcement of the merger of the Merrill-Soule Co. of Syracuse with the Borden Co. is creating considerable comment among dairymen of the North. Coincident with this comes the statement that C. A. Brown, president of the Hygienic Dairy Co. of Water-

(Continued on Page 26)

Chrysler PRICES

Effective Jan. 10, 1928

New Chrysler "52"

Two-door Sedan	$670
Coupe	670
Roadster (with rumble seat)	670
Touring	695
Four-door Sedan	720
DeLuxe Coupe (with rumble seat)	720
DeLuxe Sedan	790

Great New Chrysler "62"

Business Coupe	$1065
Roadster	1075
Touring	1095
Two-door Sedan	1095
Coupe (with rumble seat)	1145
Four-door Sedan	1175
Landau Sedan	1235

Illustrious New Chrysler "72"

Two-Pass. Coupe (with rumble seat)	$1545
Royal Sedan	1595
Sport Roadster (with rumble seat)	1595
Four-Pass. Coupe	1595
Town Sedan	1695
Convertible Coupe (with rumble seat)	1745
Crown Sedan	1795

New 112 h.p. Imperial "80"

Roadster (with rumble seat)	$2795
Five-Pass. Sedan	2945
Town Sedan	2995
Seven-Pass. Sedan	3075
Sedan Limousine	3495

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time payments.

CHRYSLER

at Sensational

New LOWER PRICES!

Quality Unchanged

$670

(and upwards)

40 Body Styles

Chrysler's sensational rise from 27th to 3rd place in sales in 42 months is the result of a phenomenal public preference that has continuously demanded a record-breaking volume of quality motor cars.

Chrysler's tremendous production and rapid growth are the direct results of public recognition of values and savings which only Chrysler Standardized Quality can provide.

You will then instantly recognize why Chrysler cars—by the most astounding price savings which result from a huge and rapidly growing public demand—are today more than ever the most marvelous motor car values in their respective price groups.

ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION

Only Cents in Cost, but—

DOLLARS in PROFIT

And here's the proof of Nopco Cod Liver Oil profits!

CHART	
Cost per hen per year of feeding Nopco—	*Average profits per hen per year from feeding Nopco—*
½ lb. oil at 20c	Increase in egg production and quality . 60c Decrease in mortality 12c Hatchability increase 29c Chick livability . . 25c $1.26



JUST multiply that by the number of hens in your flock! Then you'll have an almost perfect picture of what Nopco will do for you. Almost perfect, because the above table does not show the cash value of a better conditioned, strong, healthy flock.

And it's the rich Vitamin A and Vitamin D content of Nopco Cod Liver Oil that does it all. These are the vitamins that do the work of green food and sunshine when they can't be had, and make them do their work better when they are available.

Nopco is triple tested, once chemically, once on chicks and once on white rats, for its Vitamin content. These tests take many weeks to complete, but it's the only way to really know that the oil will give utmost results.

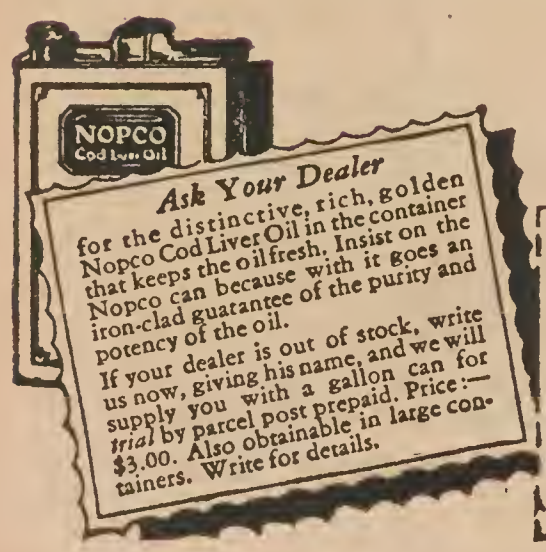
That's why we are able to guarantee the uniformity, purity and potency of Nopco Cod Liver Oil. It's a real guarantee, and assures easy, quick profits for you. Just feed Nopco all year round and you'll *know*. Feed it to animals too, and you'll just be amazed at the extra profits.

NOPCO
Cod Liver Oil

For Poultry and Animal Feeding

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
Refiners of Cod Liver Oil for 25 Years
HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

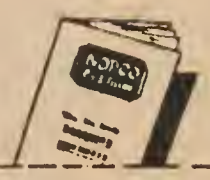
TO DEALERS! We can serve you promptly through your jobber, on our assured profits plan. Build with Nopco. Write us today for particulars.



Ask Your Dealer

for the distinctive, rich, golden Nopco Cod Liver Oil in the container that keeps the oil fresh. Insist on the Nopco can because with it goes an iron-clad guarantee of the purity and potency of the oil.

If your dealer is out of stock, write us now, giving his name, and we will supply you with a gallon can for *trial* by parcel post prepaid. Price:—$3.00. Also obtainable in large containers. Write for details.



Fill in the coupon for our illustrated book, "Cod Liver Oil—the Easy Way to Poultry Profits." In addition to the latest information regarding this advanced practice, it contains full instructions on simple methods of feeding. Valuable as a work of reference—and free.

National Oil Products Co., Inc.
Harrison, N. J.

Kindly send me your free book. No obligation.

Name.....

R. F. D......

County.....*State*.....

I buy my poultry supplies from.....

Farm Organizations Rally At Albany

(Continued from Page 5)

belief on the part of many farm organizations and farmers themselves that this project of the State Agricultural Society to preserve, before they are entirely gone, the implements and customs of our farmer forefathers is right and should have the support of the State government. Governor Smith has this year included this item in his budget and there were were very emphatic beliefs expressed at the Albany meetings that the Legislature should approve this appropriation for a Farm Museum.

Third: The Trespass Situation

Several of the organizations passed strong resolutions calling for the appointment of committees to study the trespass and conservation situation in this State to the end that farmers may be given better protection from irresponsible trespassers, from thieving of fruit and other farm products ,and from the other loss and annoyance caused by irresponsible sportsmen. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has pledged itself to stand with farmers and their organizations to help correct this trespass situation.

Fourth: Farm and Home Bureaus Commended

Strong resolutions were passed by several of the organizations commending and approving the work of the Farm and Home Bureaus in the State and the splendid work also that is being done by the boys and girls in the 4-H Clubs.

Fifth: Gasoline Tax Proposals

The proposed gasoline tax legislation came in for a lot of discussion. It is not known whether the Legislature will pass a gasoline tax bill in any form this year. There are only two states left, of which New York is one, which do not have a gasoline tax.

The farm organizations, led by the Farm Bureau Federation, are strongly in favor of a gasoline tax, with the definite condition, however, that at least 50 per cent of the money obtained from such tax must go back to the localities for road purposes on the basis of the road mileage which the localities have. If a gasoline tax bill is passed in this form it will be a real help in keeping down local road taxes.

Sixth: TB Indemnities

Resolutions were passed by many of the organizations commending Senator Kirkland's bill in the Senate and Assemblyman Witter's bill in the Assembly, which, if passed, raise the amount of indemnities paid by the State for cattle condemned for tuberculosis 25 per cent over the present schedules. Farmers should watch this legislation very carefully and see to it that their representatives in the Legislature know that it has farmer approval.

One of the troubles in the past has been that agriculture has not been active enough and forceful enough in bringing its problems to the attention of the State and national government. City organizations and individuals get what they want more than do farmers because they are more aggressive in asserting their rights in an organized way. Therefore, the gathering of so many farmers' organizations at Albany during the legislative session is especially commendable and cannot help but bring to those who are responsible for the State government more sympathy with and a better understanding of the problems with which farmers have to contend.



Blatchford's
ESTABLISHED IN 1800

Chick Mash

Safely raises largest percent of the hatch. Highest in quality – best in results —most economical. If your dealer cannot supply you, send $4.25 for 100-lb. trial bag f. o. b. factory,—or, if you prefer, send $1.00 for 10-lb. bag, postage paid by us anywhere within 1000 miles.

Special Trial Bag Offer!
100-lb. Bag
$4.25
f.o.b. factory
(offer good only if your dealer cannot supply you)

Blatchford's Other Steps to Poultry Success:
Step 2. Growing Mash Lowest feed cost during period of non-production.
Step 3. "Fill the Basket" Egg Mash No equal as egg producer. Top layer. Low cost.
Send for **free envelope sample** (specify which mash) and valuable poultry information—**free.**
(Dealer Distribution Wanted)
Blatchford Calf Meal Co., Dept. 5512 Waukegan, Ill.

More Chicken and Egg Money!
$3 per hen a year easily made with the help of our most practical and interesting journal.
The POULTRY ITEM Box 100, Sellersville, Pa. **4** *Months Trial for only* **10c**

Cockerels from Pedigreed Layers
We have fifty Leghorn cockerels for sale that come from stock trapnested and culled for the past twenty years. If you intend to introduce new vigorous blood into your stock for increase in egg yield or for production show purposes, write for full information.
Fishkill Farms
Poultry Dept.
Henry Morgenthau, Jr., *Owner*
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
Member of New York State Certification Association Member of New York State record of Performance.

Baby Chicks

Keystone Chicks *Leaders since 1910*
30,000 Chicks weekly. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas ,etc. at lowest prices. 100% live guaranteed. Prepaid.
Mr. Adams says, "I raised 975 from the 1000 chicks purchased last year."
Mr. Hubler ordered Keystone chicks yearly for last 14 years.
Mrs. Rickford says: "I have the best laying hens around here from chicks I bought from you for last three years."
Mrs. Simpers says: "Pullet laid 104 eggs from Oct. to Feb. 22."
Get our prices before you place your order. Our 18th year in business. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richford, Pa.
The Old Reliable Plant

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9	42.50	80

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Bourbon Red & Mammoth Bronze **Turkeys** Boston winners. ELSIE HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Ct.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS, From State Supervised Flocks.
NORMAN C. JONES, INC., Box 152, Georgetown, Del.

BABY CHICKS

January and February Chicks *Pay Biggest Profits*

Profits are assured and satisfaction guaranteed if you buy your chicks from the largest Rhode Island Red Breeding Farm in the world. 8,000 breeding birds on our farm under own management means that you get the highest quality disease free chick that can be hatched. State Accredited. Free from White Diarrhoea for eight conseeutive years with a reputation for

Livability—Vigor—Fast Growth—Egg Production

Our catalog will help you.
Reduced prices for January delivery.

HUBBARD FARMS
125 Main St. Walpole, N. H.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you see ehieks. From pure-bred, high egg reeord, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed all Varieties	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 114, Bellefonte, Pa.

Glaser's Pure Breeds



America's Finest Strains

Chicks from healthy, pure-bred, heavy laying, pedigreed stock of America's finest strains—Tancred, Wyekoff, Sheppard, Tormohlen, Thompson, Holterman, and Pape—at moderate prices. Thcse flocks have the blood, breeding, hatehing and eare to insure VIM, VITALITY and HEAVY LAYING. Write for FREE ILLUSTRATED FOUR COLOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG.
GLASER HATCHERIES, Box 155-N McComb, O.

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery. Postage Prepaid.

	50	100	500
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	6.00	11.00	52.50
Anconas	6.00	11.00	52.50
Barred Rocks	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and Buff Rocks	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC and RC Reds	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC Bl. Minorcas	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and SL Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	67.50
Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.50

All absolutely first class purebred stock from eulled flocks. Prompt shipments.
James F. Krejci, 9507 Meech Av. Cleveland, O

CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots ½c less, 1000 lots 1c less.
Free range. 100% Delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

Jones' Barred Rock CHICKS

ARE STATE SUPERVISED.
We hatch the year round
* * *
WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST
A. C. JONES Poultry FARM
GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE

FINE PURE-BRED CHICKS

Write for our eatalog. It tells about our ehicks from pure-bred selected stock. We have been in the ehick business for years and know how to produce the kind of ehicks you want at priees which will make money for you. Write today.
SENECA POULTRY FARM, Box A, Tiffin, Ohio

Two Free Books

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free book stelling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. **Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts.** Established 27 years.

Accredited Chicks C.O.D.

See your chieks before you pay for them. Especially selected, accredited stock.
BEAUTIFUL CATALOG FREE
Send for details, prices and catalog. Write today. Our chicks are highest quality.
South Kenton Poultry Farm, Box 20, Kenton, O.

Chicks Pure bred, Blood tested, free range breeders, Leghorns, Anconas 12c, Rocks, Reds 14c, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas 15c, Black Giants 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual free.
Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Barred Plymouth Rocks. The kind that develops fast for Broilers and Layers. White Leghorns, the large white egg breed. Send for prices.
Scarborough Poultry Farm, DELEWARE MILFORD,

DUCKLINGS $33; Eggs $14-100 "Duck News" Free
ROY PARDEE
Islip, L. I., N. Y.



With the A. A. ***Poultry Farmer***

Educational Features Prominent at Madison Sq. Poultry Show

THE 39th annual Madison Square Garden poultry show opened January 18th and continued until the 22nd. This show has gained recognition as being the premier annual fanciers show of the year as far as territory is concerned. Birds were entered not only from 33 states this year but from several provinces of Canada and some foreign countries as well.

The number and quality of birds were fully up to the average. Judging began at 9 a. m. Wednesday and continued for three days. The work required the time of 27 experts on poultry and bantams, 21 on pigeons and 5 on pet stock.

A Fine Program of Lectures

A good sized room capable of holding 800 people was set aside for the educational lectures, the program being in charge of Mr. Harry M. Lamon, President of the National Poultry Institute, Inc., of Washington, D. C. and former head Poultry Husbandman of the United States Government farm at Beltsville, Md. Lectures on all phases of the poultry, rabbit and duck industries were given by such nationally known leaders as Roy E. Pardee, Islip, Long Island; Dr. Richard Price Buckmaster, New York City; R. W. Quackenbush, general agricultural agent, New York Central lines; J. W. Kinghorn, Washington, D. C.; Professor H. C. Knandel, Penn State College; Dr. B. F. Kaupp, State College of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.; Professor James E. Rice, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Professor Carl H. Schroeder, Detroit, Michigan; Professor Willard C. Thompson, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.; Professor William F. Kirkpatrick, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Ct.; Professor Frederick N. Stoneburn, Orlando, Fla.; D. E. Hale, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Raising Chicks in Coops

The trade exhibit is always of special interest to the writer. One new development of particular interest was a battery of coops designed to raise baby chicks up to two weeks of age or under certain conditions up to four weeks of age without allowing them on the ground. The device consists of a series of coops placed one above the other to conserve space. Chicks are put in from the incubator on a wire mesh floor with a tray beneath to catch the droppings. Hoppers are placed on all four sides of the coops so that the chicks can stick their heads through the coops and eat. It is claimed that this method of raising chicks is thoroughly sanitary, that there is no danger of their becoming chilled or infected with diseases or parasites and in fact, that they have nothing to do but eat and grow.

Wild Ducks in New York City

A human interest touch was given ducks. These ducks were found on by a coop containing two wild Mallard the road to the Hotel Belvedere, in New York City. One of them had a gunshot wound which made it impossible for it to fly and its mate refused to leave it. The hotel management fed the birds and when the wounded one had recovered they released them only to find that they continued to make the hotel roof their headquarters. As a result the hotel management plans

(Continued on Page 18)



Pullets ready to lay at a cost of 87½¢ each

on G.L.F.

STARTING AND GROWING MASH

THE average cost of raising a pullet, including the cost of the chick, is $1.10, according to a survey of 121 New York farms, made by the State College of Agriculture.

Last year, feeding G.L.F. STARTING and GROWING MASH, Laurence B. Brigden of Marathon, N. Y., raised 900 pullets at a cost of 87½c apiece, *22½c below the average cost.*

Mr. Brigden followed exactly the G.L.F. feeding directions for young chicks as recommended by the college poultry specialists. (These directions will be furnished free on request).

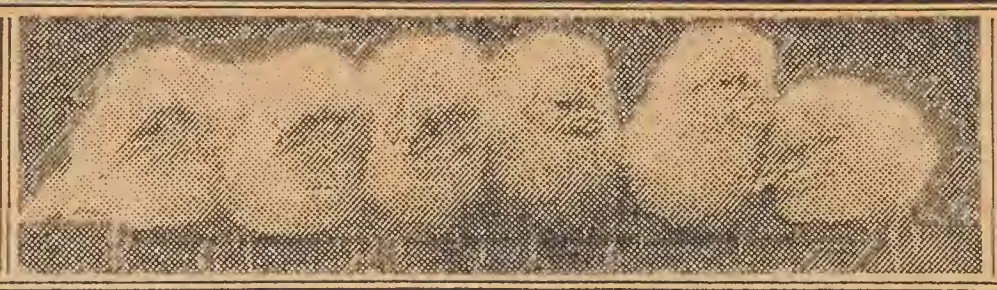
When the pullets were put in laying quarters on November 1, they were fed G.L.F. Super Laying Mash with Buttermilk, and came rapidly into production. By December they were producing at a rate of 55 percent, returning their owner $277.00 over feed cost for the month. This production rate is still maintained; the birds are in excellent condition and gaining slightly in body weight.

See your G.L.F. Agent

***The* G.L.F.**

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK

BABY CHICKS



Buy Baby Chicks *with a great laying inheritance*



Kerr's famous baby chicks are produced by ancestors with generations of official laying records

YEAR after year the Kerr Chickeries enter pullets of their own breeding in the leading eastern egg-laying contests. Their large breeding flocks have been built up from birds that have made exceptional records in these competitions. Records up to 294 eggs for White Leghorn and 277 and 251 for Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds respectively.

Hens in order to qualify for a place on the Kerr breeding farm not only must have a heavy official egg yield, but must also pass a rigorous inspection for standard breed type, size, vigor, feather coloring and be free from all disqualifications.

Kerr Baby Chicks carry a large amount of high-producing blood of the Kerr breeding farm flocks and conform closely to the standard of perfection. Write for profusely illustrated chick book, telling the whole story.

KERR'S GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS THE KERR CHICKERIES INC.

KERR CHICKERIES, INC.
Department 10
Offices and Hatcheries at
Frenchtown, N. J. Trenton, N. J.
Springfield, Mass. Syracuse, N.Y. Lancaster, Pa.

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks
2,000,000 AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

OFFICIAL TRAPNEST Pedigree Record of Performance Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Matings, Great Winter layers from 300-egg blood lines. Chicks in 40 Popular and Rare Breeds, Jersey Black Giants, Hamburg, Polish, Lakenvelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish, Jersey White Giants, Silver Gray Dorkings, Ducklings, Baby Turkeys, Goslings. Member International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED. Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minoruas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, $10.00 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13.00 per 100. All other breeds priced reasonably. Big Fine, Colorplate Poultry Book, Free, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this great book and invest your money this season in Famous Nabob 18K Strains. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.
References: Bradstreet's Commercial Agency and Peoples Bank, Gambier, Ohio. GET OUR C. O. D. OFFER.
NABOB HATCHERIES Box F-28 GAMBIER, OHIO



YOU NEED THIS CATALOG !

TEN CHICKS FREE

On orders placed early we will allow 10 chicks free with every 100 ordered. Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautifully illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. Guaranteed Chicks. Find out about our guarantee plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.
Hoytville Accredited Hatcheries, 106 Main St., Hoytville, Ohio

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



Chicks C. O. D. Send Only $1.00

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert poultrymen. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stoves when bought with chicks. SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG. It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Valuable book free with each order. Prices reasonable. Write today.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1 Gibsonburg, Ohio

AMERICAN CHICKERIES Quality Utility

FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS ARE BEST

because customers have already found what "AMERICAN" quality means in quick maturing broilers and heavier egg production in Winter when eggs are highest.

American or Eng S. C. White Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Hollywood White—Brown—Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh Leghorns—Barred Rocks—Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks Rocks—RI Reds—White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes—Buff Orpingtons, Blk. Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00

Light mixed 9c each—Mixed 10c each—Heavy Mixed 12c each. Also Andelusians—Brahmas—Columbia Rocks—Write for catalog. Order early. Bank reference. 100% live arrival. Excellent service.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Box 214, GRAMPIAN, PA.

(Continued from Page 17)

to take care of them for the rest of their natural life.

Other trade exhibits included incubators, brooders, commercial poultry feeds, cod liver oil and litter as well as the smaller equipment such as nesting, hoppers, disinfectants, etc.

Attendance at the Show throughout the week is as valuable as a week's course in poultry raising. It is possible not only to see what real quality in poultry means, but through attendance at lectures, careful study of the trade exhibits and the trading of experience with other poultry growers, much valuable information can be secured. In addition to this it takes poultrymen away from the routine work of the farm and sends them back with new interest and enthusiasm.

What is Ahead for Poultry Men?

(Continued from Page 3)

ably was due, not to the increase in flocks but to the heavy winter lay and the early arrival of the main laying season, caused by mild weather. Having started to lay early, the hens stopped laying and started to molt early. The rise in feed prices and decline in eggs during the spring stimulated early and close culling and caused some neglect of flocks. Heavy rains and floods in many parts of the country in the late spring interfered with the hatch and baby chick mortalities were above the average. Egg supplies were reduced slightly also by the fact that the Chinese war resulted in smaller imports of dried and frozen eggs and egg products during the spring and summer than in 1926.

Low Prices Stimulated Demand

Consumptive demands had been stimulated by the lower prices, so that not only were current receipts readily absorbed, but the large stocks of both eggs and poultry meat steadily decreased. On January 1, 1928, holdings of eggs in cold storage, which on August 1 had totalled 10,746,000 cases, the highest on record on that date, had been reduced to 879,000 cases, compared with 1,096,000 cases a year previous and a five-year average on January 1 of 1,413,000 cases. Stocks of frozen poultry on January 1 totalling 117,678,000 pounds were nearly 27 million pounds smaller than a year previous and compared with an average of 116,700,000 pounds on the corresponding date in the last five years.

No official estimate of the value of poultry products in 1927 has been made as yet, but it probably was 5 to 8 per cent less than in 1926. Since returns to farmers from their flocks in that year were estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture to be $1,181,000,000, the largest on record, there is little reason for serious complaint over the 1927 figures. The average price paid to farmers for eggs

(Continued on Page 19)

Reliable Baby Chicks

Produced under supervision of men trained by Poultry Department Ohio State University



Mr. R. E. Fader

When the Poultry Department of Ohio State University agreed to train and authorize men as inspectors for the Accrediting of Hatcheries which come up to their standard, Mr. R. E. Fader of Norwalk Chick Hatchery immediately put his flock under such supervision. Mr. Fader has been in the poultry business for over 23 years and this is his fourth year producing accredited chicks. His customers of last last year report very fine results with these chicks and are going back for more. His flocks are carefully bred and the chicks he produces are healthy and strong.

He is offering chicks at a fair price. The public can buy chicks from the Norwalk Chick Hatchery and feel sure they will get honest and square treatment. Mr. Fader will send a fine illustrated catalog on request if he is addressed at the

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Profitable Chicks and Dux Will Always Satisfy You

Hardy, Northern Grown, Vigorous, Healthy, Heavy Laying, Free Range Breeding Flocks Insures you Livable Profitable Chicks. Our prices will save you money.

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Leghorn Chicks
Giant, Heavyweight Large Type

Hatched from two and three year old hens. Egg records up to 301. Since 1915 our commercial egg farm customers report extra heavy production pure white eggs up to 24 ounce per dozen. Either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron separate strains, hatch weekly. Forty-one years experience with chickens. Send for full information and *Special Discount Offer FREE.*

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THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS ON FREE RANGE.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
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Assorted Broilers	11.00	52.50	100.00

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100,000 Pennsylvania Supervised CHICKS *Send no Money. Chicks shipped C. O. D.*

Tancred-Hollywood-English or American Strains, SC White Leghorn Chicks produced from State Banded Breeders that are under the direct Supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. SC Brown or Buff Leghorns breeders not banded. All chicks $14.00 per hundred; $41.00 per 300; $67.00 per 500; $125.00 per 1,000; $240.00 per 2,000. Dependable chicks for commercial poultrymen. 100% live arrival. Dependable Service. Send no money. Order at once. Bank reference. Write for catalog.
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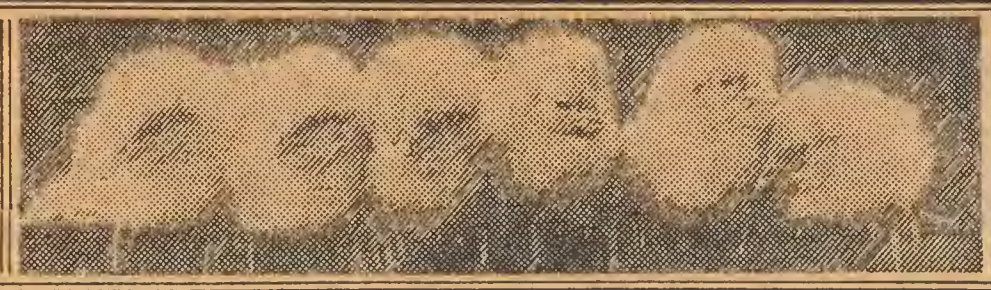
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Thousands of pleased customers again testify this year to the Quality of our Inspected "GOOD LUCK" Chicks. Don't fail to get our ART BOOK, showing our birds in their natural colors. All leading varieties.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Buff and S. C. and R. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$60.	$118.
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.	138.
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff and Wh. Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.	144.
Silver Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas, White Minorcas	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.	

Assorted Light, $9.50 per 100 straight. Assorted Heavy, $11.50 per 100 straight. Also QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. Bank Reference. Member I. B. C. A. Order your ART BOOK today. It will be a treat for you.
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BABY CHICKS



10 FACTS Worth Looking Into When Buying White Leghorn Chicks

1 Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
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7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection.

Eigenrauch Farms
RED BANK NEW JERSEY

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks *Win Gold Medal* for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania State Contest for Best Project $926.40 clear in 6 mos.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS
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You can do as well, catalogue of these Sturdy Well Bred Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds, Good Discount for Early Orders—*Write now*

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS; hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $13.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minoreas $15.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $16.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30.00 per 100. Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
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DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS
White Leghorn breeders State Banded. Catalog gives complete prices—Send no money—Chicks shipped C. O. D. —100% live arrival.
KEISER'S WHITE ACRES GRAMPIAN, PA.

(Continued from Page 18)

in 1927 was 28.2 cents per dozen compared with 31.5 cents in 1926. Prices paid for chickens averaged 20.3 cents per pound in 1927 compared with 21.9 cents the year previous.

Egg production in 1928 probably will closely approximate the 1927 output. The unusually favorable weather which was a prominent factor in the heavy egg production in the first few months of 1927 probably will not be duplicated. The period of low prices last spring undoubtedly discouraged some producers who either have gotten out of the business entirely or curtailed operations drastically.

While the decline in business activity late in 1927 may have impaired the buying power of consumers to some extent, the recession promises to be mild and urban incomes are expected to be about the same in 1928 as in 1927. The regular annual increase in population will create some additional outlet. Dealers, on the whole, made a satisfactory profit on the eggs stored last spring, so that they are likely to be willing to get in the market this year at a price somewhat higher than in 1927. Demand for poultry, also, is large, as evidenced by the distribution of the large supplies of both fresh and frozen poultry in 1927.

The Long-Time View

Feed costs are much the same as they were a year ago. Corn and oats and some by-product feeds are higher, but wheat is lower. No reason is evident for any big change in these comparisons until the new growing season starts. Conditions then are most likely to favor a lower range, especially in corn, than prevailed in the late spring and summer of 1927.

Taking a longer view, the poultry industry is likely to become increasingly prominent in the general scheme of agriculture in the course of time. The percent of profit is not likely to be greater than it has been in the last five years, however, as that margin has been sufficient to call forth an increase in production as rapid as the growth of demand. But there is an opportunity for individual producers to increase their returns through furnishing products of consistently high standard for those consumers willing to pay a premium when assured of unvarying fine quality.

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

$5.00 PROFIT PER HEN

"I consider these chickens a part of my life and cannot do without them. It is only about 100 I count on but they bring me about $450-$500 profit a year pin-money. I always recommend your name to anyone who wants chickens and I know if they buy from you it spells success."
Ingeborg M. Petersen,
———, L. I.

Chicks that Grow into Dollars

You don't have to worry about the strain, the tests, the methods. Leave that to me. What you want are chicks that will grow into dollars. Read in my big, new 1928 Chick Book *(Free)* what they have done for others.

Leghorns—Reds—Rocks—Wyandottes
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Please send me free your 1928 Chick Book.
Name
Street or Box No.
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"Modern" Chicks from Accredited Flocks

MODERN CHICKS are *essentially* different from ordinary chicks. MODERN CHICKS begin laying in the Fall and lay WINTER EGGS when prices are high. All our ten years of selecting the BEST Parent stock, CULLING out the outfit, BREEDING, FEEDING, HATCHING and ACCREDITING has been in order to produce the MODERN CHICK which will lay the most eggs when eggs are HIGHEST IN PRICE. Member International Baby Chick and Ohio Chick Hatcheries Associations. ACCREDITED for three years. 30% of our Chicks are sold at Our Own Door to SATISFIED CUSTOMERS. As Good Chicks for the Money as you can buy anywhere. You cannot expect ordinary chicks to produce eggs in January. MODERN CHICKS lay because they are "built that way." *OUR CATALOG IS FREE.* It explains the Rigid Ohio Accreditation plan, our guarantee and terms, Care and Feeding of Baby Chicks and contains descriptions of breeds and actual Photographs of our Flocks. Get our FREE CATALOG. Order MODERN CHICKS and make money. Reference: Citizens Bank of Mount Blanchard.
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C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years in Barron Leghorns. Imported direct from England. Pedigrees 235 to 314. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prices Prepaid.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.75	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00

These chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Breeding few varieties enables us to offer unusual value. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get free catalog.
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America's leading breeds and strains. Insure profits with National Chicks. Guaranteed to be as represented.

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S. C. Wh., Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred & White Rocks, Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Blue Andelusians, Wh. Minorcas	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250.00
Mixed or odds and ends	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	95.00

We have special mated pens in all these breeds. Send for our new illustrated catalog. All chicks sent postpaid. We guarantee 100% live delivery. References. Order at once. Delay is fatal.



NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 408 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.



The Question Box

Radio B-Batteries Fail For Engine Ignition

Can radio B-batteries that test 20 volts be used for gas engine ignition? Have tried them wired up four in a line like ordinary dry cells, but the spark was too weak. Is there any other way of wiring them up so they will work?—*J. O.*

NO. It is not practicable to use these partially dead dry cells for gas engine ignition. They are made of a good many cells of comparatively small size and are intended to give a very small current, whereas some gas engine coils require as much as 4 or 5 amperes of current for a fraction of a second while the coil core is being magnetized. When the voltage has fallen to 20 volts, even dozens of them connected in parallel (with all the negative terminals connected to one wire and the positive terminals all to another wire) would not give enough current to operate a spark coil.—*I. W. D.*

Connecting Rod Troubles

A year ago I had a spray rig connecting rod broken and I had to buy these new parts: Cylinder head gasket, igniter and gasket, needle valve, piston, connecting rod and cup rings. It happened again this year and I bought the same new parts. I do not run the rig myself but furnish it for use of tenant who uses it to spray about ten acres orchard. What could cause such a break. The machinist who repaired it says he can see no reason.—*M. C.*

IT appears to me there is just one cause of your trouble. While the sprayer was being operated the connecting rod on the engine was allowed to become so loose that the connecting rod cap broke with the other resulting breakage that you mention.

If this bearing becomes loose and is not immediately taken care of, it doesn't take very long before things will be pounded to pieces.

I would suggest that this year you have the new bearing inspected soon after you start your spraying for the chances are that it will wear in quickly and soon need to be readjusted. —*F. G. B.*

Will Light Plant Explode?

Does an electric light plant or the batteries blow up or explode? Should such a plant be put outside the home because of the danger of explosion? What is the running expenses per year of a small electric plant? How much labor does it require per year? Any suggestions will be appreciated.

NO, an isolated electric lighting is about the safest type of farm lighting system that it is possible to get, and as safe as any small gasoline or kerosene engine. If the hydrogen gas given off by the batteries in the final stages of charging is mixed with just the proper amount of air and is then touched off with a spark or flame, an explosion might result; but if any ventilation at all is provided over the batteries, the danger is rather remote. It is not advisable to put the plant and batteries where the temperature falls very low because of the danger from freezing.

As regards the cost of running such a plant per year, this will vary a great deal with the skill and carefulness of the operator and with the amount of light and power used. A survey of 157 32-volt battery plants and 18 non-battery plants made in Virginia gave the average operating costs of the battery plants as $86.05 per year, and the total cost including overhead on plant and battery as $179.36; while for the non-battery plants, the operating costs were $75.01 and the total costs including overhead as $150.04.

If more information on this subject is desired, it can be secured by sending to the Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture, 1120 Garland Bldg., Chicago, Ill., for a copy of their free bulletin *"Rural Electrician in Virginia"* Vol. 2, No. 6, or to the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.—*I. W. D.*

Camel

The most popular cigarette in the United States

Quality put it there—quality keeps it there. Camel smokers are not concerned and need not be concerned with anything but the *pleasure* of smoking.



If all cigarettes were as good as Camel you wouldn't hear anything about special treatments to make cigarettes good for the throat. Nothing takes the place of choice tobaccos.

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With the Radio Man



Questions and Answers

What can be done about a radio set that shuts on and off without being touched. Sometimes it has to be jarred to make it start up again. The tubes are all lighted even when it doesn't operate.

THE trouble points to a loose connection somewhere. It may be in the aerial and if so, the loud speaker would respond with a "ring" if the detector tube is tapped with the finger. Or, possibly the ground lead is not making continuous contact. Sometimes the aerial touches against a metal gutter or leader or has a badly soldered joint. Be sure the tubes make good contact in their sockets and that the wires to the batteries are clean and tightly connected. Wiggle the loud speaker cord to be sure there is no break in that.

* * *

I live in rather high country, with very dry sandy soil. I have tried many different kinds of grounds but do not think I am getting the right results as often I can receive about as well with the ground wire taken off. Is there any better ground I can make?

YES, the counterpoise method would be the best for you to use. Obtain a piece of well insulated, rubber-covered wire about No. 12 in size, and about 100 feet in length. Starting at the window where the ground wire emerges, plow a furrow in a straight line, right underneath the antenna. Lay the wire in this furrow, first taping carefully the far end to prevent actual contact between wire and soil. Fill in and tamp or roll the furrow down again. Run the nearer end inside the window to the ground post. This should solve the difficulty.

"Only a sore throat"

Don't ever underestimate the danger of a sore throat; if neglected, it may develop into something serious—as many know to their sorrow.

The same goes for a cold; pneumonia at this time of the year is your great enemy.

At the first sign of cold or throat irritation, use Listerine full strength as a gargle. Keep it up systematically.

Being antiseptic, it immediately attacks the countless disease-producing bacteria in mouth and throat, and halts many an ailment before it becomes dangerous.

During winter weather, when you are usually subjected to poor air and sharp changes in temperature, it's a good idea to use Listerine every day as a mouth wash and gargle.

This pleasant and easy precaution may spare you a trying and painful siege of illness. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo. U. S. A.

Never neglect a sore throat



LISTERINE

-the safe antiseptic



An Account *with your soil bank*

YOU would not try to overdraw your bank account. You should be equally sure that you do not overdraw your soil fertility account. The point frequently is reached where the soil becomes so depleted that profitable crop production becomes impossible.

Farmers of foresight anticipate such conditions before they occur. They follow a carefully planned rotation involving the regular and plentiful use of commercial fertilizers for each crop grown.

Just as the New York Central Railroad must provide a reserve fund for future transportation needs, so must the thoughtful farmer make provision for a surplus of plant food in his soils to take care of future crop production.

Ordering your fertilizers early is a good business practice and protects you if the spring is early.

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The Best Cough-Syrup Is Home-Made

Here's an easy way to save $2, and yet have best cough Medicine you ever tried

You've probably heard of this famous homemade cough syrup. But have you ever used it? Thousands of families feel that they could hardly keep house without it. It's simple and cheap, but the way it takes hold of a cough will soon earn it a permaneut place in your home.

Into a pint bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup to fill up the pint. Or, if desired, use clarified honey, instead of sugar syrup. It tastes good, never spoils, and gives you a full pint of better cough remedy than you could buy ready made for three times its cost.

It is really wonderful how quickly this homemade remedy conquers a cough—usually in 24 hours or less. It seems to penetrate through every air passage, loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough, lifts the phlegm, heals the membranes, and gives almost immediate relief. Splendid for throat tickle, hoarseness, bronchitis and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, which has been used for generations for throat and chest ailments.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

PINEX for Coughs

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Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Where to Write for Advice or Information

READERS are encouraged to write to Aunt Janet for advice about personal problems. No names are printed but all letters should be signed.

* * *

DEAR AUNT JANET:—We have been interested for some time to get the verses on the picture entitled "Shore to Shore". This is a steel engraved picture which represents any one's life from youth to old age. This is a very old picture and no doubt some one will have picture and verses.—A. A. READER.

Couple Looking for a Place

MY husband and I have sold our farm and are looking for a job and I thought you would give us a little information about one. Now we are a middle aged couple, Protestant, honest, reliable, glad to work steadily, people who know enough to tend to our own business and do as well for others as ourselves; no bad habits, always been farm people. Can furnish reference if necessary. We would like a caretaker's job of some place where we both could be together or would work on a farm taking care of cattle or poultry (no milking), have had very good luck with poultry. My husband would like to get a good job where we could have a house and milk and whatever they furnish.—FARM COUPLE.

This letter comes from Rensselaer County—you may like to know the approximate location of the writer in case you are interested. Write to Aunt Janet for the definite address.

Aunt Janet's Contest

IN last week's issue Aunt Janet asked for your story of your most fortunate incident. This story should be written in not over 250 words and should be sent to the A. A. before February 21st. No doubt you have had at least one incident happen to you which you considered the most fortunate one that ever occurred. It probably had the greatest influence on your life either financially, spiritually or morally. We feel sure our readers would like to hear your story.

Aunt Janet is offering a prize of $3.00 for the best one, $2.00 for the next best and all other writers whose contest letters are printed will receive $1.00. Address the letters in care of Aunt Janet, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

For Wee Lads

PATTERN 3098 *is a most comfortable suit for wee lads of 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. For winter use woolen materials for the trousers with a contrasting lighter-weight woolen for the little blouse. Now is a good time to get some of the clothes ready for spring wear, so for that use kiddie cloth, chambray or percale in contrasting colors.* PRICE 13c.



TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for the fashion book and send to pattern department, American Agriculturist 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

The Cookie Jar

Sugar Cookies

Four fresh eggs most thoroughly beaten, 2 cups of sugar, one cup of butter. Cream the three ingredients until very light and smooth. Flavor to taste. Use two *heaping* teaspoons of baking powder to four cups of flour, many times sifted. More flour will be required to make the mixture easily handled. This dough will not stick to the board or your hands. Your rolling pin will be clear. Remember no wetting of any kind except the eggs and butter.—MRS. G. G., *New York.*

Where the contributor says "more flour will be required to make the mixture easily handled" she means just exactly that, as you will find when you use this recipt. Instead of two heaping teaspoons, use four level teaspoonsful of baking powder.

Cleverly Designed



PATTERN 3163 *with its cleverly broken lines designed to add apparent length is fine for full figures. Wool dresses will be worn for weeks yet and this pattern is nicely adapted to wool crepe or other lightweight woolens. Black crepe satin, dull side up, is also a good material for this pattern. It cuts in sizes* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46 *inches bust measure.* PRICE 13c.

Begin Now on Your Gifts

Gifts Which Show Thought for Individual Taste are Best

CHRISTMAS has come and gone. Did you carry out your every plan? And were they all perfectly satisfactory? Or did you have a wee regret that you could not stretch your Christmas fund to cover quite all the appeals that came to you in the name of Christmas—the Children's Hospital with which you were so much in sympathy, your missionary society's special Christmas offering, the poor lonely old souls in the county home that you would dearly love to remember individually with some cheery gift, the wistful-eyed, shabby boy who cleaned your walks? And did you resolve that next Christmas you would do differently?

Start Planning Now

A year is a long time for one's erratic sub-conscious mind to remember fleeting impulses and hand them over to the conscious self at just the strategic moment. Why not begin early in 1928 to stick in a few memory pegs to help along the little sub-conscious servant? Why not plan every month some special Christmas stunt?

Let us size up the Christmas fund. Can we make a better division of it this year? Shall we cut down on the list of expensive fancy-work things, the costly toilet articles, the boxes of silk hose and dainty scarfs, the silverware and fine linen that go to people able to buy them for themselves.

But, you say, you will be indebted to friends who make similar gifts to you! So, then, Christmas means an exchange of presents, of gifts of relatively equal values? Is that it? Or does it mean loving service rendered in the name of Him who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto me."

The Sentiment Counts

We like to remember our friends at holiday time—yes. It is a happy custom. But why should not the trifle prepared with loving thought be as acceptable as the expensive gift chosen to discharge an obligation?

The woman who values her friendships may take much pleasure in preparing through the months little love-offerings that carry a personal touch. There is an added joy in putting aside the dollars saved in this way to be used for Christmas calls of need.

If one would make careful unhurried preparation of this sort it is not too early to begin in January. And what a delight when the festive season arrives to have leisure to enjoy it in the consciousness that one is all ready!

Pictures That Cannot Be Purchased

A gift that will be treasured by the far-away friends is a kodak album carrying pictures of the dear home folks and home scenes. Take the snaps at intervals through the year. Show the place in its white winter wrappings, the lawn in tulip time, the rose hedge in June, the window-box just before Jack Frost's blighting touch, the children playing snowball. Get the members of the family in all sorts of everyday occupations and unconscious poses. Since it costs little more to take pictures for half a dozen such books than it does for one, they make really inexpensive gifts. But how they will be treasured by the recipient!

A winter bouquet gathered from the giver's own garden carries an intimate message. Long before seedtime we may begin to plan on the material for this gift. There are the strawflowers in many delicate colors, the misty baby's breath, the beautiful honesty-plant pods. These latter if grown from the seed will take two years to flower. Consult the florist's catalogues for seeds and plants for spring gardening. The strawflowers should be gathered before they are fully opened and hung up to dry, heads down. Then there are ornamental wild berries and seed pods to be gathered in autumn rambles in the woods and fields. The bright red berries of the wild-rose bush, the pretty bitter-sweet fruit, brown clusters found on the Solomon's Seal plant and countless other dried fruitage, grains and grasses combine prettily in winter bouquets.

Don't forget to sow some lavender in that garden. It will come in nicely in these love gifts. Dry it and fill little silk, organdie or chiffon bags and tiny sachets for milady's cedar chest or dresser drawers. They will be sweet reminders of the giver.



We show herewith illustration of vanity set No. 4291, but this design can be supplied in scarf 18 by 48 inches, centerpiece 36 by 36 inches, centerpiece 36 by 48 inches, centerpiece 44 by 44 inches; and centerpiece 54 by 54 inches. This is real oyster bleach linen, a cloth that will last for years, that is absolutely clear and that will improve with use. The centerpieces in this number are all round. A detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme is furnished with each piece. Prices are as follows: vanity set, 75 cents; scarf, $1.25; buffet set $1.25; centerpiece 36 by 36 in., $1.75; center 36 by 48 in., $2.00; center, 44 by 44 in., $2.50; center 54 by 54 in., $4.00.

For 25 cents additional we will send you our book, "The Art of Embroidery," consisting of ten complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches in embroidery. Send orders to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Watch the garden for the choicest blooms and tag the stalks for seed. Gather the seed when ripe, place in envelopes and fill a box with various varieties for the friend who has gardening facilities and will delight in growing your seeds and profiting by your experiences. If one is clever at drawing or coloring, a picture of the flower may be sketched on the envelope. Directions for cultivating should accompany. Little jingles such as the following printed on the envelope add a personal touch:

The seeds I am sending
Of forget-me-nots blue
I raised in my garden
Expressly for you.
They were grown and were gathered
With many a thought
Of a friend I love dearly
And admire a lot.

For the nearby friend what is more suggestive of Christmas cheer than a potted red geranium in bloom, especially when it is one of the giver's own forcing? Take off slips in late summer from the window-box plants, start them in small pots and as soon as danger of frost comes bring inside, to a sunny window where they will develop flowers by Christmas time. Other plants make nice gifts, but the idea is to give something of one's own growing. Always the plant should be attractively potted, even if it be but trimmed with bright crepe paper.

Home Goodies Very Popular

Hand lotions are easily made in bulk quantities. Select your own favorite formula. Save the fancy bottles that come to hand during the year. At your convenience make up a quantity of this necessary toilet article, fill bottles, doll them up with pretty labels, tie bits of bright silk over the corks with pretty cord and wrap in dainty packages accompanied by a personal greeting and a wish that the friend may enjoy your favorite lotion as much as you do.

Home-canned fruits and jellies, home-made mince meat, pickles, conserves, are popular in most households. Choice articles put up for special friends—it is a pleasure to do it—carry a note of thoughtfulness adding much to the real value. It really means little extra effort when one is canning to put up another container with especial care. It is out of the way long before required and needs only a little fancy wrapping and tagging when Christmas comes.

Begin now to file away favorite recipes for the friend who does her own cooking for her household. At some later leisure time copy them neatly into a receipe book. Blank books for the purpose may be purchased for a trifle, or one may, with a little ingenuity, get up something more artistic. Personal confidences, reminiscent notes, witty suggestions, interspersed among the recipes add charm to the gift.

The Message of a Friendly Letter

Remember, no gift can bear quite so personal a message as the long, friendly letter. Suppose the earlier weeks of December be devoted to writing Christmas letters and greeting-cards. Do not let them bear ear-marks of a hurried scramble to get them off—misfit greetings, stereotyped commonplace wishes, etc. Leisurely written, chatty friendship letters, greetings that express one's own sentiment—these are the Christmas tokens most prized by real friends. Make them bright with the Christmas spirit and warm with personal messages.

Try this way of anticipating Christmas through all the year and see if you do not get more joy out of it than when all effort is crowded into one spasm of frantic buying, selecting, dollar-stretching endeavor. Note also the larger balance left for the special call of need where you would "so like to help."—JOSEPHINE E. TOAL.

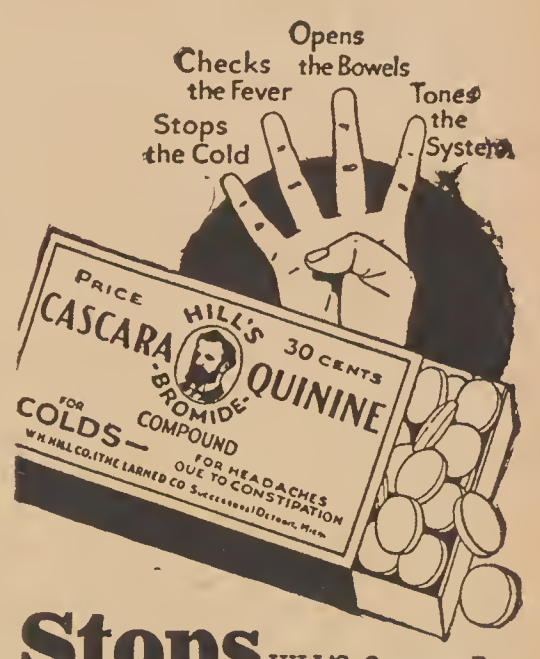


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Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

The Story Thus Far

HILARY Askew, a young forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, getting its name from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is told of the legacy by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, who advises Hilary to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. His life's ambition to own his own timberland at last realized, Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber land is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique consisting of Lamartine, a Mr. Morris, business associate of Jonas Askew, and one Brousseau, an unscrupulous power of the north woods, is scheming to get control of the Askew timber land, the quality of which Lamartine lied about. Hilary meets Morris at the mill office, and a heated argument ensues. Morris resigns in anger. An examination of the books proves to Hilary that Morris and his associates have been bleeding the Askew Company. Brosseau, through one of his henchmen, tricks Hilary into cutting wood near the Rosny Chateau. He endeavors to apologize to Rosny and his daughter, Madeleine, who rebuke Hilary severely.

CHAPTER VI
THE FIRST ENCOUNTER

He jerked the reins, and the horse, sensing its driver's anger, broke into a gallop. Soon it had carried him out of sight of the Chateau. Hilary drew rein half-way down the leafy avenue. Anxious as he was to get beyond the private limits of the place, he felt no disposition to return to the office until he had grown cooler. *

He had seen a track that ran at a right angle, out of the drive, toward the Rocky River. He resolved to take this, imagining that it would bring him back to the mill, and to investigate the nature of the growth on either side of it. According to his reckoning, this was not leased to any of Leblanc's men, who had renewed their leases on the same terms as Leblanc himself.

He noticed with approval a splendid growth of white spruce. It was a great timber country; Hilary had already come to that conclusion ,and to this: that, properly worked and managed, the St. Boniface tract had the possibilities of considerable profits, perpetual ones, if he cut wisely and carefully.

After driving at a slow pace for half an hour he emerged into a little burned-over district, from which he could see for a good distance on every side of him. He stopped the pony and looked about him, trying to get his bearings.

Far away was the Gulf, and, further than he had supposed, the black streaks and dots of the village, with the streaky line of the mill flume, running down to the wharf. Two miles across the bush were the straggling houses of the old part of St. Boniface. Immediately before him was the range of hills through which the Rocky River ran.

The road must run down to the gorge, where was the main way between the mill and the interior of the seigniory, Hilary decided.

He drove on again. The track had been disused that season, and was overgrown with creeping raspberry briers, which made progress difficult. In swampy places, which mired the horse to the fetlocks, a little jungle of ferns had grown up since the summer rains. The ground grew swampier, descending into a tangle of azalea bushes, rising to the horse's shoulders, and he pushed his way energetically through them, while Hilary wondered whether the path ended in this marsh, and was considering returning. And suddenly the undergrowth fell away, and the road ran upward again, hard and firm, toward a bridge that spanned a wide creek tributary to Rocky River.

Now Hilary knew where he was. It was the creek which he had passed that morning when he drove out with Connell to inspect the seigniory.

He was about to continue on his way along the main road to the mill, but an impulse urged him to turn the horse about and seek the road that led to Leblanc's old concession. Presently he heard the sound of axes among the trees. He came upon the clearing, to find the old camp still standing, and a great pile of newly hewn timber stacked up under the trees. The men were as hard at work as if they did not contemplate vacating on the first of October.

At Hilary's appearance two or three men looked up from the logs which they were sawing and whispered. They seemed to draw together. At that moment Hilary had a clearly defined impression of approaching trouble.

"Where's Monsieur Leblanc?" he asked the nearest man.

The man scrowled and shrugged his shoulders. He glanced toward the camp. Hilary, looking that way, saw Black Pierre emerging from one of the huts. He went toward him, and the two men met face to face.

Still without reason to believe in Pierre's hostile intention, Hilary suddenly became aware that they were ringed by a circle of men, who gradually drew in toward them.

"Morning," said Hilary, nodding. "Where is Monsieur Leblanc?"

"I don' know," answered Pierre, scrowling. "Look for him if you want him. He's your man, ain't he?"

"He is, but you are not. What are you doing on my land? And these men—are they yours?"

"What you mean, your land?" demanded Pierre. "I work here for Monsieur Brousseau, with Monsieur Brousseau, with Monsieur Brousseau's men."

Hilary saw, out of the corner of his eye, that the ring was swiftly contracting. It struck him that Pierre and he were posted face to face, like prize-fighters. He tried to keep his temper and to remember Connell's counsel. Pierre thought he was afraid. He sneered openly.

"Last time I came here," said Hilary calmly, disregarding the other's truculence, "Monsieur Leblanc was in charge of this terrtiory. Now I find you here in Leblanc's place. I have not hired you. Again I ask what you are doing here."

"I don' know what you mean," snorted Pierre, "an' I got no time to waste in damn foolishness. This here is the Ste. Marie limits. Monsieur Brousseau an' Monsieur Morris run the Ste. Marie limits. Leblanc he work for them las' year. Now I got Leblanc's place.

"The Ste. Marie limits are on the other side of the River Rocheuse," said Hilary.

"Holy Name, ain't I this side of Riviere Rocheuse? Didn' you cross him coming here?"

"That creek is not the Riviere Rocheuse, as you know very well, Pierre."

Black Pierre thrust his face forward into Hilary's. "Say, I got no time to waste wit' you," he snarled. "If you come to fight, say so."

"I'll give you five minutes to get off my land."

"You wan' to fight, eh? All right," growled the other, suddenly stripping off his short, open jacket.

Hilary had just time to fasten the top button of his coat before Pierre, with a bellow, charged him, his head down, his arms working like flails. Pierre made short, vicious stabs at him; he was muscle-bound and could not extend the elbow-joint with any force, but any of his short blows, delivered from a shoulder like a mutton joint, would have knocked a man senseless.

Hilary stepped aside as Pierre precipitated himself upon him, and gave him a short uppercut with the left. Pierre went reeling past him, tripped over a projecting trunk of a tree, and fell sprawling to the ground.

A second later he was up again, rushing at Hilary. Despite Hilary's blows, which nearly blinded him, and covered his face with blood, he managed to get home two body deliveries which knocked the wind out of the American. Hilary was forced to give ground. He had boxed at college a good deal; that was several years before, but the memory instinctively came back to him. "It's foot-work wins," his teacher had told him. He stepped from side to side, guarding himself against Pierre's furious lunges dexterously, until the opportunity for a telling cross-counter with the right sent Pierre crashing backward.

He rose, spitting the blood out of his mouth, and rushed at Hilary again. This time he managed to lock his arms about him, and holding him securely with the left, pummelled him. Hilary forgot his science and shot his right upward between the arm and the body, landing on Pierre's chin. Pierre reeled, but he did not let go his hold. He grasped Hilary like a bear, hugging him till the breath was nearly out of his body, and forcing the point of his chin in under Hilary's collar-bone.

The woodsmen, who had anticipated an easy victory for their leader, crowded, yelling, about the pair as they rolled here and there in the sawdust. There are no rules in lumber-camp fighting, and there were none now. Each man put forth his whole strength and craft to win.

Pierre was several years the older, and winded by fast living, but his muscles were as firm as a young man's. Knowing that his enemy's science was more than a match for his superior strength, he maintained the clinch, but gradually shifted his grasp upward, first pinioning Hilary's arm, then gripping his shoulder, until he had him by the throat.

Hilary, gasping under the relentless pressure, saw the faces of the lumbermen swim around him. He saw the triumph and the joy, the mockery and the hatred on each; there was no pity for the American; many an old land question, many a racial conflict had become incarnate in that fight under the pines. Hilary realised that it was a battle, not for the timber tract, but for his own life.

At that moment, oddly enough, there came before him a clear picture of Madeleine Rosny, standing in the living-room of the Chateau, tapping her riding-boot. He wanted nothing so much as to conquer her scorn of him; and he thought that it was really Brousseau whom he was fighting, Brousseau, who was to marry her, and not Black Pierre.

Pierre's face grinned into his own malignantly, plastered with dust and smeared with the sweat that drove white furrows across it. Hilary let his hands fall limply. For just a second Pierre relaxed his grasp, to shift it so that the thumb-knuckles should close on the carotids. Then Hilary put all his strength into a terrific drive with the left. The blow caught Pierre between the eyes, his arms went up, releasing Hilary, and he tottered backward. The yells of the lumbermen, which had been continuous, suddenly ceased.

Before Pierre could recover himself Hilary let him have it with the right. Pierre went to the ground. Hilary, still only half conscious, and hardly seeing the prostrate body, drew in a deep chestful of air. A black cloud, filled with dancing specks, swam before his vision. Out of it he saw the face of one of the nearest spectators. It was filled with an anticipation so pungent that instinctively Hilary leaped aside. Out of the cloud he saw Black Pierre plunge forward, a knife in his hand. The spent blow cut Hilary's sleeve. Pierre recovered himself and rushed at the American, a fearful spectacle, dripping sweat and blood. Hilary caught him with the right under the jaw, sending him flat. The knife went whirling away into the underbrush. Black Pierre lay still.

Hilary turned to the nearest of the awed lumbermen. "Bring him a cup of water," he ordered.

The man understood and ran into Pierre's hut. But Pierre was only shamming he opened his eyes, fixed them with burning hate on Hilary, and mumbled.

"Get up!" said Hilary.

Pierre rose sullenly, edging out of the reach of the expected blow. He was cowed, the fighting spirit was out of him, as it was out of his companions. They were not individually cowards, but like children; and their leader's downfall had unsettled their world. As civilised men fear the law, the lumbermen feared the unknown forces that lay behind Hilary and manifested themselves through the strength of his arm.

"I'll give you five minutes to get off the St. Boniface territory into the Ste. Marie limits, the other side of Rocky River," Hilary said. He turned to the spectators. "I'll thrash every man not employed by me who comes upon my land," he announced.

Whether they understood the meaning of the words or not, they realised the significance of the gesture. Black Pierre, among his companions at the edge of the clearing, stopped his retreat. He meant at least to save his face by threats. But Hilary had deliberately turned his back on him, and, without apparent fear of danger, was examining the shacks, and poking the moss out of the interstices between the logs with a forked stick. When he turned the last of the Ste. Marie men was disappearing out of the clearing down the road. He waited long enough for them to reach the fork before re-entering the buggy.

(Continued on Page 26)

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LEGHORN CHICKS 10c, heavies 11, Rocks, Reds, 13, Monorcas 14. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, York, Pa.

CHICKS—Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, large size, lopped combs. 306 egg strain. CLOSE EGG FARM, Tiffin, Ohio.

RHODE ISLAND REDS and Leghorn chicks. Write for 1928 circular and price list. CLIFFDALE FARM, Newport, R. I.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from hens with records of 200 to 292 eggs. Est. 12 years. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. A. HAASE & SON, Bucksville, Pa.

CHICKS—Barron White Leghorns exclusively. Big bodies, great layers, large eggs. We import direct from England. Catalog free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio.

FERRIS STRAIN LEGHORN CHICKS from carefully selected yearling breeders. $13 per hundred. R. I. Reds, selected heavy laying strain $15 prepaid. Send for circular. HILBORN'S POULTRY FARM, Canisteo, N. Y.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARMS Chicks and Dux will always satisfy you. All our breeding flocks are hardy stock, Northern New York grown and bred. Our carefully selected free range healthy stock insures you a profitable high quality liveable chick. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Pekin Dux. 100% live delivery guaranteed. For bigger poultry profits get our catalog. Our prices will save you money. Established 1887. NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, Box 120, Ramsonville, N. Y.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

TURKEYS—GEESE—DUCKS, Guineas, Day Chicks, Breeders Eggs, reasonable. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.

ROUEN DUCKS—Bred from 8 to 10 lb. stock. ELMER L. DUTTERA, Littlestown, Pa.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE—GUINEAS— Breeders. Hatching eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

PUREBRED—White Muscovy Ducks $2. Drakes 3$ each. CHARLES E. HALLOCK, Mattituck, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys. Original Gold Coin strain. Yearlings and young stock, bred from first-prize winners. Write MRS. S. OWEN, Seville, O.

TURKEYS—MAMMOTH BRONZE, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland Hens, Toms, unrelated pairs and trios. Highest quality, reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE toms and hen turkeys, best strain. MRS. CHARLES ABBEY, R 5, Lowville, N. Y.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Large birds, no diseases. Best strain. SPENCER LANE, Lowville, N. Y.

TURKEYS: Large purebred Mammoth Bronze, well marked, best strain, no diseases. CLIFTON G. LEE, Lowville, N. Y.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS $1.30 each sex. Toulouse geese $3 each sex. Two bronze turkey toms 12 lbs. $5.50, one 25 lbs. $10. H. G. OAKLEY, Strattanville, Pa.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN and Fawn-white Indian Runner Ducklings $28 per 100, Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Eggs $8.25 per 100. Highest grade purebred culled stock. 20% books order. SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM, Hanover, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

GREEN CUT BONE FOR HENS. 3c lb. Freight paid on 100 lb. Cash with order. O. B. LAFONT, Hardwick, Vt.

FOR SALE—New Buckeye mammoth incubator, electric fans, capacity twenty-six hundred, used once, cost $550. Sacrifice, $200. J. SCHEERER, R. D., No. 1, Weedsport, N. Y.

FARM EQUIPMENT

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADERS that will do the best of work. Made to attach to any cart or wagon $15.00. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Mich.

FOR SALE—Two unit DeLaval milker complete with 3 horse power engine and piping for 20 cows, in fine condition. First check for $225 takes it. Terms $240. Installed free within 150 miles. C. B. ANDREWS, R. D. 1, Bridgeport, Conn.

FARMS FOR SALE

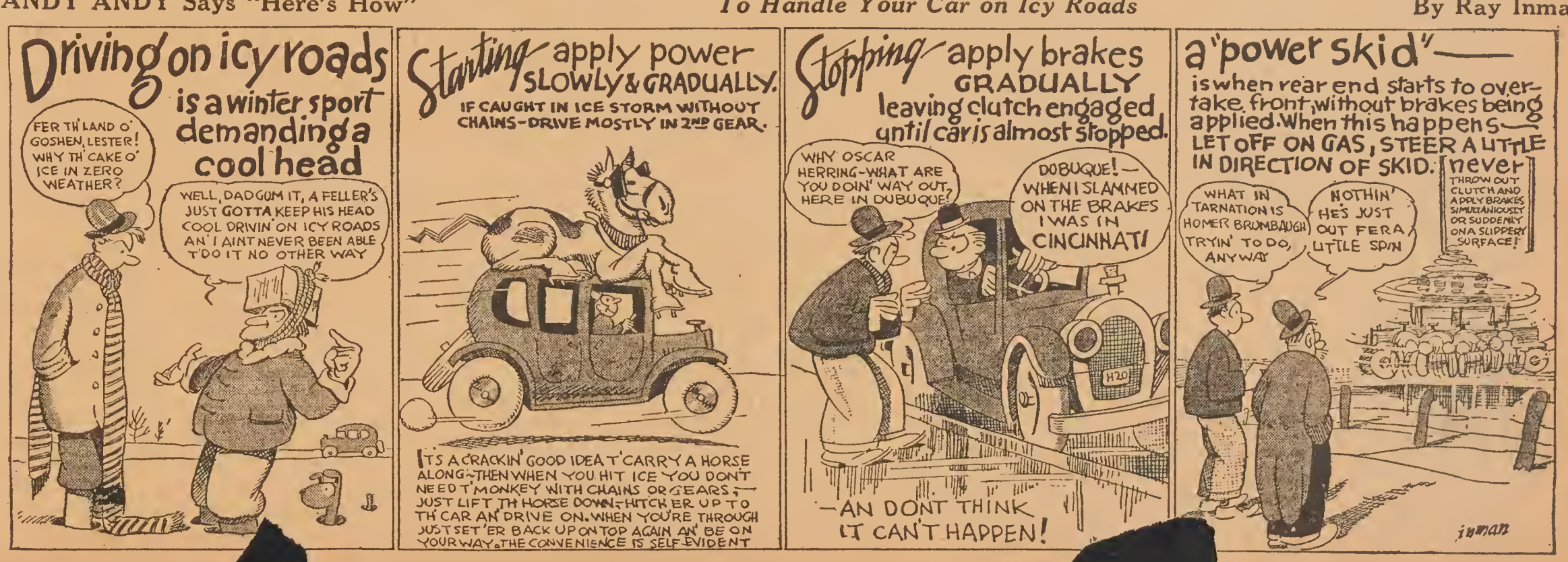
VIRGINIA home on James River; 5¼ acres, good buildings; in village 600 population; for $1,500. A. HALL, Savannah, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Excellent dairy farm, 115 acres, 70 tillable. Rich loam soil. Valley farm. Fourteen room house pleasantly built and situated. Buildings ample for farm and in good condition. One mile to railroad station DeDuyter, New York. Just off improved road. Plenty of water, good school and church advantages. Priced exceptionally low, easy terms, 5% interest, long term mortgage. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Massachusetts.

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE—One of 206 acres river flats, good 9 room house running spring water in house. Basement barn, concrete floors, water buckets for cows, 40 stanchions, 25 good cows, 1 horse, about 150 hens, new hen house 22x60 granary. Tool sheds, two silos a full line of machinery, ½ mile to school, 2½ miles to a good village, on state road. R. D. Price $10,000. $2,500 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Another one of 56 acres good 11 room house, furnace, electric lights, fine basement barn, 10 swing stanchions, concrete floors, building for 600 hens, 8 acres woods, on state road, in small village. Price $4,000. $2,000 first payment balance mortgage. SHEFF & LINGEE, South New Berlin, N. Y.

Additional Classified "Ads" on Next Page

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Handle Your Car on Icy Roads* — By Ray Inman





41 tests for every Radiotron

Every Radiotron is tested and inspected in 41 different ways before it is approved in the laboratories and factories of RCA, General Electric and Westinghouse.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
New York Chicago San Francisco

RCA Radiotron
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOLA

Additional Classified Advertising

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—a position on a farm, or truck driving for the year round or teaming. Box 450, care AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

MISCELLANEOUS

HONEY—A 5-lb. pail of delicious clover sent postpaid for $1.10. NELSON WHEELER, Victor, N. Y.

AX HANDLES—hand shaved, white hickory, 60c; red hickory, 40c; postpaid; give length, single or double bit; hammer handles, finest shellbark hickory, 15c. CHAS. RICKARD, Interlaken, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness; all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

ACETYLENE "STANDARD GAS WELL." Fixtures and lighters. Circulars free. ELMER STANDISH, Naples, N. Y.

ELIJAH COMING BEFORE CHRIST—Wonderful Bible Evidence.. Free Book. A. MEGIDDO MISSION, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY old bags. We pay 5¢ each for 100 pound bags. We pay spot cash. We pay the freight. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Set Holstein Friesian Herd Books $1 per volume. STANTON OSTERHOUT, Cobbleskill, N. Y.

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with flags and designs on. $1 to $10 paid. Other envelopes before 1871 bought. W. L. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

HAY FOR SALE—Direct from the grower to the dairyman several carloads good stock hay in large bales. twelve dollars per ton. F.O.B. cars here. JAMES O'NEILL, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

UNION Rug and Carpet LOOMS! Weave Colonial Rugs, quaint rag carpet, hand-made fabrics, etc., from new or used material. Pleasure and profit. Learn this fascinating home craft. New low prices. Easy terms. 10 days trial at our risk. Write for FREE LOOM BOOK today. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT-SENSE—Valuable book (free) for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. Established 18[illegible] LACEY & LACEY, 665 F. St., Washington, D. C.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

200 LETTERHEADS, 200 ENVELOPES, ten words printed, postpaid, $1.50. Wonderful value. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Special—250 envelopes $1.00. Write—FRANKLYNPRESS, Milford, N. H.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

SWEET CLOVER SEED—Biennial Yellow, Unhulled for winter sowing, 11c per lb., $3.25 per bu. New, clean, well graded. R. M. HANNA, Skillman, N. J.

PEACH TREES, $5.00 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express.. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

SEEDS—Selected varieties for the garden. Send for list. C. H. BREWER, Rahway, N. J.

MY PEDIGREED CERTIFIED SEED Potatoes for Spring delivery. 12 years of careful selection. Free from blight rot. GLENN CARTER, Marathon, N. Y.

DAHLIAS 25-$2.00. 75-$5.00, not labeled. 20-$2.00. 60-$5.00, labeled, all different varieties. Perennial phlox, mixed. 15-$1.00. 50-$2.00. MRS. HOWARD HOLSINGER, Denton, Md.

NEW GLADIOLUS BOOK, just out. 36 pages, 46 illustrations. Describes 165 exquisite varieties, many new. Tells how to grow. It's free! The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection of thirty bulbs, all different, $1. postpaid. HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

FRUIT TREES—Direct from nursery to planter at almost first cost of growing them. Leading varieties for planting in Pennsylvania and adjoining states. Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Quince, Grape, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Asparagus, English Walnut, Butternut, Norway Maple, American Elm, California Privet, (Thunbergs) Barberry, Catalpa Bungii (Umbrella tree). Write for free catalog. If attending the Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show, see my nursery stock exhibit on third floor of the Emerson-Brantingham Building, where fruit is exhibited. ADAMS COUNTY NURSERY & FRUIT FARMS, H. G. Baugher, Prop. Aspers, Pa.

Berry Baskets

BERRY BASKETS—CATALOG READY! Write today—not next week or next month but—NOW! Buy our Berry Baskets and Crates at WINTER DIS[illegible]TS! THE BERLIN FRUIT BOX CO., Berlin

Farm News From Northern New York

(Continued from Page 15)

town is planning to build a fluid milk plant at Cape Vincent. This latter plant will provide a fluid milk plant at Cape Vincent. This latter plant will provide a fluid market close at hand for those farmers around the village of Cape Vincent who have for many years handled their milk through local cheese factories. With the League plants at Rosiere and Chaumont, the Sheffield plants at Three Mile Bay and Limerick, and this new one at Cape Vincent, it looks as though the last strongholds of the cheese factories in Jefferson County were being sadly depleted, and that fluid milk will replace cheese in a county where only a few years ago cheese factories could be found in operation on nearly every main corner. Incidental with this change we note in reading that a factory to manufacture milk-can washers is being located in Potsdam, another indication of the trend of the times. The day of cheese supremacy has left Northern New York for western points, never to return, and while this means that our dairymen will have to have more money invested in stables and equipment, and spend more in handling their product preparing for market, it also undoubtedly means a very appreciable increase in the farm income, both because a year round market becomes available, and because many times fluid milk returns are materially more than cheese.

Cooperative Declares Dividend

The St. Lawrence County Cheese Producers Cooperative Association, according to reports, has marketed approximately 2,800,000 pounds of cheese in 1927. The average price obtained was 23.15 cents per pound, and the officers feel much pleased with the outcome of the year's activities. Charles S. Wicks of Oxbow is president, and C. E. Giffin of Depeyster salesmanager.

The Gouverneur Cooperative Association, which is an organization of farmers which handles feed, seed, fertilizers, and other supplies for its members, reports sales of $178,000 in the year just past. Plans for increasing the capitalization are being made and will be acted upon at the annual meeting which will be held next week. It is believed that a dividend of about 3 per cent will be paid to the members.

Farm Bureau Interested in Reforestation

Another announcement pleasing to Northern New York farmers is that M. H. Streeter of Gouverneur was elected president of the St. Lawrence County Farm Bureau for another year. H. K. Sterns of Potsdam was elected vice-president; Albert Hull of Canton, secretary ;and Frank A. Rich of Richville, treasurer. Mr. Rich is also the chairman of the St. Lawrence county Board of Supervisors. R. L. Squires of Massena was elected director to succeed H. B. Giles.

Reforestation is one of the most important projects of the St. Lawrence bureau it is announced, and added effort will be placed on this during the coming year. The county has already secured land for replanting, and former county agent S. R. Farley supervised the beginning of the planting work, which will be continued this year. The county is employing the inmates of the county jail for this work which makes the cost very little, and is an idea that might well be emulated by other counties.—W. I. ROE.

Wooden Spoil

(Continued from Page 24)

He was thoughtful on the drive homeward. He knew that it was only the unexpected nature of his action which had cleared the concession. That had been a paramount duty at any cost he must preserve the integrity of his land. But, given Brousseau's leadership and active hostility, they could put up a fight which would render him impotent. Physical force could bring him nowhere in the end.

"Lord, Mr. Askew, you look as if you'd ben in a fight," said Lafe, as Hilary entered the mill office, his cheek bruised and a lump over his eye —no very extensive punishment.

"I have," said Hilary. "I've been in two. First I went up to Monsieur Rosny's, to try to square him about that panhandle tract of Leblanc's. I didn't get very far there."

"I could have told you that, if you'd let me know," said Connell reproachfully. "Brousseau has the whip hand there. He set Leblanc on to the game and he set old Rosny against you."

"Then I thought I'd take a look at Leblanc's old territory, to make sure that he was not running both leases for a single payment," Hilary continued. "And I found Black Pierre and his men, cutting busily on my own limits."

"And you got into trouble with him! Don't say he struck you, Mr. Askew! Lord, that's bad!"

"He did, and I struck him a good many times. In fact, Lafe, I knocked Mr. Pierre out and turned the gang off the concession."

"What?" yelled Lafe Connell, leaping out of his chair. "D'you mean to tell me, Mr. Askew, you stood up to Pierre and—and whipped him?"

"That's about the size of it, Lafe. Why this astonishment? Don't I look husky enough?"

Lafe looked at him solemnly. "Mr. Askew, you've made your reputation, that's all," he answered. "Why, Pierre's ben the bully of the camps these twenty year. Ten year ago there wasn't a man who could stand up to him, and since then nobody's dared. I guess you've established yourself solid, Mr. Askew."

(Continued Next Week)

TOBACCO

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.00; ten $1.75; tell kind wanted. Cigars $1.95 for 50. Satisfaction guaranteed; pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Box 50 cigars $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.26; 10—$2.00; smoking 10—$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO: Best grade, guaranteed, 5 lbs. chewing $1.00—12 pounds chewing $2.00; 12 lbs. smoking $1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. VALLEY FARMERS, Murray, Ky.

CIGARS—From Factory, trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid, $1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Ripe, guaranteed; Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.50; 10, $2.50; 20, $4.50. Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.25; 10, $2.00; 20, $3.50 FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

STONEWARE—Anything in pottery direct from factory. Factory prices. Be sure and write us for prices. E. SWASEY CO., Pottery, Crockery and Glassware, Portland, Maine.

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair $1. Black, Gray, Beige, Nude, sizes 8½ to 10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL ROSES crepe paper waxed green foliage, long stems, hand-made all colors. 7 for 50c. 15 for $1.00, Sweet Peas 25c doz. Poppies 60c doz. postpaid. MISS LILLIAN HUBBELL, Rochester, Vt.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WANTED RAW FUR and wool. I specialize in furs, wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

WE SOLICIT SMALL or large consignments of farmers, or butchers beef and horse hides, etc., at current values. Freight (not express) paid for fifty pounds or more. Write for tags and prices. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Scranton, Pa.

WANTED—Raw furs, Ginseng. Especially Red Fox, $20.00, Mi[illegible] $20.00, Weasels, $1.75, Skunk, $3.25. STERNS [illegible]CO., New Brunswick, N. J.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

"Free" Enlargement Costs Money

"Yesterday a man came to my house advertising hand paintings to be free, 'won't cost you a penny.' I can't begin to tell you all he said. He had my four year old girl draw a coupon to be worth $30 and said, 'This does not cost you a penny. He then asked me to show him two photos which I did. He put them in his pocket and had me sign this receipt and he said how lucky this girl was and I should not take the luck from her.

"Before I realized it, it was done. I have not paid him a cent yet, but he is going to bring the painting on or about the 15th of February. I am then to pay him $10. He certainly did it very cleverly. I am in no position to take them and am wondering if he can compel me to accept and pay the $10. You will note there is no name of any firm, nor his address on either receipt or coupon, although he said he had an office in Pottstown and their main office was in Reading. I asked him several times where in Pottstown and he said in High Street. If he were working for a reliable concern he would have given me the address."

ON many occasions we have warned our subscribers against the enlarged portrait scheme in the Service Bureau columns. We are giving the facts for the benefit of our subscribers and to again warn them against having anything to do with salesmen who start their talk as this one did. There is no street or Post Office address on the receipt which our subscriber enclosed in the letter.

How Other Cases Have Worked

From our past experiences with firms of this kind, this is about what will happen. The salesman will appear on or about February 10th with a cheap enlargement in a cheap frame and will demand the payment of $10 for it. Our subscriber will find, however, that this $10 covers only the bare painting and if the frame and glass is kept that an additional payment must be made. Not only will the whole outfit be worth less than $10 but undoubtedly will be of such character that our subscriber would not hang it on their walls, were it given to them as a present.

Show These Kind the Door

Should our subscriber refuse to accept it, the agent will undoubtedly make threats to sue to collect the amount and will become abusive. We doubt, however, whether suit would ever be brought to compel payment. In the first place if the methods of the agent did not constitute misrepresentation they certainly came close to it and in the second place the activities of this and similar companies are such that we doubt their desire to have their business methods aired in court.

The best way to treat their agents is to show them the door at once. We would be inclined to refuse to pay the money in this case and take our chances of being sued.

Use Caution in Ordering Seeds By Sample

Will you kindly give me information about George K. Higbie & Company of Rochester, N. Y. that claims to produce a superior quality of seeds. One of their agents called on me and wanted me to place an order with him for some seed oats, variety O. A. C. No. 72. I resolved to first write you before placing an order.

THE Service Bureau has always urged its readers to consult it first in case they are in doubt. George K. Higbie & Company of Rochester has been mentioned in the Service Bureau columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST many times. Other farm papers have also reported on the company.

It has been the practice of this company to put a salesman on the road selling seed. Frequently, it is said the salesman creates a special appeal through an infirmity. The sample of the seed shown is said to be very fine. However, we have had a number of our friends write us that when the seed was delivered it was vastly inferior and nothing like the original sample. Unfortunately it seems also that the orders are said to be so worded that the merchandise is not returnable.

Law Requires Lights on Sleighs

"I would like to know if you have to have lights on your sleighs in the winter time. It would be a perfect nuisance as there aren't any places to carry a light, but would like to know if it is the law."

THE following is the New York State law on this subject:

Every vehicle whether stationary or in motion while upon any public street, avenue, highway or bridge, shall have attached thereto a light or lights so placed as to be clearly visible from the front and from the rear from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.

Prior to 1918 this law applied to vehicles "on wheels" only but now it applies to all vehicles. The provision applies to all parts of the state except the city of New York and must be observed in all cases except where written permission to omit the lights is obtained from the Department of Public Works.

Will Repair Buildings With Reward Check

Your letter informing me that your were sending the one hundred dollar reward check came. We are certainly very grateful to you. We shall probably spend the money in repairing our farm buildings.

I had no reward in mind when I started after the culprits and thought nothing about it until some one passing by told me about it.

We enjoy reading your paper every week and shall speak a good word for it whenever we can.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Louis F. Johnson,
Sinclairville, N. Y.

Send Mail to the New York Office

WITH the opening of our new printing plant at Poughkeepsie, a great deal of correspondence for the Service Bureau is being sent to that office.

We wish to call attention to the fact that while our printing plant is located in Poughkeepsie, no correspondence is handled from there and naturally a delay of several days occur in having to forward mail to New York. In the future, all correspondence for the attention of the Service Bureau, Editorial and Advertising Departments should be sent to 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Neat Appearance Attracts Tourists

THE automobile touring season will soon be with us and we can expect increased activities of a number of associations for the sale of memberships to farmers who furnish lodgings to tourists.

Once such an association has your money there is little chance to recover it. The question everyone approached by an agent of this association should ask, is "Will a membership in such an association pay me? Will it bring in enough added business to make any profit?"

Many letters from Service Bureau members indicate that they do not feel that the benefits have been worth the costs to them. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau believes that the best advertisement for those who solicit tourist trade are neat signs placed at points where they can be seen in plenty of time for the tourist to stop at the house. It is also necessary that the grounds and buildings be neat and this will naturally cause the tourist to want to spend the night there.

Buy Bonds That Can Be Sold Easily

"Will you please inform me if the Clarence Hodson & Company Collateral Bankers of New York are a good safe company to invest money with?"

THE claims made in behalf of the bonds of Clarence Hodson & Company are correct as far as we know. It is said, however, that there is no market for them other than made by the issuing house. This if true, from our standpoint, is a serious objection.



KELLY
SPRINGFIELD

Quality, better than ever; prices, lower than ever

A FEW years ago, Kelly-Springfields were the highest-priced tires on the market—and they were well worth the difference in cost.

Today, Kellys are consistently giving two and three times the mileage they did seven or eight years ago, yet they now cost no more than any of the better-known makes.

The explanation is very simple. The public demand for Kellys led to such large production that our manufacturing costs have been constantly lowered, thus making it possible for us to offer you far better tires than the old Kellys, at half the cost.

If you have never used Kelly-Springfield tires, it will pay you to get acquainted with them.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
GENERAL MOTORS BLDG. NEW YORK, N. Y.

KELLY SPRINGFIELD BALLOON TIRES

OTTAWA LOG SAW ONLY $39



GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE

PUTS THIS OTTAWA TO WORK FOR YOU

BIG BOOK FREE

Make Money! Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 20 cords a day. Does more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Falls trees—saws limbs. Use 4-hp. engine for other work. 30 DAYS TRIAL. Write today for FREE book. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 branch houses.

OTTAWA MFG. CO. 801-W Wood Street, Ottawa, Kansas. Room 801-W Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

KITSELMAN FENCE
STEEL POSTS - GATES - BARBED WIRE - PAINT - ROOFING

PRICES SLASHED on Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Steel Posts, Gates, Barb Wire, Paints, Roofing. Factory to You. 12-to-24-hour service. We Pay Freight. Kitselman Fence now SUPER-Galvanized with 9994-100 per cent pure zinc, same quality as on Telephone Wire. Write for FREE Catalog!

WRITE for FREE CATALOG

KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 203 Muncie, Ind.

A LIFETIME ROOF

Here is a guaranteed pure iron roof that resists rust. Our catalog explains why it is lightning proof and fire-proof.

ARMCO IRON ROOFING

Most economical you can buy and easily put on. Write today for free catalog

American Iron Roofing Co. Box 36, Middletown, Ohio

PURE IRON NOT STEEL

When Writing Advertisers Be sure to say you Saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

A Kalamazoo Direct to YOU

Saves You 1/3 to 1/2

Write for FREE Book

W. S. Dewing
PRESIDENT

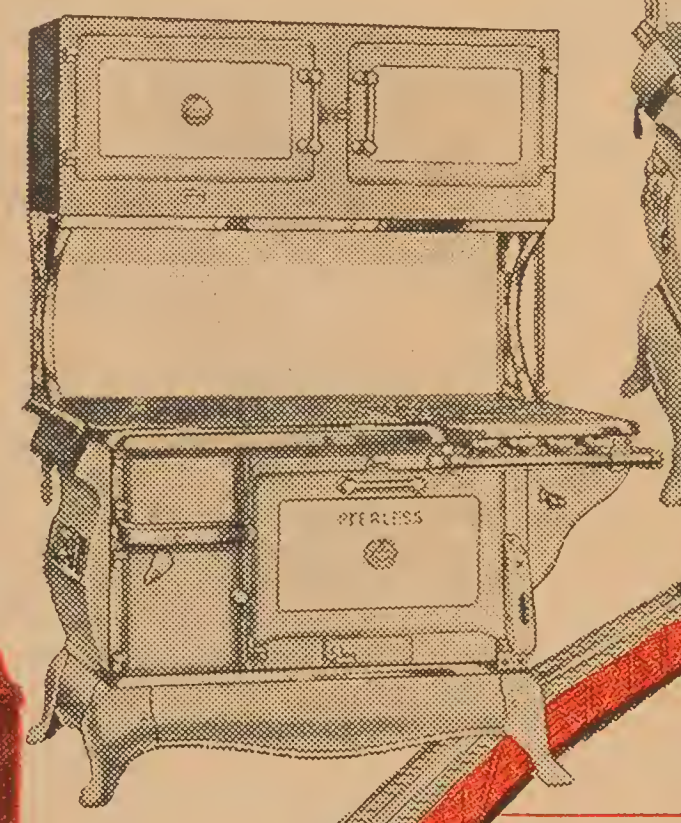


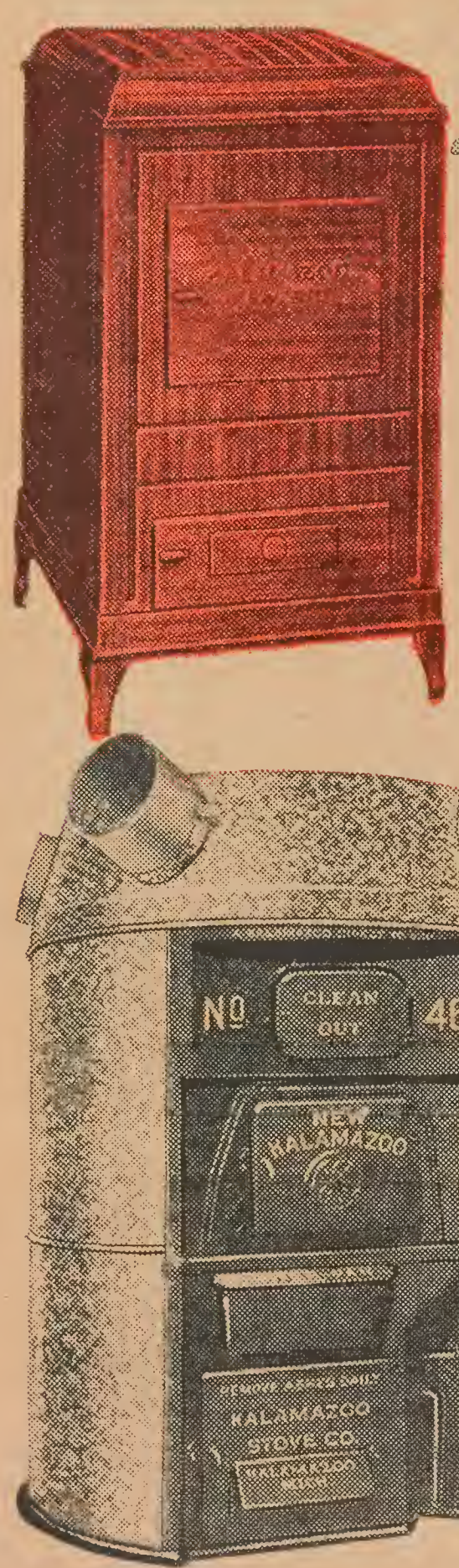
New Reduced Prices

COLOR—sparkling, cheering, pleasing color—that's the new note in Porcelain Enamel stoves and ranges for 1928. COLOR—and *still lower* FACTORY PRICES—*still better* QUALITY—that's the news in the new, FREE Kalamazoo book for 1928. New stoves, new furnaces, new features, too. Your copy is ready! A 2c stamp brings it. Shop at leisure through bargains of 200 styles and sizes—bigger bargains than in 20 big stores. Savings of 1/3 to 1/2. Send today.

Bigger Savings for You

Tremendous sales and huge production have made possible these reduced prices. Bigger business—bigger savings for you—that's the Kalamazoo policy. And the same good QUALITY that has been standard with Kalamazoo for 27 years. By buying direct from the factory at factory prices your dollar is worth $1.50 to $2 in this new book. Ranges worth $100 are now priced at $50 to $75. Furnaces valued at $150 are selling for $75 to $95.





200 Styles and Sizes

Prices

Gas Stoves $25.80 up

Combination Gas and Coal Ranges $59.85 up

Coal and Wood Ranges $37.75 up

Heating Stoves $24.15 up

Parlor Heaters $51.50 up

Oil Stoves $17.95 up

Pipeless Furnaces $54.95 up

24-Hour Shipments





Saved $80 to $100

I put up the furnace in a very short time. I saved from $80 to $100 on what it would cost me here. Am more than satisfied. John Fischer, Warren, Pa.

Quality Baker

Stove works perfectly. Stoves costing $175 could not begin to compare with it in fuel economy, baking quality and in heating performance. William Rock, Rochester, Minn.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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"Farm Relief" That Will Not Relieve

Some Thoughts About the Present Hard Times on the Farm

By M. C. BURRITT
A. A. Western New York Editor

FOR a good half dozen years now farmers have been experiencing relatively hard times. Some have cried loudly for government relief; some have taken their medicine bravely and gone to work quietly to relieve themselves, while still others, although in distress, have indifferently drifted with the current of the times. But some politicians and, I am sorry to say, many farm organization leaders, have thought they saw an opportunity to "do something" for farmers, and thus justify their existence. Since then we have heard all sorts of schemes for farm relief, some half matured, many utterly foolish and a few carefully thought out. Much pressure has been brought on Congress to enact one or more of these schemes into law. This agitation was finally strong enough to secure the passage of a so-called farm relief measure last winter—the McNary-Haugen bill—which the President fortunately vetoed.



M. C. Burritt

Let us briefly examine the situation. How bad is the farmer's dilemma? Does he really need relief? Is relief by law possible and desirable? Are any of the legislative proposals such as to promise real relief?

We all know that times have changed. Farm prices and consequently incomes have fallen. Expenses have either risen or remained stationary. Farm mortgages have increased. Notes at the banks representing operating deficiencies have accumulated. The purchasing power of farm products has been very low.

In order to get some definite measure of our relative condition as farmers compared with before and during the war let us examine a few of the facts. In 1925 and 1926 in western New York fruit belt net incomes were practically nothing and in many cases farm operations showed serious deficits. New farm mortgages taken out during the last two years, typically represent refunding of 50 per cent old mortgages and 50 per cent current notes covering operating losses. These losses probably averaged nearly $2500 per farm here in the fruit belt. Vigorous and effective retrenchment of expenses and somewhat better prices on the average in 1927 have probably checked losses and made some slight gains possible.

A special committee of the Land Grant Colleges, of which Dr. G. F. Warren was the New York member, has recently reported on agriculture's share of the national income as follows:

"From 1909 to 1919 inclusive, agriculture received not less than 20 per cent of the total income of the country. Since 1920, agriculture has received only a little more than 10 per cent. The net income of agriculture after paying business expenses and taxes, was 6 billion to 7 billion in each of the years 1910 to 1915 inclusive; it rose to more than 13 billions in 1918 and 1919, declined to less than 7 billion in 1921 and 1922 and rose again to nearly 9 billion dollars in 1925. The total income of the people of the United States ranged from 28 billion to 32 billion in the period 1910 to 1915; it rose to 56 billion in 1918, 67 billion in 1919 and 74 billion in 1920, declined to 62 billion in 1921 but rose after that year to 86 billion in 1925."

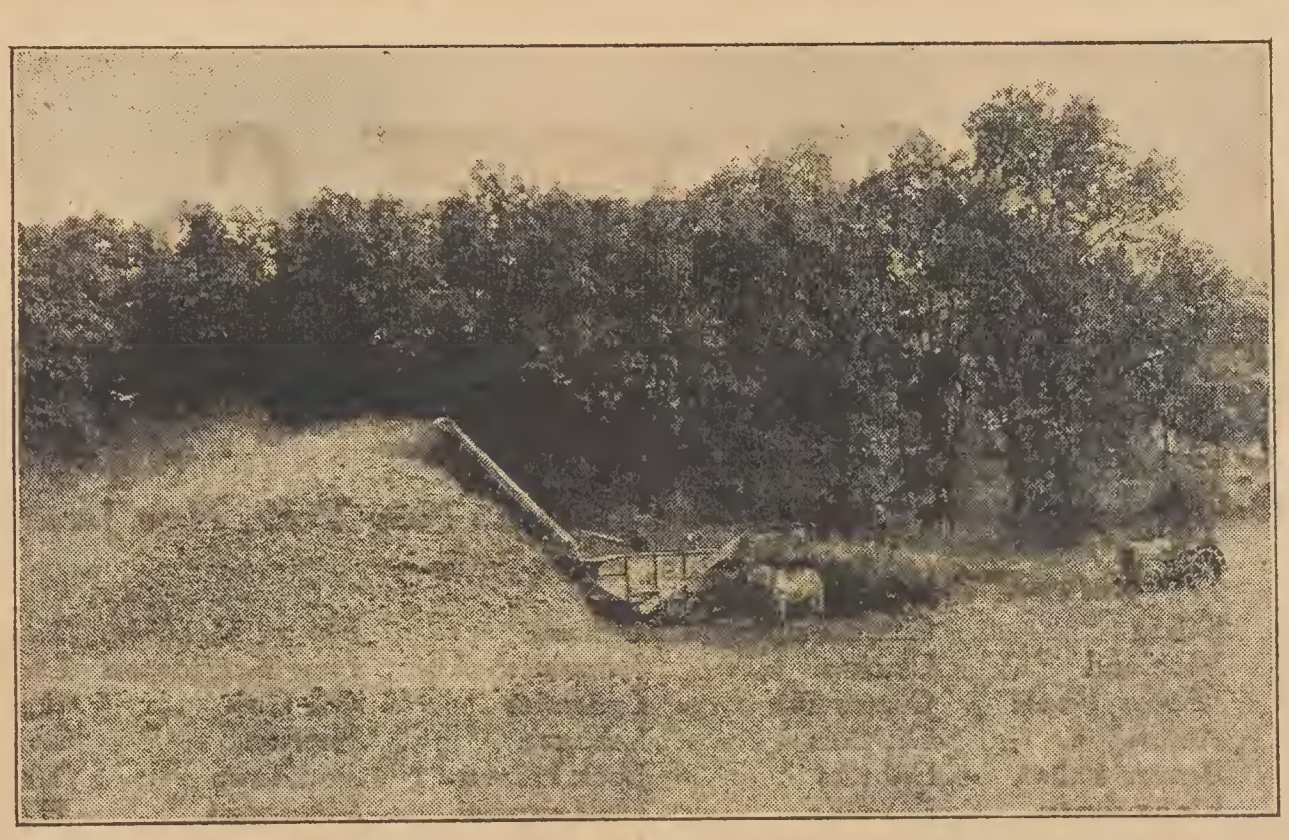
From 1910 to 1920 farm mortgage indebtedness in the United States increased from two to four times. The present indebtedness of American farmers is estimated at 12 billion to 15 billion dollars.

As a result of price increases due to the lowest total crop production in 33 years (except 1921) "the index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities rose to 92 in September, a point reached only once before during the last seven years," according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The farm product price index for 1925 was 147; the wholesale price of non-agricultural commodities was 165 in that year. The farm price index declined to 136 in 1926 and averaged about 130 for the first 10 months of 1927 as compared with 161 and 152 for non-farm commodities in the same periods.

These low incomes have resulted in big declines in total farm values. These are estimated to have fallen from 79 billion dollars at the beginning of 1920 to 58 billion dollars at the beginning of 1927. In terms of index numbers of the value of farm land with improvement the figures are 169 in 1920 and 119 in 1927.

(Continued on Page 8)



Our greatest farm problem is the surplus. No farm relief measure can do any permanent good while the farmers go on piling up the surplus. Read Mr. Burritt's article on this page.

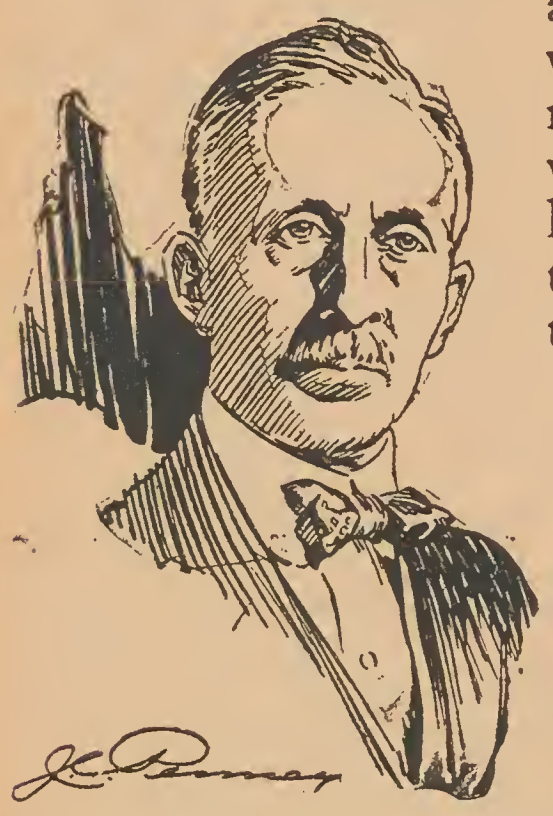
a retail store ideal *that* made good!



BACK of every great industry are the ideals of some pioneer, some leader, some master-mind —that hew close to the line of some great principle. To operate in strict conformity with the principles of the Golden Rule was the ideal of Mr. J. C. Penney when he founded the family of J. C. Penney Company Department Stores in 1902.

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February 13-18 Is Farm Equipment Week

Machinery is Costly--Some Suggestions for Its Care and Repair

NEGLECT of farm equipment, especially leaving it exposed to the weather, has frequently been given by city people as evidence that farmers lack business ability. In fact this supposed characteristic has frequently earned him the reputation of being more or less shiftless. More recently it has been pointed out by those who study the question more fully, that in many cases machinery left in fence corners is machinery which has outlived its usefulness either due to wear or to the fact that improved equipment has made it obsolete. There is doubtless some truth in both of these views.

It has been further pointed out that where machinery has been discarded the business-like way of handling it is to sell it to the junk dealer rather than to allow it to remain an eye-sore. It may be useless but its presence in fence corners may affect business reputations and credit ratings. On the other hand, where machinery is still usable it is certainly poor business to allow it to remain exposed to the weather as it has been repeatedly pointed out that such treatment causes it to deteriorate much more rapidly than actual use.

The investment in farm machinery on the average eastern farm is no small item. As a result of the rapid development and increase in the number of farm machines, much study has been required by farmers in order to thoroughly understand them and use them efficiently.

The first equipment problem facing farmers is the question of the amount of equipment that can be bought and paid for or the amount that should be owned for the proper management of the farm. It goes without saying that a large farm can afford to own certain machines that would be unprofitable on a smaller acreage. Many farm machines are used for a relatively few days each year, yet the depreciation has little relation to the number of days the machine is used. One result of this has been a tendency to increase the size of the farm in order to make it profitable and efficient to do all possible work by machine.

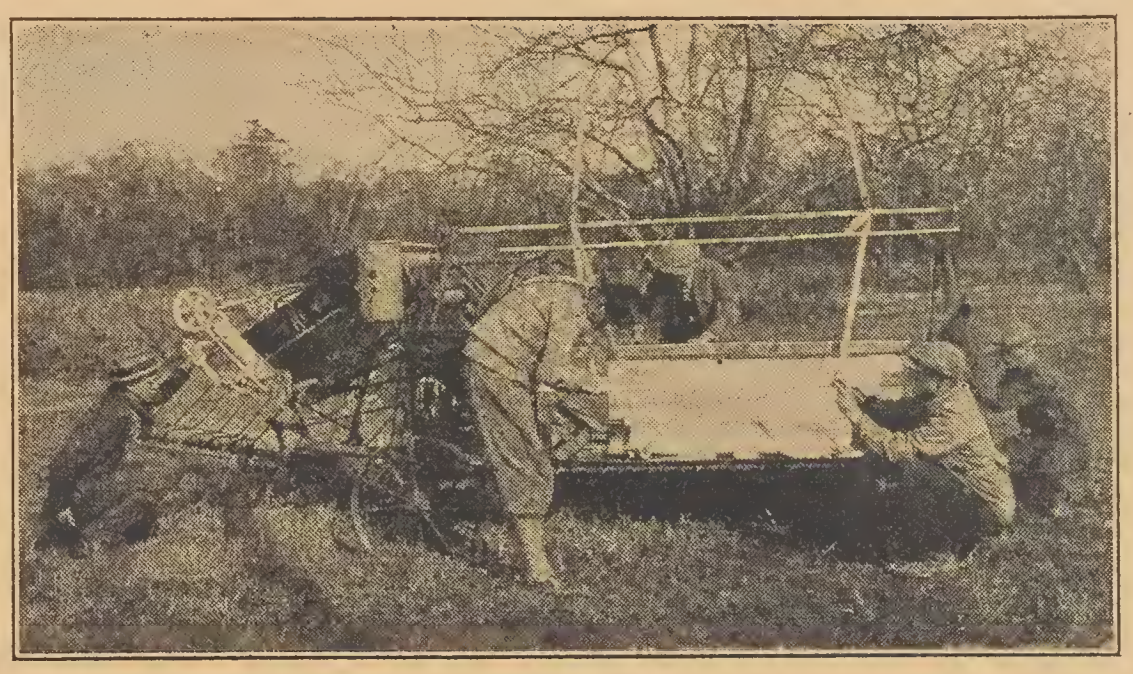
A possible solution, with the high cost of farm equipment, is buying in partnership. Two neighboring farmers may together purchase a piece of equipment which would be too costly to be profitable if used on either farm alone. In the same way it is possible for certain kinds of equipment, for example threshnig machines, to cooperate with a larger number of men in its purchase. Another possible way to cut down the costs is to buy used equipment, particularly at farm auctions. Many times equipment goes for a fraction of its value. If it is not badly worn a little paint will do wonders as to appearance and many times the machine will give satisfactory service for years.

Another problem is to know just when a piece of machinery should be discarded in favor of an improved type. The rapid development of farm machinery has increased the rate of depreciation. As soon as a machine is out of date it is of no value. Although it may be in perfect working condition a new machine may be so much better that it will pay to scrap the old and invest good, hard cash in the new.

The question has been raised by some authorities as to whether the cost of building and maintaining a machinery shed is not greater than the depreciation of machines when exposed to the weather. It is doubtless true that certain types of machines, for example wagons, which have few moving parts will not deteriorate rapidly when exposed to the weather, *IF* they are kept thoroughly protected by a good coat of paint. It is generally agreed that machaines such as tractors, threshing machines and even those less complicated are very badly injured by exposure to the weather.

The ideal type of storage house is a rather narrow building entirely under cover and with sliding doors along each side so that it can be made weather tight. The farm shop should be at one end with doors between it

(Continued on Page 10)



These short course students at the New Jersey College of Agriculture are studying the "inside workings" of a grain binder. When their own binders balk they will know how to start them.

Lloyd Stevenson Gets Last $100 Reward

New Jersey Man Keeps Loss to Himself Until He Gets Evidence

SOME time ago Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Stevenson who live about three miles from Mt. Holly, Burlington County, N. J., thought they noticed a considerable falling off in the number of eggs they were receiving. One day just as the men were finishing their noonday meal, Mrs. Stevenson went to the barn to look for a turkey hen who had stolen her nest. While searching for the turkey she noticed a chicken in the far corner of the hay mow. The chicken seemed to be helpless and at first thought she had broken her leg and called Mr. Stevenson to see what could be done.

On closer inspection they found that the reason for the helpless condition of the hen was that she had her legs closely tied together and on looking a little further they found six hens in a similar condition. Two colored men, George Davis and Claude Connor were working for Mr. Stevenson and at the time the chickens were found they were just finishing their noonday meal. The situation was quickly sized up and it was decided that nothing would be said about the chickens until some definite evidence would prove that these men or others had tied them up with the idea of stealing them.

That afternoon Mr. Stevenson had planned to take some eggs to Columbus and while there he notified the State Trooper of what he had found. He also told him to be on the Mt. Holly-Columbus Road at 7 o'clock about a half mile from the farm where Claude Connor lived in a tenant

Davis boarded with the Lloyd Stevenson family. Following the suggestion made by Mr. Stevenson State Trooper Doyle took up his station at 7 o'clock P. M. and in a short time noticed a car coming which answered the description of the one owned by Connor. Trooper Doyle pulled up along side of him and asked for his drivers' license. Connor could not produce this and using this as a pretext the trooper searched the car, telling Connor that he was looking for liquor. Under the rear seat he found six chickens. When asked an explanation Connor said that they belonged to his mother-in-law and that he was taking them to his sister's place at Smithville.

Trooper Doyle brought Connor to Columbus and with the assistance of Sergeant Hansslang questioned him and secured a confession which also involved George Davis. They returned to Stevenson's place at about 2 o'clock in the morning, routed out Davis and took him to jail.

The confession made by the negroes stated that the practice of securing spending money by stealing Stevenson's chickens had been continuing for some time. The first time they tried this scheme they put 15 chickens in three separate bags and, according to the confessions, sold them to Sam Plaskey of Camden, N. J. Mr. Stevenson was away when this theft occurred and the result was so successful that the next time he was absent from the farm they stole 12 chickens and took them to another store in Camden and sold them for $15. The very next day they took 10 chickens and sold them for $11. Having succeeded so well and apparently without even a trace of suspicion directed toward them, they tried the same plan the following day when they caught three chickens in the horse manger, tied their legs together and put them in the hay mow. That night they secured three more and put the six under the seat of the car intending to sell them.

As Connor neared the intersection where he would take a turn toward Camden, he saw Trooper Doyle which frightened him so that he kept straight ahead. Trooper Doyle stopped him with the results mentioned.

After the men were arrested, the Stevensons made an attempt to check up on the number of chickens and to the best of their knowledge a total of 51 Black Giant hens were stolen.

When the case came up to trial the



Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 February 11, 1928 No. 6

Tax Adjustments Which Would Help Farmers

THERE are those who believe that taxes can never be very much lower. We demand so much more in the way of government service that we must expect to pay for it, and perhaps the most we can hope for is that more efficiency in government will be worked out so that taxes will not go any higher.

However, there is a different and more hopeful angle for the farmer. Adjustments can and must be made so that he does not have to pay taxes all out of proportion to what other citizens pay. What are some of these adjustments?

First, taxation must be made on *income* and not on *property*. How unfair it is to tax farmer's land or stock when he is doing business at a loss. There is a tendency in the United States as a whole towards taxing incomes and this should grow until it becomes the principal source of government revenue.

Second, tax adjustments must be made by fairer and more correct assessments, including assessments on personal property. Under the present system the farmer's property, being out in the open, never escapes the assessor, while billions of dollars of personal property in the cities go untaxed.

Third, adjustments can be made by granting less tax exemptions. Every time exempted property is taken out of the tax system the property which is left, including always the farmer's property, must stand the added burden.

Fourth, tax adjustments can be made for farmers by increasing the amount of state and federal aid. Of course, farmers help to pay state and federal taxes, but the cities pay the great majority of such taxes and if more money is appropriated for the local roads and schools and other expenses back to the locality, it will materially reduce farm taxes. City people use the local roads, and country schools educate boys and girls who go to the city. Why should not the city help more with these expenses? We believe especially that our federal government with its rich incomes could well afford to pay more toward the support of schools, roads and cattle indemnities, and thereby reduce local taxes.

The whole subject of taxation needs study son we are constantly urging tax discussions in your Grange and at other local meetings ,and it is the reason why we are glad to furnish material for such studies on request.

Unite Against Farm Trespassers

"At our last regular meeting great interest and enthusiasm were aroused among the members of Patterson Grange P. of H. No. 939, Patterson, N. Y., when the article on trespassers was read.

"It so happens that several members of our Grange have been recent sufferers from just such people as seem apparently to disregard any thoughtfulness for property and stock owners. Two particular instances were mentioned. First, that a cow was killed valued at $175 and only $16 was received for its carcass. Another man stated that while out in the field one day two bullets from some unknown source whizzed by his head so closely that he felt the breeze from their passage.

"Other instances were given where fences were torn down or cut, and water pipes pulled up.

"Therefore, members of Patterson Grange declare themselves bound to promote any protection they may be able to acquire from trespassers and will be most grateful to you and your paper staff if through your efforts such help may be secured so as to insure safety for ourselves, property and stock against such uncouth and undue trespassing."—S. G. B., *Secretary*.

WE publish this letter as an example of hundreds that we are receiving on this same subject. It is doubtful if there is a farm community anywhere where people have not had similar experiences.

What can be done? First, we believe that a careful study should be made of trespass legislation with a view to working for improvement or for new laws if they are needed. Some farmers are writing us that the present laws are pretty good if they were enforced. Anyway, we ought to be pretty sure of what we want in the way of new legislation before we try to get it.

In the second place, can we not have a resolution or sort of pledge in every Grange and every community where there are not Granges that farmers will stand together to protect their property against trespassers? We believe it would go a long way toward correcting the trouble even with our present laws if there were a determined effort on the part of all farmers in every neighborhood to bring every trespasser during the next year promptly to justice who in any way infringes upon the farmer's rights by destroying or stealing or endangering property or life. Farmers have been too good-natured.

Do Not Sacrifice League Certificates Or G. L. F. Stock

AMERICAN Agriculturist Service Bureau quite frequently has requests from dairymen asking how they can dispose of Dairymen's League certificates of indebtedness or G. L. F. stock, and we understand that there is getting to be an increasing number of buyers in the market who are trying to get either of these stocks at very low figures.

Our advice is not to sacrifice your holdings in either of these farm organizations. Dairymen's League certificates of indebtedness are mighty good property and they should not be sold at very much less than par. The same advice holds for G. L. F. stock. The organization is paying regularly a six per cent dividend. Both the G. L. F. Exchange and the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association are in sound financial condition.

Non-Partisan Political Talks On Radio

AMONG the many fine things that you will be able to get on radio programs during the coming months is a Voters' Campaign Information Service under the auspices of the National League of Women Voters in cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company. This service will consist of a series of talks, into November, 1928, and is designed to supplement what the voter gets from partisan sources and to give non-partisan information and historical background, which will be helpful in forming intelligent judgments on the issues of the campaign.

The talks will probably come on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock and will be broadcast from some seventeen different stations, including WEAF New York, WRC Washington, WGR Buffalo and WFI Philadelphia. The topics will be discussed by great men and women of national reputation and the subjects will include many of particular interest to farm people.

Individualism Built America

"I cannot agree that the spirit of individualism which has always distinguished the American farmer needs now to be crushed in the interests of organized affairs."—LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY.

SOME recent philosopher has advanced the thought that one of the reasons for the great increase in crime in recent years has been due to the machine age which robs men, particularly in the cities, of all individualism and self-expression and makes them in the great factories mere automatons. There is something particularly nerve-racking and irritating especially to certain natures to do the same small task over and over again day in and day out the year around. After a time this accumulated lack of initiative and expression, if not relieved in some way is likely to explode in ways dangerous to the individual and to society.

Therefore, we believe Dr. Bailey is right and that, whatever happens to the American farmer, nothing should ever interfere with that strong spirit of independence and individualism which makes for independent thinking and conservative action along constructive lines. There is no quarrel in this thought with organizations and cooperation. Sherman's army was said to be one of the best organized armies in all the world and yet every man in it was an individual thinker and unit, which made it impossible for the enemy to rout this army, because if necessary the men could think and act for themselves.

Cooperative Creamery Made $48,000 Profit

WE were much interested in a statement just issued by the Farmers Equity Cooperative Association of Orleans, Nebraska, showing that in 1927 this creamery manufactured nearly 3,500,000 pounds of butter with an increase of 366,000 pounds over 1926. This is just another example of the large business handled by cooperative organizations.

However, size does not count unless there are results. This organization made $48,000 in profits for its members during 1927. O. Hanson, the General Manager, says in his statement to members:

"If somebody else owned this business, where do you suppose the $48,000 in profits would go? Would it go back to you?

"Yes, it would—NOT!"

Eastman's Chestnut

THREE Scotchmen, McDougal, McFerson and McHenry were chums in the trenches.

One evening a shell burst over the trench where they were stationed and blew McHenry's head off.

McDougal turned to McFerson and remarked, "McHenry lost his head."

McFerson, in great excitement, asked, "What are ye saying? McHenry lost his head? Where did it go to?"

"What difference does it make? It's gane," answered McDougal philosophically.

"What difference does it make?" yelled McFerson. "Mebbe none tae ye, but he has me

News from the Publisher's Farm

WE have just worked out a breeding program for our white leghorn chickens which may be of interest to some of our readers.

Our first problem was to get a good cockerel. We finally found one to our liking on Otto Ruehle's poultry farm. As a matter of information, I am printing herewith the pedigree of this cockerel, and I wish to point out to you that each of the seven dams appearing in this pedigree, with one exception, have produced more than 300 eggs in the year.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

If prepotency in chickens counts for as much as it does in cows, I believe that the introduction of this blood line into my flock should greatly increase its average production. From our one hundred and twenty-five trap-nested hens which are under the Home Record of Performance Plan, we have selected the fifteen hens which are laying the most eggs and the heaviest eggs. These birds comprise our breeding pen and we are mating them to Ruehle's cockerel. We will continue to trap-nest these fifteen birds and each egg will receive a number for identification. We will collect these eggs for ten days and then put them into an incubator. All of the eggs from one hen will be placed in a little wire basket so that when the chicks hatch out, we will be able to identify them. These chicks will then be wing-banded and a record made of their dam and sire. We expect to hatch these chicks out during the month of March, and possibly early April. They will of course receive the best of care and ought to begin to lay next August.

Pedigree of Cockerel No. 21736 purchased from Otto Ruehle of Pleasant Valley

No. 21736 (Certified)	Sire No. 22214 Wing band 5304	Sire No. 20268	Sire No. 1467B
			Dam No. 2649 (304 eggs)
		Dam No. 1020 (300 eggs) Full sister to officially 304 egg hen	Sire No. 20267
			Dam No. 2595 (301 eggs)
	Dam No. 2578 (307 eggs) Half sister to a 330 egg hen	Sire No. 21887	Sire No. 8150
			Dam No. 283A (314 eggs)
		Dam No. 11020 EB (305 eggs)	Sire No. 906B
			Dam No. 2514 (291 eggs)

The production of these pedigreed baby chicks will be watched very closely and if we find that this special mating is successful, we will then feel justified in using the brothers of these pullets for breeding purposes on our whole flock. By this method we are able to gain a year over the ordinary breeding plan and we can test out the productivity of the sisters of our cockerels before using them. The Poultry Department at the Cornell Agricultural College has been extremely helpful in suggesting this method of raising our own cockerels and carrying out a constructive breeding plan along the most economical lines.

We are again buying our baby chicks this year as we were not ready to do our own hatching on a large scale. We have ordered the chicks for the last week in February and the first week in March. The chicks that we received last year in May did not pay, as they did not reach a sufficient size to meet the hot July and August sun. We also found that we had a lot of cockerels to sell late in the fall and they were not what the people wanted at that time of the year. This year we hope to dispose of all of our cockerel broilers before Labor Day. We have an excellent market with the boarding houses around us and these close right after Labor Day, so that if we wish to sell to them, we must have our February and March chicks ready by that time.

* * *

I AM very much interested in seeing the indemnity that the State of New York pays for cattle condemned for tuberculosis, increased. Section 88 of the Agriculture and Markets Law, which governs the amount to be paid to farmers, was passed in *1922* and reads as follows:

"If upon post-mortem examination of a bovine animal, evidence, of tuberculosis be found, indemnity equal to ninety percentum of the appraised value of the animal shall be paid, not exceeding the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents for a registered pure bred animal or for a pure bred animal two years of age or less not registered, but eligible for registry, for which application for registration had been duly made prior to the appraisal, and not exceeding the sum of sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents for any other bovine animal.

"The owner shall be entitled to receive and retain the net proceeds of the sale of the animal or of the carcass thereof. The total amount received by the owner from such proceeds and the indemnity paid by the state, and the indemnity paid or to be paid by the federal government, shall not exceed the appraised value of the animal. If such proceeds and such indemnities would exceed such appraised value, then the indemnity to be paid by the state shall not exceed the difference between the appraised value and such proceeds."

I think it is very interesting to examine just what has happened to the price of dairy cattle since 1922 when this law was passed. I am printing below a table giving these facts and figures which have been supplied to me by the Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany:

Year	*Dairy Cows and Heifers Two Years Old and Over*
1922	$67.00
1923	63.00
1924	65.00
1925	62.00
1926	80.00
1927	90.00
1928	115.00

Since 1922 to date, cows and heifers have increased from $67. to $115. or an increase of $48, which is over 70%. However it works out in practice that if we wish to purchase a good producing grade cow from an accredited herd that it will cost from $150. up. With all of these figures in mind, it seems to me only fair and just that the legislature should pass during this session, a bill increasing by at least 25% the amount of money paid to the dairyman in the form of indemnities.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

I HAVE just returned from a conference of the Standard Farm Paper editors in the city of Washington.

It is very fitting that the capital of the United States should also be the nation's most beautiful city. I am not fond of cities, but after one sees the wide streets and the great parks filled with flowers and trees and the imposing buildings of the capital, he must admit that Washington is different.

Then, too, Washington is the city of memories for most of us, for it is inseparably tied up with the sacred fundamentals of our history and our patriotism. Walking up Pennsylvania Avenue, which is perhaps the finest street in America, between the White House and the Capitol, I thought of the thousands of American boys who had marched in all their pride and glory down this street to war, and then again of the scarred veterans who paraded on this street for the last time before returning to factory and farm, sobered by their experiences and by the memories of comrades who would march no more.

* * *

As the guests of Senator Capper of Kansas, we sat for a time in the Senate gallery listening to the Senators debate the old argument as to whether the United States should own its merchant marine. Debating on the floors of Congress is usually for public consumption—for the folks back home—because a Senator or Representative seldom has any hope of converting his fellows by debate on the floor. Their opinions are almost always made up beforehand in various committees where practically all of the business is transacted and the conclusions finally reached. As a matter of fact, when you watch any state legislature or either house of Congress in session, you wonder how they accomplish any results in all the confusion. Often only a few members are in their seats and most of these are working or reading and pay no attention to the speakers. Of course, there are exceptions. Some of the greatest debates and speeches in history have been fought on the floors of Congress, as for example Webster's reply to Calhoun.

Then, too, occasionally there is a Representative or Senator who is either a great orator or else a sensationalist and when one of these speaks he often gets attention both

(Continued on Page 14)



IT IS too bad that the automobile and the garage are displacing the old blacksmith shops and those fine, skilled tradesmen and citizens, the blacksmiths. Our friend, A. J. Wynn, sends us this interesting picture of the shop at Smyrna, New York.

In the day of its glory the blacksmith shop was a competitor of the barber shop as a rallying place for the village debaters and yarners, but with the blacksmiths going out of business and the barber shops filled with women, these old fellows must certainly think that America is fast going to the bow-wows.

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New York Apple Varieties

Figures Show Changes in Kind Planted

Editor's Note: The following report was prepared through the cooperation of the New York State Horticultural Society and the Bureau of Statistics of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and was presented at the January meeting of the Horticultural Society.

THE FIGURES in this report are based on returns from 3,345 orchardists having one hundred or more trees each, and represent approximately 20 per cent of all trees, commercial and non-commercial together, in five western New York counties; 18 per cent in nine Hudson Valley counties and 15 per cent of all trees in the state. The data were secured thru the cooperation of the Farm Bureaus. Fifty-four counties are represented in the state totals. The tabulations are being made in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington. All tables are in condensed form and figures are preliminary, subject to correction.

Varieties of Trees Grown

There has been a decided shift in recent years in the varieties grown. The following table relates to the trees standing in the early summer of 1927. Thirty varieties were tabulated in detail. These made up 97 per cent of the total. Over 250 varieties were listed, however.

Table 1—Relative Number of Trees of Each Variety in Various Age Groups

Variety	0-4 yrs. %	5-9 yrs. %	10-14 yrs. %	15-19 yrs. %	20-29 yrs. %	30-39 yrs. %	40-59 yrs. %	60 and over yrs. %
Baldwin	8.3	12.8	18.4	20.7	26.5	38.9	50.2	46.9
Ben Davis	0.2	0.8	2.9	7.0	10.8	9.0	1.0	0.7
Cortland	12.1	1.5	0.6	0.4				
McIntosh	36.0	25.5	17.8	11.7	4.7	0.6	0.1	0.1
Northern Spy	4.6	4.8	4.6	5.6	5.3	6.6	3.6	3.5
Oldenburg	0.5	3.9	3.1	7.1	3.1	0.9	0.2	0.1
R. I. Greening	10.5	7.5	10.5	6.8	9.3	12.6	19.3	20.7
Wealthy	2.4	10.3	9.8	10.4	6.9	2.7	0.1	0.2
Others	25.4	32.4	32.3	30.3	33.4	28.7	25.5	27.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2—Number of Sprayings

Number of times Sprayed	Number of Orchards	Per Cent of Total
0	569	18.1
1	198	6.3
2	457	14.5
3	546	17.3
4	558	17.8
5	476	15.1
6	222	7.1
7	76	2.4
8	26	.8
9	7	.2
10 or over	13	.4
Total	3,148	100.0

Age of Trees

The oldest trees for which age was given, were planted a century ago in 1828. Some varieties are predominately old while others are young. It is probable that of the trees for which age was not reported, most belong in the older groups. Probably reports were received for a somewhat larger proportion of the younger orchards compared with the older.

Spraying

Orchards to the number of 3,148 reported as to spraying. The most common number of applications was from 2 to 5. Only orchards having over one hundred trees were included.

In general the larger orchards were sprayed the greatest number of times and more applications were used in Western New York than in the Hudson Valley. (*See table* 2)

Disposal of Apples

Apples are disposed of in many ways, carlot shipments accounting for only a part of them.

Table 3—Method of Disposal of Apple Crop in Selected Counties, 1926 Crop

	Five W. N. Y. Counties % (1)	Five W. N. Y. Counties % (2)	Seven Hudson Valley Counties % (3)	Seven Hudson Valley Counties % (4)
TOTAL CROP:—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not Harvested	6.4		5.0	
Harvested	93.6		95.0	
SOLD OR SHIPPED:—	100.0	(88.6)	100.0	(87.8)
By rail	47.2	41.8	23.8	20.9
By boat	2.5	2.2	19.9	17.5
By truck	8.8	7.8	25.4	22.3
Locally	4.0	3.5	8.1	7.1
For manufacturing	30.5	27.1	20.4	17.9
Other sales	7.0	5.2	2.4	2.1
NOT SOLD:—	100.0	(5.0)	100.0	(7.2)
Used on Farms	26.7	1.3	41.7	3.0
Rotted, etc.	29.5	1.5	27.7	2.0
Culls not Utilized	28.5	1.4	24.7	1.8
Other	15.3	.8	5.9	.4

On the basis of reports including 3,472,000 bushels in five counties in Western New York and 1,091,000 bushels in seven counties in the Hudson Valley, the following percentages are derived for these important districts. (Note that orchards with less than 100 trees are not included here.)

Columns (1) and (5) of the table 3 show how the crop sold or shipped is disposed of by various methods, with the total sales as the 100 per cent base. Likewise, the distribution of that portion of the crop not sold is given.

Columns (2) and (4) of the same table distribute the crop on the basis of 100 per cent equalling total crop.

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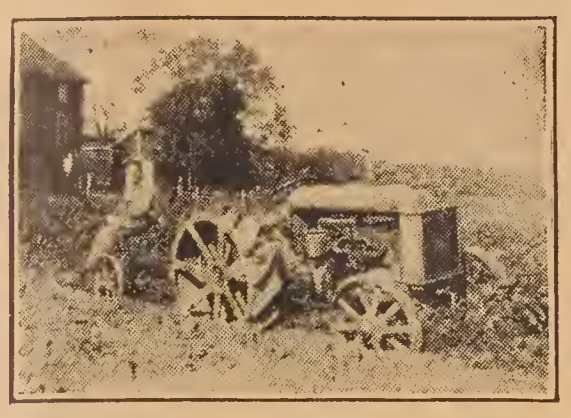
Address

Soy Beans for Cover and Emergency Crops

THE picture with this article shows the tractor of Harold K. Benner of Vicksburg, Union County, Pa., plowing down a heavy growth of soy beans to put humus in the soil for a big crop of potatoes in 1928. In 1926, Harold grew over 400 bushels of potatoes per acre but he did not reach it this season.

The Benner farm contains 90 acres of limestone and clay loam of a good quality and he is of the fourth generation to live on and work this same farm, which is growing as good crops as ever, showing that soil properly cared for continues to produce when properly fed. The man on the plow is Frank Beck who has lived with Harold four years.

He keeps four horses at work on the farm in addition to the tractor which



is used to do some work off the farm as requested. A herd of 10 purebred registered Holstein cows are kept in addition to young stock which is being raised right along. In the testing association his cows stood among the highest. He also raises registered Berkshire hogs for sale and for meat for which he finds a ready market.

He has trimmed the old orchard of three acres, which he uses for hog pasture, sprays the trees so the orchard with its apple crop, hogs, the herd of cows, potatoes and grain sold, are the sources of income which make this old farm pay fair returns in these times when many claim that farming does not pay, yet this young man has shown that it can be done and he is doing it and is enjoying it along with his wife and little girl, Ruth.

Soybeans As An Emergency Hay Crop

SOYBEANS make a good emergency hay crop. The yield is good—often as much as two tons per acre and the feed value is high.

The crop can be put in about corn planting time or a little later and either broadcast or drilled at the rate of 5 or 6 pecks per acre. If the crop has not been grown on the field before, it will pay to innoculate so that the crop will get a part of its nitrogen from the air. Most farm bureau offices have a supply of this innoculant on hand.

Acid phosphate is likely to prove a help in getting a good crop and on soils that lack potash, it is also likely to pay.

Where winter wheat is grown it may follow soybeans to advantage.

New Sweet Clover Variety Stays Green Longer

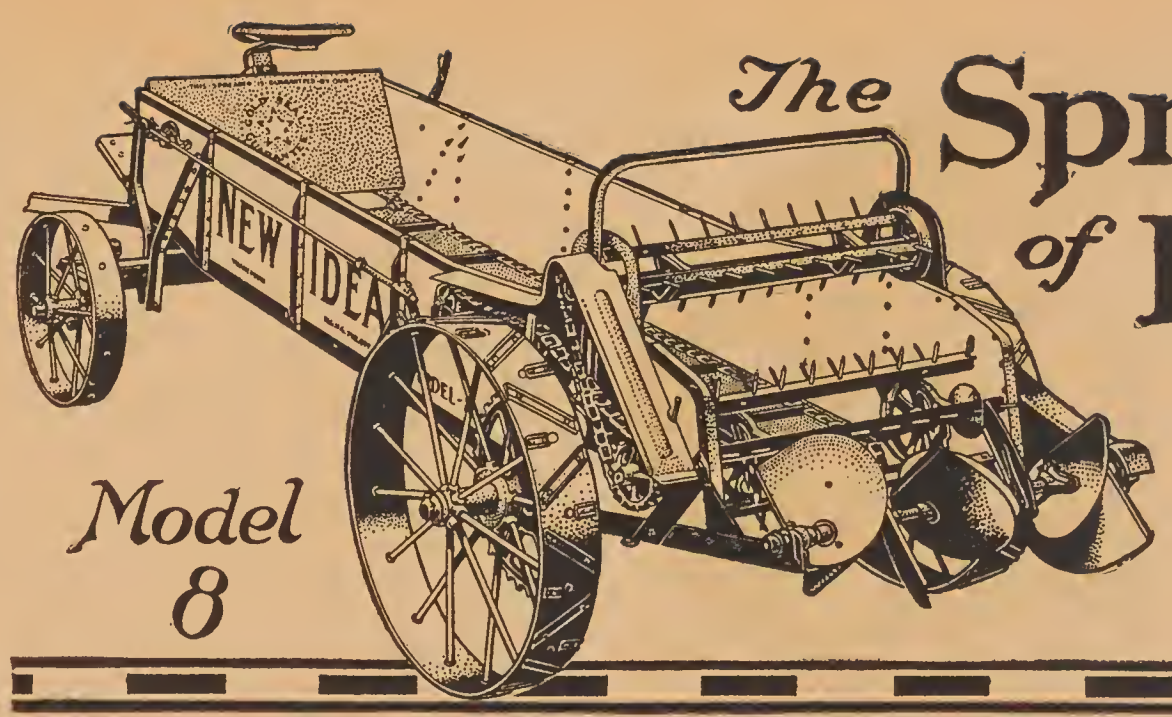
A VARIETY of sweet clover that will stay green six weeks longer in the fall than vareities now in common use, is reported by the United States Department of Agriculture. The variety is one of several brought into this country from Europe and eastern Asia by scientists of the department.

An ideal clover, as far as usefulness is concerned, would be one that would stay green late in the fall, then start growth early the next spring, and remain green and in good feeding condition well into the following summer. The variety reported by the federal scientists approaches that ideal, they assert, more nearly than any now grown.

Barley Lodges Less Than Oats

Is it advisable to grow barley on a soil where oats lodge badly?—S. L., *New York.*

BARLEY usually lodges less than oats on rich soil, but if you want to grow oats, you may get by without lodging if you grow the variety named "Upright." A mixture of Upright oats and Alpha barley would probably give a heavier yield than either used alone. A mixture of oats, peas and barley will give a feed that is higher in protein.



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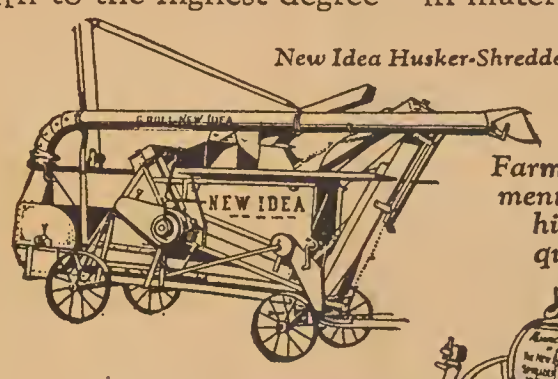
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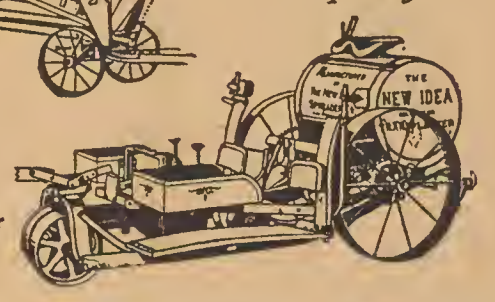
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"Farm Relief" That Will Not Relieve

Continued from Page 1

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Farm Conditions Should Be Improved

It is clear that farm incomes, none too large to begin with, have become much lower, and in addition proportionately less of the national income comes to farmers. This has been reflected in greater farm indebtedness, lower farm values and more persons than usual leaving the farm. The farmer is not in a prosperous condition. For his own sake and for the good of the country as a whole his condition should be improved. How? In trying to answer this question and to suggest ways and means we should remember that the natural laws of economics tend to correct these conditions in time. The problem is really one of accelerating the adjustment and of avoiding such acts as may delay it.

Suggested Remedies

Most of the remedies suggested for the relief of farmers revolve around the problem of surplus production. It is a well known fact and law of economics that a surplus depresses price out of proportion to its size and that similarly a scarcity raises price disproportionately. For example, although the crop of 1927 cabbage is not more than 25 per cent more than in 1926, the current price is less than half of last year. Similarly 60 per cent of the 1926 apple crop in 1927 will probably bring 160 per cent of the 1926 price. It is easy then to see why the farm surplus is the point of attack. But it is undoubtedly a temporary difficulty.

The remedies proposed are of two general types. One is of a political nature and would have the government exercise an arbitrary control of surplus by purchasing it and dumping it aboard or by paying an export bonus, thus protecting the home market and raising the domestic price but at the consumers' expense. Another and a more rational view is the prevention of surplus by educational and natural means and by the organization of agriculture, regulating the productive area and production and organized marketing. This second group would work with economic law rather than against it.

The McNary-Haugen Plan

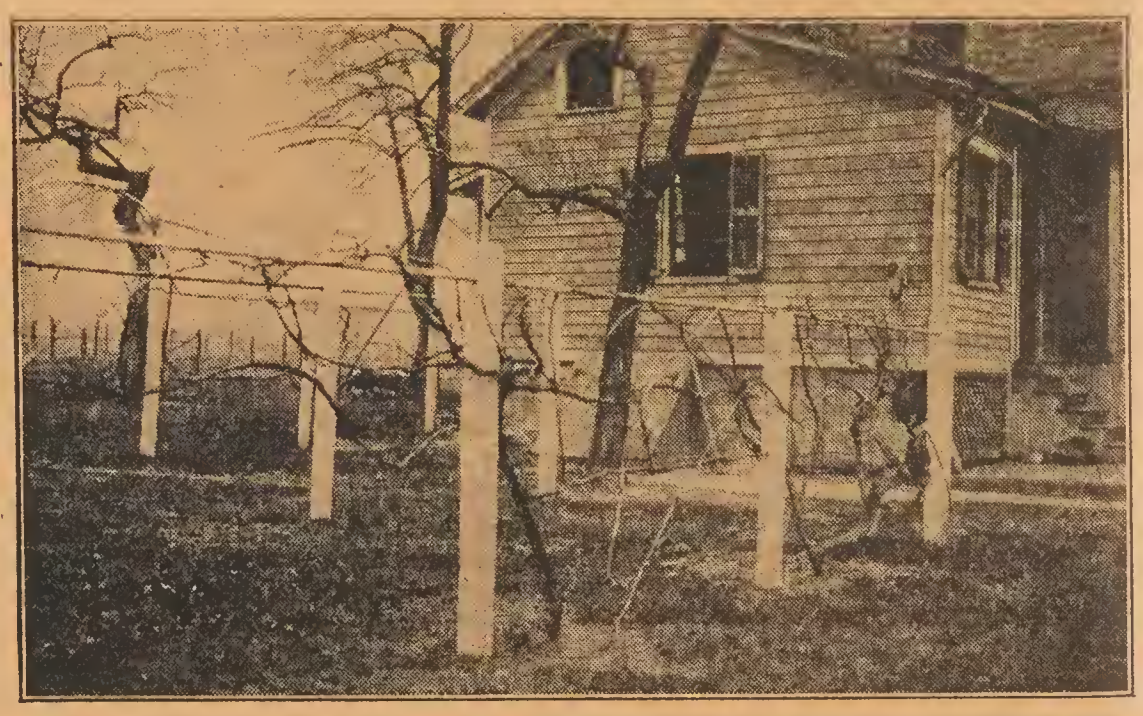
The best known and popular political plan is the so called McNary-Haugen bill passed by the 69th Congress and vetoed by President Coolidge. It sets up a Federal Board with authority to buy the agricultural surplus of a selected number of producers called "basic"— viz: cotton, wheat, corn, rice, tobacco and swine, and provides $250,000,000 of public money as a revolving fund to "prime the pump". It proposes to use co-operative marketing organizations to market these surpluses. Losses incurred in exported these surpluses at whatever they will bring abroad are to be met by collecting an "equalization fee" from all producers of the commodities, which they, of course, would collect from the consumer through the higher domestic prices which would result.

There are so many objections to this measure that I cannot understand why so many able men support it. These objections were well stated by the President in his veto message. (See AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST March 12, 1927.) The bill singles out certain sectional products for aid, and discourages diversified or safe farming. None of these products are grown commercially in New York. In fact we are buyers of corn, rice and tobacco and might actually be injured by the bill. It proposes to pay all processors' costs and losses, and to guarantee exporters a profit. This legislation clearly involves price fixing which has never been successful. It delegates taxing power since the equalization fee is really a tax. But the chief condemnation of the bill is that if it worked as its sponsors expect it would, it would defeat its own purpose, for a profitable price would undoubtedly increase the surpluses. Even if it brought farming into adjustment with industry how long would it be before higher wages and higher rents and values in the cities would absorb the gains?

The Export Bounty and Debenture Plans

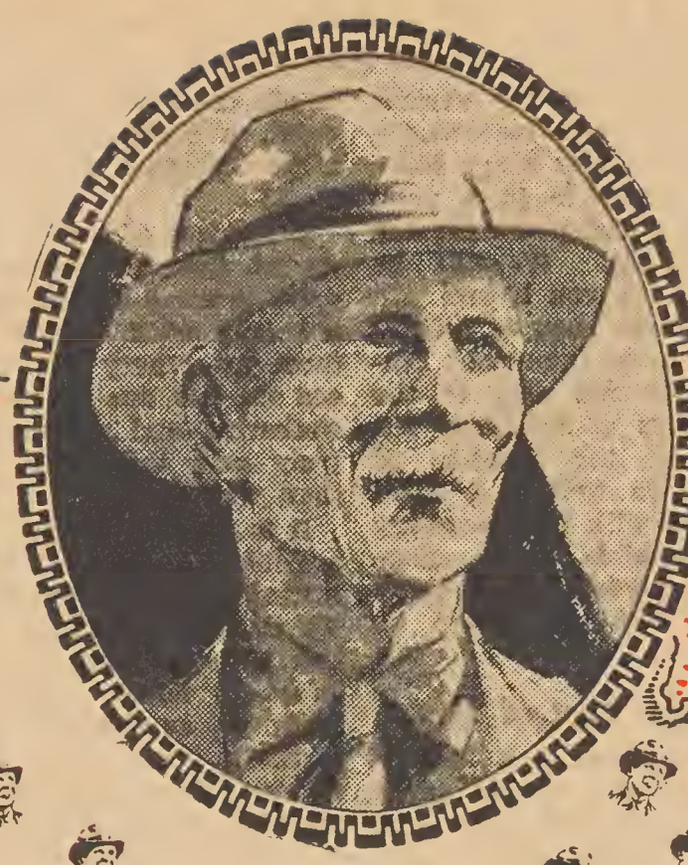
Bonuses on crop exports as a tariff rebate would have the merit of being

Continued on Page 24



THIS PICTURE was taken on the farm of an A. A. subscriber in Bradford County, Pa. It shows such a neat and attractive arrangement for a few grapes for home use that we are passing it on to our subscribers. Thousands of A. A. readers who are not located in the commercial grape section could well afford to have a few vines like these for home use. In sections where grapes cannot be grown other varieties of fruit can take their place. Write to us for information if you are interested in growing more fruit for home use.

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If these are the facts, why take chances with the kind of fertilizer you use? Successful farmers don't. They put their faith in Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. They know they can depend on these fertilizers because they are *Swift's*. They know that for more than 50 years the Swift name on any product has meant the best product of its kind.

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Follow the practice of successful farmers, the advice of experts. Plan now for larger acre yields of better quality crops—by using Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers.

See the A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent) in your community *now*. He knows good fertilizer practice in your locality. He has established a necessary business and performs an important service for your community. He can help you select the *kind* and *amount* of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to make you the most profit. Look for his sign.

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Follow the advice of your Experiment Station It is based on the results of years of careful study and field tests. Swift & Company's staff of fertilizer experts, adding their own knowledge to these results, have worked out recommendations for the profitable use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. Ask your A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent) for these recommendations—the kind and amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to use on your soil.

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When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the *American Agriculturist.*

February 13-18 Is Farm Equipment Week

(Continued from Page 3)

and the storage house so the various pieces of machinery can be brought in for repair. Practically every State College of Agriculture is in a position to give advice and plans for the building of tool sheds. We will be glad to get plans for you if you will write us. The farm shop is becoming a more and more important feature on farms due not only to the increase in numbers of machines but to the decrease in the number of blacksmith shops as well. A farm shop well equipped with the necessary tools makes it possible to do emergency repair jobs quickly and in many cases lowers the cost of upkeep as well.

Bulletin Suggests List of Tools

No two men suggesting a list of tools for the farm shop would agree fully, yet there is probably no one tool, in addition to the small hand tools, which is so useful and important as a post drill for drilling holes through metals. One good suggested list of tools is given in bulletin E 108, the Farm Shop and Tool Equipment, published by the New York State Colelge of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.

One type of repair material which should not be overlooked is a few paint brushes and some paint. Paint not only adds to the appearance of farm machinery but actually lengthens its life due to the prevention of wethering and rusting. It has been truly said that more tools rust out than wear out.

It is useful to know something about possible sources of information for adjusting and repairing farm machinery. Up to date machines are put out by the factory so adjusted as to give satisfaction under ordinary conditions. However, as parts break or wear, adjustment or repair is needed and many of the machines today are new and farmers have had no previous experience in using or repairing them. Very valuable experiences and information can be secured by attending one of the various farm shop or gas engine schools which are commonly held through the cooperation of the State College Extension Service and the County Farm Bureau. Other short courses in this kind of work are sometimes given by State Colleges of Agriculture, State Schools of Agriculture, High School Departments of Agriculture and by farm machinery manufacturers.

Where to Get Information

Much can be learned by a study of State College and Experiment Station bulletins. The following published by the New York State College of Agriculture are free to New York State residents as long as the supply lasts: E 85, The Gas Engine on the Farm, I, Principles of Operation and Valve Timing; E 133, the Gas Engine on the Farm, II, Starting Troubles and Their Remedy; E 147, The Gas Engine on the Farm, III, Running Troubles and Their Remedy; E. 155, Grinding Farm Tools; E 94, Fitting the Farm Saws; E 57, Soldering; E 72, Transmission of Power by Pulleys, Belts and Shafts.

The United States Department of Agriculture publishes the following bulletins pertaining to farm equipment: 1036, Care and Repair of Grain Separators; 991, Threshing Machines; 947, Care of Harvesting Implements; 946, Care of Plows and Harrows; 1013, Hints on Running a Gas Engine. These bulletins can be obtained free of cost as long as the supply lasts by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Some of the very best information about care and repair is published by the companies that manufacture the machinery.

Farm equipment week is a good time to think about these problems. It is also a good time for action. Write for some bulletins. List the repairs needed to put the farm equipment in shape or make plans for building a tool shed and farm shop.

Charge For Use of Manure Spreader

Please tell me what will be a fair charge for the use of a manure spreader in excellent condition, a new one like it costing $160.00.

MOST of the surveys of machinery costs give an average life of about 10 to 12 years for a manure spreader under average conditions, 11 years being probably a conservative estimate where reasonably good care is given. This would make the depreciation 9.1 per cent per year, and this with the proper allowance for interest on the investment, repairs and upkeep, and shelter, would make the total overhead about 17.6 per cent per year of the first cost. Assuming $150 as the first cost, this would make the yearly cost about $26.00 I would estimate 130 hours as about the average amount of actual use per year, which would make the cost 20 cents per hour of actual use.—*I. W. D.*

Repairing Old Paper Roof

Is there any way I can fix an old paper roof with tar and gravel or in any other way?—*L. H.*

THERE are three ways in which an old compostiion roof can be handled. If the roof is quite flat and is well supported, it could be coated with tar and fine gravel, put on in rather a heavy layer. If the roof has too much slope, this is likely to run in hot weather. Another method is to put on every year or so a coating of tar or asphalt applied hot. The third way is to use one of the asphalt fiber roof recoating paints on the market. These are usually applied cold, but have enough asbestos or other fiber in them to give them tenacity and body to allow of a fairly heavy coating without running in hot weather. Your conditions will have to determine which is the best.—*I. W. D.*



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With the A. A. Vegetable Grower

Plant Growing Structures

By PAUL WORK

AS FARM vegetable production for market increases the need for small glass structures for plant growing becomes more apparent. This is true especially for early production of certain crops such as tomatoes, peppers, cabbage, lettuce, beets, muskmelons and celery. In Jersey this need is clearly felt for sweet potato plants.



Paul Work

Many a man has accomplished wonders in starting plants with a hotbed. Manure is now scarce and if one goes to the trouble of pipe or stove heating, he might as well build a simple little home-made greenhouse. The two Nissleys, C. H. and W. B., extension specialists in Vegetable Gardening at the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Agricultural Colleges, respectively, have given a great deal of attention to this sort of construction. They are both prepared to furnish blueprints at nominal cost. The New Jersey College has published a bulletin, "Plant Growing and Plant Growing Structures" (Extension Bulletin 51) on the subject.

Lime Requirements of Vegetables

We would hardly expect to run a cold storage plant by telling the attendant to "keep it cold" or to manage a greenhouse on an instruction to "keep it warm". But this is the way we have been liming our land. Now we are beginning to find that we must have a definite scale of lime needs and lime treatments.

It is fairly clear that harm may be done by applying too much lime. In fact there are few vegetable crops that do not do better a little on the acid side of neutrality rather than on the alkaline side. In general very acid soils are not best for most crops but it is not ordinarily necessary to carry the liming quite to neutrality.

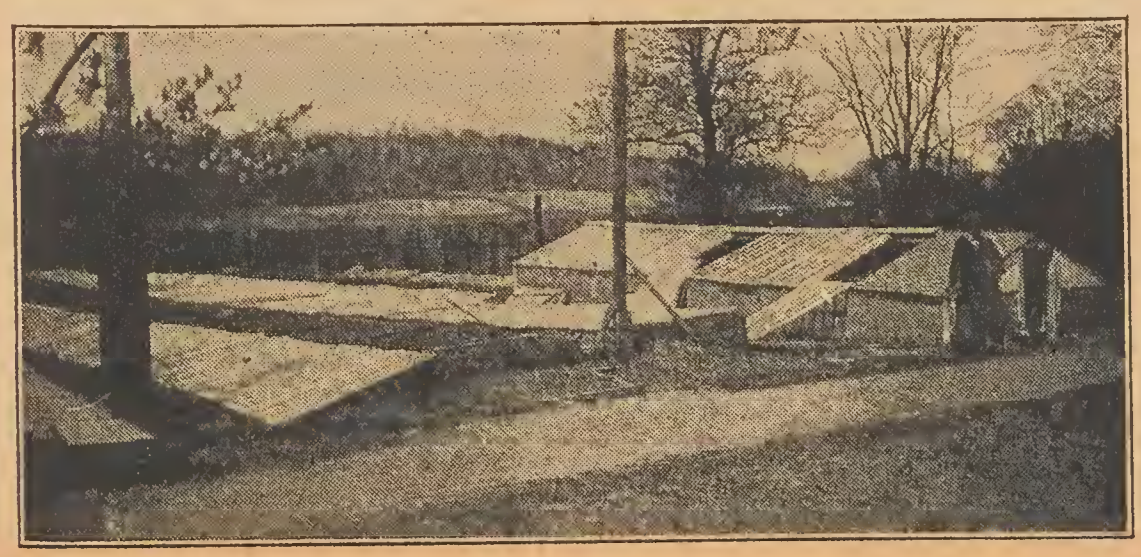
Then we are finding that certain crops do best at certain fairly definite degrees of soil acidity. These degrees are usually expressed in terms of "pH" which it would be a long job to explain. Suffice it to say that pH 7 is the neutral point, figures higher than 7 represent alkalinity or a basic condition, while values lower than 7 represent greater acidity as they become smaller. Yes, this is another new wrinkle for the much-pestered farmer to learn—but you will likely hear more of it.

Wessels at Riverhead has found not only that potatoes are scabby if the pH is above 5.5 but also that the crop does not do so well if we get the soil too acid—perhaps below 4.9. He has also found that cauliflower does not stand acid soil at all well, and the worst of it is the Long Island farmers want to grow both on the same land. Can we learn to shift the degree of acidity for various crops or will we have to grow one group on one part of the farm and the other group elsewhere? Ammonium sulphate and sulphur render soil more acid but actual practice in their use for this purpose is still in the making.

Zimmerley at the Virginia Truck Experiment Station has studied a similar situation with reference to spinach and potatoes. He has found that spinach wants a pH of about 6, or it will tolerate as low as 5.5, if other conditions are very favorable. He suggests liming only the surface soil for spinach. Subsequent plowing will mix the lime through a larger body of soil, thus providing the necessary acidity for the potatoes. How long can this be kept up?

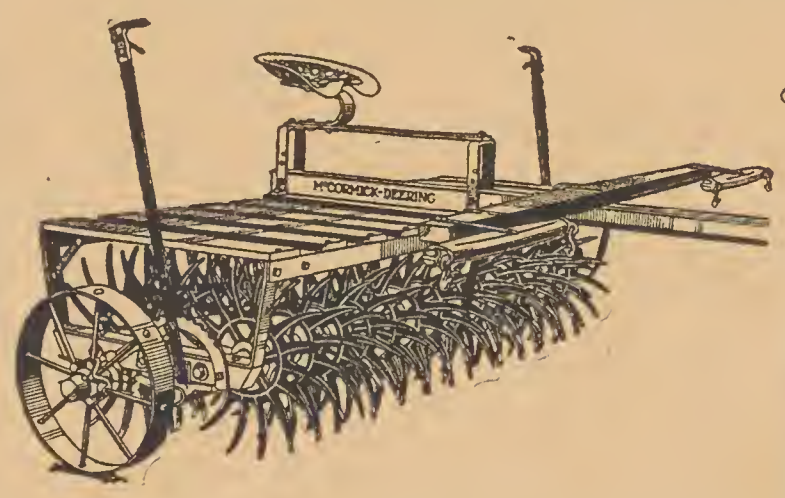
Blair of New Jersey has found that when beets and carrots are grown on acid soil, liming greatly improves yield.

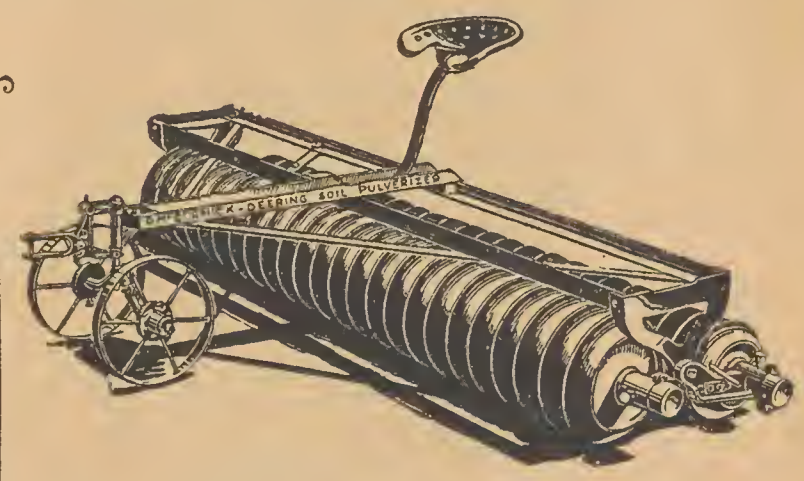
Lime affects the physical condition of the soil, influences the decay of organic matter, is concerned in the availability of nutrient materials, it is itself an essential plant food, and it affects the toxicity of such elements in the soil as aluminum, iron and manganese. So we are not likely to reach a very simple answer to the questions about liming vegetables.



A little greenhouse and frame yard on the farm of J. H. Hills of New-

Two Wonderful Tillage Tools
and What You Can Do With Each





The McCormick-Deering Rotary Hoe

THE McCormick-Deering Rotary Hoe does a perfect job cultivating young crops and breaking crusts. You can use it after the delicate plants are struggling through, and also after they are well up. It is the only tool that will cultivate right in around the young plants; the only tool to cultivate solid plantings of soybeans—without harm to the plants. It cannot be beat for winter wheat cultivation in the spring. Growers of mint, beets, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, garden truck, etc., find this a most effective mulcher, cultivator, and weed killer.

The McCormick-Deering Rotary Hoe can be driven either way of the rows and cultivates a strip 84 inches wide. A new hand with a green team and a Rotary Hoe will do the young crop more good than two old hands with single-row cultivators.

For a new and better tillage method ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about the Rotary Hoe; tell him you're from Missouri and waiting to be shown.

The McCormick-Deering Soil Pulverizer

NOT only the *finest seedbed* but made in *fastest time*—that combination has created the great demand for the McCormick-Deering Soil Pulverizer. In many soils you can use it behind the tractor disk harrow and go *just once over the field* at the rate of *20 acres a day* and *your seedbed is ready.* Time, labor, and money saved in the rush of spring work.

But the biggest thing is the *perfect seedbed.* The Soil Pulverizer makes a finely mulched, deep, mellow seedbed, ideal for conservation of moisture and maximum germination of the seed. No other type of implement will produce so fine a condition from top to bottom, and none will do it so economically.

This is a big-enough job for any implement but the Soil Pulverizer has many other uses. In small corn, wheat, oats, cotton, potatoes, sugar-cane, etc., it pulverizes crusts and lumps with no damage to the plants. It keeps down weeds, conserves moisture, keeping little plants firmly set in finely mulched soil.

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A Letter to Dr. Harris

Commendation for Help to Dairymen

EDITORS' NOTE: One of the most interesting letters American Agriculturist has seen in some time is the open letter on this page written by Mr. Treadwell to Dr. Louis I. Harris, Commissioner of Health of New York City. The letter is of interest and value particularly because it shows a rare sympathy with and understanding of our farm and dairy problems by a man who has done business with farmers in the New York milk shed for a lifetime. The letter follows:

Dr. Louis I. Harris,
Commissioner of Health,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The firm, of which I have the honor to be president, and of which my father was one of the founders, has been engaged in business in the city of Kingston and Ulster County for the past seventy years. A large part of our business, which amounts to over a million dollars a year, is done in rural communities. All of our business, even that with the retailers in the city of Kingston and with the larger towns, is bound up inseparably with the economic condition of the farmer who either consumes, himself, a large part of what we sell, or contributes the money by which it is purchased.

We feel that our business is typical of hundreds of small enterprises throughout the state, and that the same conditions which influence business in this city and county might be expected to affect similarly business in all small towns and cities outside the metropolitan area. Our firm has not lived through the vicissitudes of seventy years without having had forcibly impressed upon it the interdependence of urban and rural prosperity everywhere outside the large industrial centers. Realizing as we do the important bearing prosperous farms have on our business, we could not be other than deeply interested in anything affecting them.

Milk Shed Should Not Be Extended

It has, therefore, been in a spirit of thankfulness that we have watched you resist with determination all efforts to strike a vital blow at the dairy industry of this State. We feel that we are very fortunate to have at the head of the Board of Health of New York City a man such as yourself who appreciates the far reaching effects of anything done to disturb the equilibrium of so vast an industry as dairying is in the New York milk shed. Many otherwise well informed business men of the State are unaware that the New York milk shed is a definitely limited area, consisting of some fifty New York counties and a few in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and that no milk from outside that definitely limited area can be shipped into New York City without the approval of the New York Board of Health.

Nor do they appreciate the strenuous efforts that have been made and will continue to be made to induce the Board to permit the shipment of milk from points farther and farther west through the opening up of new areas by Board of Health inspection.

A Billion and a Half Invested

Every intelligent business man, when he realizes that the dairy farms in the New York milk shed represent an investment of approximately one and one-half billion dollars, giving livlihood to nearly three-quarters of a million people, and that the dairy products produced have a yearly value of over one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, must appreciate the very serious effect upon his own business and all business in the New York milk shed of anything threatening the solvency of such a gigantic industry. In the New York milk shed alone the dairy business represents a larger investment and employs more people than Henry Ford, United States Steel, or General Motors.

It has always seemed to us that a widening of the production territory did constitute such a threat. It could only mean a greater surplus of milk ten months in the year when there is already a large surplus. The only way to compensate for that surplus would be to decrease production. Such an action would, undoubtedly, mean the abandonment of a great many dairy farms now operating successfully.

Would Lessen Buying Power of Dairymen

The ability of New York City to consume dairy products will not be increased by an increase in size of the area from which such products come; therefore, the only ultimate result would be that the money spent by New York for dairy products would be spread more thinly over a larger territory. That, of course, would mean that the buying power of the dairy industry in the New York milk shed would be decreased by the amount expended for dairy products outside the present shed.

It seems to us self evident that we who are engaged in any form of business whatever anywhere in this territory can only view with utmost anxiety any movement tending to remove from us any buying power such as that represented by the large part of the dairy industry that would move west upon a widening of the New York milk shed.

It seems equally evident that this procedure could not result in cheaper

(Continued on Page 13)

any handy man



can put up a Unadilla, with very little help. The parts are cut to fit—no bothersome overlapping or trimming is necessary. Unadillas are air-tight, water-tight. Feed settles compactly; cures evenly.

Of sound, close-grained, tight-jointed wood, the Unadilla is firmly anchored to the ground. Hoops start and end at front. Door fasteners form *safe* ladder. In addition the Unadilla is attractive and *very economical.*

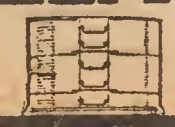
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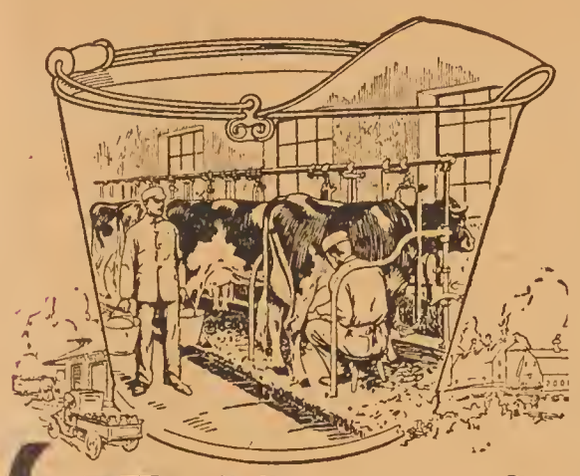


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The power to digest liberal quantities of heavy foods—the energy to assimilate and turn into milk all the milk-values of the winter diet is all that is needed to produce heavy yields during the period of barn-feeding.

Kow-Kare makes heavy winter feeding profitable—and safe. It is not a food—it simply regulates and conditions the cow's digestion and assimilation so that she can efficiently handle her natural diet—at a profit. Kow-Kare is highly concentrated. Only a little is needed to keep average cows *above* average yield. A tablespoonful with the feed one to two weeks a month does worlds for the milk flow—and for the general health and power to resist disease. The cost is only a few cents per month per cow.

When there is real trouble, when profits are threatened by such disorders as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever and similar troubles Kow-Kare comes to the rescue quickly and surely. Thousands of dairymen would not keep cows without this effective regulator and remedy.

Condition Cows for Calving

For safely freshening cows, for vigorous calves and freedom from disorders Kow-Kare gives just the needed aid to cows. Feed a tablespoonful with the feed two or three weeks before and after calving. Your druggist, general store, or feed store will supply you. Large size $1.25; six cans $6.25. Small size 65c. Send for free book, "More Milk from the Cows You Have." Contains many valuable dairy hints.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Lyndonville, Vermont



(Continued from Page 12)

milk to the consumer, for you can never buy anything for long at less than the cost of production plus a fair profit. The potential ability of the New York milk shed to produce milk is practically unlimited, and New York City can always buy within its limits all it wants at that figure; and it can never buy anywhere else for long at any cheaper figure.

That is why we have felt impelled to write you at this length, expressing our whole-hearted approval of your course in maintaining the lines of the New York milk shed where they now are, and assuring you of our hearty support in upholding your decision. We feel that in so doing we are but voicing the silent opinion of thoughtful business men throught the State. We can feel thankful that we are safe in leaving the future of such an important part of the State's economic fabric in your hands, knowing that it will not be injured.

Very truly yours,
C. S. Treadwell, Pres.
EVERETT & TREADWELL CO.

Guernsey Breeders of New York Meet at Syracuse

THE NEW YORK STATE Guernsey Breeders Association had their annual meeting on January 20 at Syracuse. About 150 attended the session which was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Syracuse.

Among the speakers were H. J. Henry, assistant commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets; C. L. Hill, superintendent of the National Dairy Show and a director of the American Guernsey Cattle Club; William H. Williams, owner of Camp Aiyukpa, Lyon Mountain, N. Y., and W. B. Ward, owner of Ward Acres, Inc., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Directors Elected

Three directors were elected as follows: William B. Jones, Manager, Woodlands Farm, White Plains, to succeed himself; Peter G. Ten Eyck, Albany, owner of Indian Ladder Farm, to succeed Dr. J. R. MacElroy of Jonesville and Dr. William Warren Britt of Tonawanda, N. Y., to succeed Frank M. Smith of Springfield Center.

In the meeting of the directors to organize for the year, Gage E. Tarbell, owner of Tarbell Farms, was re-elected President, William B. Jones was re-elected first vice-president; L. S. Riford was elected second vice-president; Thomas H. Munro, owner of Munroholm was re-elected secretary and treasurer and B. J. H. Rikert, business manager was engaged for another year.

Reports Show Progress

Various reports were given by officers and committees which indicated the progress which has been made during the year. The treasurer reported a surplus of $8,826.09, $5,883.78 however being in the form of equity in state fair buildings. It was reported that Guernsey milk sold under the trade mark of the American Guernsey Cattle Club had increased in volume 55.77 per cent. The average price for animals sold at public sales was given as $279.23. The increase in sales over 1926 is over 100 per cent.

Among the resolutions was one recommending to the New York State Legislature that the indemnity on TB reactors be increased 50 per cent as well as a resolution putting the association on record as approving and recommending the T B eradication work as now carried on by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

FARMERS' WEEK SALE
College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York
Friday, Feb. 17, 1928, 2 p. m.

The offering will include a number of well bred young bulls, Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, and Ayrshire, also some high class Duroc bred sows and a few good Shropshire sheep.

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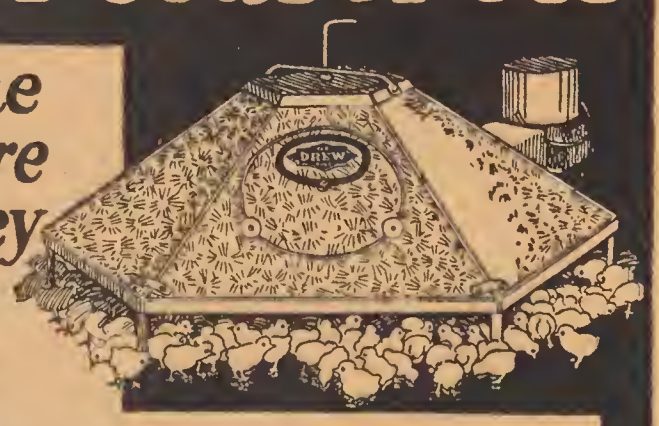
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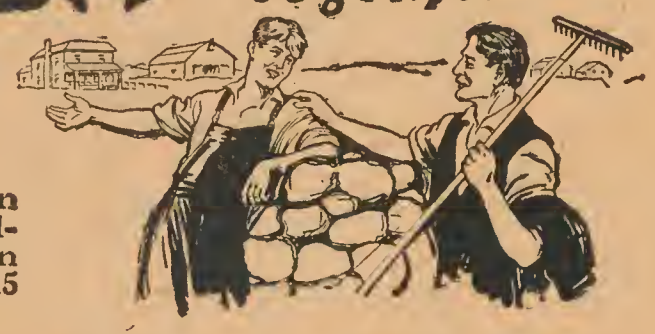


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A Visit with the Editor

(Continued from Page 5)

from his associates and from crowded galleries. An example of this took place the day before we were there. Senator Heflin of Alabama made an attack on Catholics. Heflin is an orator of real ability and this, together with the sensational character of his remarks, gained him plenty of attention. But it was the kind of attention most of us would not desire. It was said in Washington that every Senator of both parties bitterly condemned Heflin, and he has been denounced by the press of the whole country. The great majority of Americans condemn religious intolerance and those who constantly stir it up.

Senator Heflin, however, has at least one redeeming characteristic. He is a wonderful story teller, and we were told that when he gets into the lobby and starts telling old Southern negro dialect stories the Senators one by one desert their seats to hear him. Even Mr. Dawes, the Vice-President of the United States and presiding officer of the Senate, gets uneasy sometimes when Heflin is in the lobby, and, after standing the temptation as long as he can, he calls some Senator to preside in his place and joins the truant group in the lobby to hear Senator Heflin tell stories.

* * *

Mr. Dawes is one of the most original and likeable characters in American public life. He has a disreputable old pipe that is his almost inseparable companion. Recently one of the very fashionable ladies of Washington gave a big dinner in honor of the Vice-President. It was attended by leading Senators and Representatives and foreign diplomats together with their ladies so that altogether it was one of the great social events of the year. Mr. Dawes was seated at the right hand of his hostess, and all went well for a time until finally the guest of honor became very uneasy. After sliding around in his chair for a while, he finally began to fish in his pockets and brought out the old pipe, which he proceeded to fill and light up. It is said that it was worth a hundred dollars of anyone's money to see the astounded, not to say "flabbergasted", expression on the faces of some of the foreign diplomats as they watched Dawes and his pipe. Only a land like America can breed these great original characters who are constantly showing up in our public life.

Don't forget that the Vice-President with all of his peculiar but lovable characteristics proved himself to be a capable general in the War and a great diplomat in the reparations settlements with Germany. He is especially sympathetic with farmers and their problems.

* * *

But I would not care to live or work in Washington in spite of all its beauty and interest for there prevails a sort of political atmosphere that soon distorts one's thinking and life, and gives one the wrong perspective and outlook upon common everyday problems. When Congress is in session there is, it has seemed to me on my visits, a sort of tensity in the atmosphere, a feeling on the part of government representatives, workers and lobbyists that certain bills must pass or the country will be ruined. Those who live and work in Washington are too close to the machinery of government. They soon lose sight of the fact that it is not the laws or the government itself that are important but rather the common people. They forget that all these problems of farm relief, Muscle Shoals, ship subsidy and what not will soon pass on and be forgotten while something else will hold the center of the stage.

Of course it is much the same with all of us. We take ourselves and our little affairs of the day altogether too seriously. I was thinking of this as I climbed the steps of the beautiful Lincoln Memorial and stood with bowed head before the statue of the Great American. In all the turmoil of war and in all the pressure of its problems, Lincoln never lost his sense of proportion. He was able to put his problems in the right perspective and all things in their proper relationships because he did not take himself too seriously. His personal ego or interests never blinded him to the true facts. He knew as few of us do the unimportance of the individual. His favorite poem was:

"O why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

He knew that even if the President of the United States should die, some other would move up and take his place. Lincoln visioned the myriads of humans who had gone before and the billions yet to come, and seeing these he knew success and power and what men call glory for the baubles they are, and that the only thing that is truly great and permanent is Goodness.

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Wh. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
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With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

Cornell Wins "Garden" Judging Contest

THE EASTERN Inter-Collegiate Poultry Judging Contest was held at the New Madison Square Garden, New York City, January 20, 1928, in connection with the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show. The following colleges and universities competed in the contest:

Connecticut Agr. College, Storrs, Conn.; Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; Massachusetts Agr. College, Amherst, Mass.; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; North Carolina State College of Agr., Raleigh, N. C.; Penn State College, State College, Pa.

The contest consisted of three parts, a written examination covering the American Stardard of Perfection, the the judging of four classes of five birds each of S. C. R. I. Red Cockerels, Barred P. Rock pullets, White Wyandotte hens and S. C. White Leghorn cocks, for standard judging and the judging of four classes of five birds each of S. C. R. I. Red hens, White Wyandotte hens, Barred P. Rock hens, and Single Comb White Leghorn hens for production quality.



E. P. Peterson

The competition for team ratings was very keen and the order of placing was in doubt until the last figure had been added and all figures carefully checked. However, there was a good distribution of prizes, five states of the six sharing in the awards.

The ranking of the teams' scores on the basis of 2400 as a perfect score is as follows:

Cornell University	1811
Penn State	1803
North Carolina	1721
Connecticut	1694
Massachusetts	1690
Rutgers	1647

These are the highest scores that have been made at this contest. The score of 1811 points gave Cornell permanent possession of two trophy cups the Grand Sweepstake cup, a beautiful, large silver loving cup, awarded by the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, as well as the sterling silver loving cup presented by the Poultry Science Association in 1920, a challenge cup to become the property of the college winning it three times. This cup is nine years old having been won first by Connecticut in 1920. It was then won by Massachusetts in 1921; Rutgers, 1922; Penn State, 1923; Cornell, 1924; Connecticut, 1925; Cornell, 1926; North Carolina, 1927; and this year being the third time it has been won by Cornell it becomes the permanent property of Cornell University.

The second cup this year was won by Penn State and the third cup by North Carolina. The three medals for 1st, 2nd and 3rd individual scores in standard judging went to the three men of the Penn State team, G. F. Shaw won the gold medal, M. A. Campbell the silver medal and H. B. Weirbach the bronze medal.

The gold medal for the best individual in production judging went to E. P. Peterson, Connecticut who tied with G. H. Gibson of Cornell for highest production score, the medal going to Mr. Peterson because of more perfect scores than Mr. Gibson. The silver medal went to G. H. Gibson, Cornell, and the bronze medal for third best production score to J. L. Glass of Rutgers.

The coaches in charge of the various teams were W. F. Armstrong, North Carolina; E. W. Callenbach, Penn State; David E. Warner, Jr., Connecticut; Luther Banta, Massachusetts; G. O. Hall, Cornell; and C. S. Platt, Rutgers.

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"Grain and mash can be fed in three ways," he said: "scratch grain and mash in various proportions; scratch grain and milk, but no mash; or all mash and no scratch grain.

"Feeding whole grain exclusively

(*Continued on Page* 22)



Cornell Poultry Judging Team, 1928.—Seated, left to right—J. B. Halloway, '29, G. H. Gibson, '28. Standing, left to right—R. J. Smith. 29, G. O. Hall, Coach, R. D. Morgan, '29, Alternate. Cup on left, grand sweepstake, 1928. Cup on right, Poultry Science Association Challenge cup, 1924, 1926, 1928.

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Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. and R. C. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	43.50	72.00	140.00
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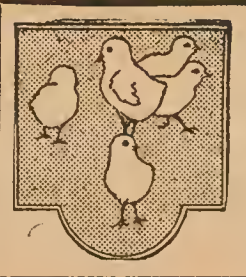
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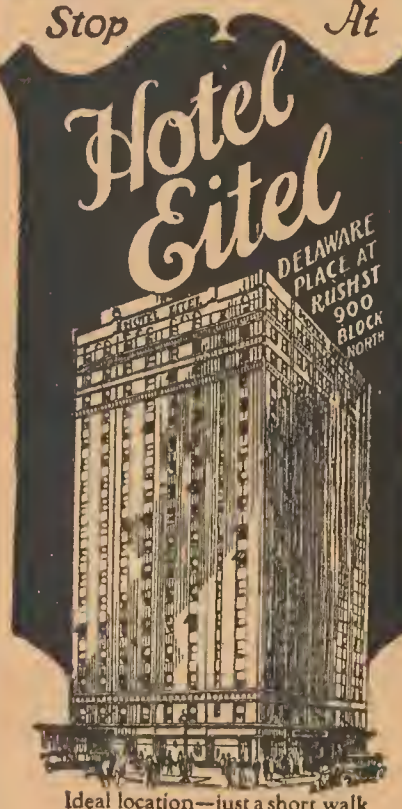
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Why not have quality when starting to raise a Hog. These are all good Blocky Pigs, the kind that will make large Hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 8 weeks old $4.00 each; 9 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied you can return Pigs and your money will be returned. No charges for crating.
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DUROCS BRED SOWS, FALL PIGS. New York's greatest herd.
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Reviewing the Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the February prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City. Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
I	Fluid Milk	$3.37	$3.27
I	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.36	
2 B	Cond. Milk Soft Cheese	2.61	
3	Evap. Cond, Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.45	2.20
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Sheffield price is for 3% Milk. On the 3.5% basis it is $3.47.

The Class I League price for February, 1927 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.85 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Firmer; Imports Menace

CREAMERY SALTED	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2, 1927
Higher than extras..	48½-49	47½-48	50½-51
Extra (92sc)	-48	-47	50 -
84-91 score	41½-47½	41½-46½	44½-49½
Lower Grades	40 -41	40 -41	43 -44

The butter market is infinitely better than it was a week ago. It is still a little spotty. More stock is changing hands, but the greatest activity is among the out of town buyers. Local buyers are still confining their purchases close to present needs.

Imports are really causing the greatest apprehension. We had the auction of 15,000 tubs as a disturbing factor. These goods were sold at a figure that was considered reasonably satisfactory. A number of buyers did not get what they were looking for in the line of a good bargain, consequently they had to come back on the open market for their needs, and this was one of the strengthening influences. Advices lead us to believe that the domestic make is on the increase, but as yet it is not so marked that it will cause any great revision in the line of values.

The big factor, however, that is causing considerable worry to the trade is the fact that foreign markets are very heavily supplied, New Zealand especially. Butter from the British possessions and the European continent present at this time a slight menace to the welfare of our butter market. The foreign trend at the moment indicates a weakness that may result in some shipments to these shores. New Zealand especially is trying to crash our market. The local trade appreciates the situation, and prefers to be satisfied to keep stock moving and trade in a healthy condition rather than force matters.

Fresh Cheese Easier

STATE FLATS	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2, 1927
Fresh Fancy	25 -25½		
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	29 -29½	29 -29½	27½-28
Held Average			26 -27

The market for fresh cheese is materially easier. Dealers were very willing to sell at 25½ cents on the first of February, but they are not getting much satisfaction. The market shows its weakness because of the increased make which is a reaction from the situation in the fluid market.

Held cheese holds as firm as ever, although trading is confined more or less to small lots. The situation in the held cheese market is not as iron bound as it was a month or so ago.

Eggs Again Lower

NEARBY WHITE	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras	42-43	46 -47	44-45
Average Extras	40-41	45 -45½	42-43
Extra Firsts	39-39½	44½-45	41-41½
Firsts	-38	44 -	40-40½
Gathered	-39½	-45	37-41½
Pullets		-43	35-36
Pewees			
BROWNS			
Hennery	42-43	-49	40-42
Gathered	41-	47 -48	35-40

As January drew to a close the egg market suffered another relapse. On the 31st a pronounced weakness developed on all descriptions of fresh eggs. Values on white eggs especially were extremely uncertain. At the reduction prices hardened a little, but the situation is not strong enough to offer much encouragement. With the lower prices came more buying interest, and an opening of more distributing channels. However, Chicago shows a downward trend and naturally the operators here gage themselves accordingly. Reports from the north west and central west state that colder weather has tightened things up. Following these reports a slight firmer tone resulted on the Pacific Coast standards. The demand of the trade on the first was for goods slightly under price. In other words, the egg buyers are out for bargains.

Live Poultry Market Higher

FOWLS	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2, 1927
Colored	29-30	-26	-31
Leghorn	28-29	25-26	-31
CHICKENS			
Colored	26-35	23-35	28-30
Leghorn	27-32	25-32	27-29
BROILERS	40-48	38-45	-40
CAPONS	30-42	30-45	33-35
TURKEYS	30-50	30-38	45-50
DUCKS, Nearby	29-33	29-33	-30
GEESE		-32	

The live poultry market shows considerable improvement over a week ago, although at this writing Feb. 1 the situation is a little in doubt. On that day advices had not been received concerning the probable freight arrivals scheduled for Friday the 3rd. This left the market more or less in the dark. In spite of that, however, buyers were very active. The demand was good and as long as demand is good we can expect satisfactory trading at a price.

All lines of express fowls were selling well, Leghorns being slightly more in the seller's favor. Where stock was nice Leghorns and colored fowls sold on par. If the situation continues in the broiler market, we would not be surprised to see an increase for they are in very limited supply, and the spread between Reds and Rocks is very narrow. Capons and pullets have met an excelent trade, as have turkeys and ducks. Rabbits are beginning to slow down.

Potatoes About Steady

STATE	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2, 1927
150 lb. sack			3.35-3.60
Bulk, 180 lbs			4.00-4.25
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	3.00-3.35	3.00-3.35	3.75-4.10
Bulk, 180 lbs	3.60-4.00	3.60-3.90	4.50-5.00
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	5.00-5.25
Bulk, 180 lbs	4.00-4.35	4.00-4.35	5.75-6.00

There has been practically no change in the potato market since our last report. Movement of Long Island and Maines is rather quiet. New potatoes from the South, both Bermuda and Florida, are having a hard time of it. Bermudas are selling anywhere from $3.50 to $10.00 a barrel while Florida Spaulding Rose range anywhere from $3.50 to $6.00 and a precious few are bringing the top figure. When we consider the expense of transportation on these goods from southern points it is difficult to understand how some of the men stay in business. Certainly the cheap selling potatoes are not helping the market, even those of poor quality, of which there are plenty, for they all have a tendency to depress values, which does not speak well for the outlook between now and middle of March for holders of our late crop of potatoes.

Meats and Live Stock

Live calves are meeting a better market. On the first of February prime marks sold as high as $18.50 with anything grading fair to good bringing $14.00 to $18.00. The demand has been brisk and premiums have been paid for choice stock.

Lambs have also improved during the past week, following brisk demand. Prime marks have sold as high as $15.00 on February 1, with states selling anywhere from $12.50 to $13.25.

The market on steers is barely steady. Primes have sold all the way up to $16.50, but on the first some mighty nice stock could be had for $15.00 per hundred.

Bulls are still selling in a steady market, prices range from $5.00 to $8.50 with a few extra choice bringing $9.00.

Cows are almost selling on par with bulls, extra choice heavy fat states bringing $8.50, however, most of the sales are at lower figures.

Hogs continue to weaken. Yorkers weighing from 160 to 220 pounds have brought $9.25 to $9.75 with lighter and heavier weights at lower figures.

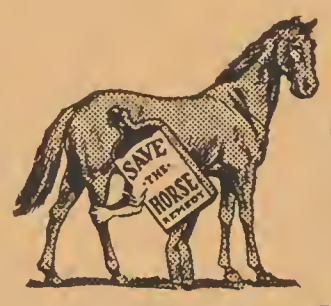
Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2, 1926
Wheat (May)	1.31	1.30⅞	1.42⅜
Corn (May)	.91⅞	.90	.81
Oats (May)	.55⅝	.55	.47¼
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.57	1.56	1.52½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.08⅛	1.06⅝	.92⅜
Oats, No. 2	.66¼	.65½	.56½
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Jan. 28	Jan. 21	Jan. 29
Grade Oats	36.50	38.00	32.50
Spring Bran	35.50	34.50	31.50
Hard Bran	37.50	37.00	33.50
Standard Mids	35.00	34.00	32.50
Soft W. Mids	43.50	43.00	37.50
Flour Mids	38.00	38.00	35.50
Red Dog	40.50	40.50	39.50
Wh. Hominy	40.50	38.00	34.00
Yel. Hominy	38.00	41.00	34.00
Corn Meal	38.00	38.50	34.50
Gluten Feed	47.75	47.00	36.75
Gluten Meal	56.00	55.00	46.75
36% C. S. Meal	47.00	45.00	35.00
41% C. S. Meal	50.50	50.50	38.00
43% C. S. Meal	53.00	53.00	39.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	49.00	48.50	46.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Bean Market Firm

Values of beans stay about the same, altho trade at the end of January was quite dull. Marrows range from $8.25 to $9.00. Peas $6.75 to $7.50. Red Kidneys $7.75 to $8.25. White kidneys $9.50 to $10.00.



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SAVE THE HORSE
—the old reliable Remedy. **Guaranteed**—full success, or money back. Ends **spavin,** thoropin, curb, splint, hip, shoulder, leg and foot troubles. The "Symptom" Book, **FREE,** tells how to diagnose and end lameness, with this simple home treatment. Write today!

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Everbearing Strawberry
Newest and greatest Everbearer. Enormously productive—profitable. We are Eastern headquarters. Also Plants, Trees, Shrubs, Vines, etc.
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"The Strawberry Man" for 45 Years

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted
HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883. offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.
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EGG CASES Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KEEP SWISS MILK GOATS
The family size cow, and have fresh milk—$50 and up.
SHARPLES, CENTRE SQUARE, PA.



A Pretty Floor Need not be Expensive

A five minute talk about floors

by HAZEL DELL BROWN

TODAY, the prettiest things are not necessarily the most expensive. Even the cheapest automobiles are offered in a wide choice of the gayest colors, instead of the dull drab, funereal black of a few years ago. And why not? Certainly it costs no more to make a thing beautiful than it does to make it ugly.

So it is with floors. There are so many pretty patterns in linoleum and linoleum rugs, there hardly seems to be any excuse left for old, bare wood floors. Either linoleum rugs or all-over linoleum floors are inexpensive and durable.

For bedroom, sitting-room or dining-room, pretty Jaspé rugs of Armstrong's Linoleum are most appropriate. These I recommend, not only because they are so attractive in appearance, but because they wear so wonderfully well. They are made of the same genuine linoleum that has made Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum floors so popular, and they are finished with the new easy-to-keep-clean lacquer surface. The color cannot wear off, because the Jaspé graining goes all the way through to the burlap back.

Still lower in price are Armstrong's Quaker-Felt Rugs which I do not hesitate to recommend to anyone who wants a cheap, practical floor covering. These, too, are protected by the long-wearing Accolac finish. This clear-lacquer finish is as hard, bright, and durable as the finish on your automobile. Whichever kind of rug you buy, be sure you know what you are getting and that you get what you pay for. You can easily distinguish an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug because it has a burlap back, and is soft and flexible. The Quaker-Felt Rugs are identified with a picture of the Quaker girl on the face of the rug.

After all is said about the beauty and durability of smooth-surface floor coverings, the most appealing thing about them to women, I am sure, is the ease with which they are kept clean. They require neither scrubbing, like wood floors, nor beating like carpets, but simply a damp mopping.

The Linoleum, or Quaker Felt Rugs I speak of, are suitable of course, only when the floor is in good enough condition for painting. Otherwise, I recommend an all-over floor of Armstrong's Linoleum. In the kitchen I believe the all-over floor is the most practical.

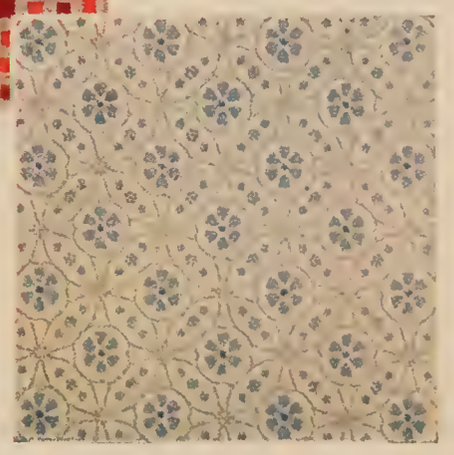
Don't hesitate to use color in the kitchen. It is the place you spend most of your time, and there is no reason in the world why it shouldn't be cheerful. In introducing color into any room, begin with the floor and repeat some of the colors of the floor in the curtains. Among the patterns in Armstrong's Linoleum are many which would form an ideal base for a delightful color scheme.

If you are going to do anything with your floors this year, I shall be only too glad to help you plan something really attractive, as well as economical. Write me a letter describing the room or rooms and I will send you suggestions for a color scheme. There is no charge for this service, and you will not obligate yourself. For ten cents in stamps, I will also send you an attractive booklet illustrated in full color. Ask for "The Attractive Home—How to Plan Its Decoration." Write your letter to Hazel Dell Brown, Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1022 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Look for the CIRCLE A trade-mark on the burlap back



In the main illustration at the top of the page is shown Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 725. A delightfully pretty floor-covering for bedroom living-room, or dining-room.



Above: Armstrong's Arabesq Linoleum, Pattern No. 9001

At the right: Armstrong's Printed Linoleum. Pattern No. 8430

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

they wear and wear and wear



Nothing like a pipe, I say

WHENEVER I want a real, honest-to-John *smoke* (and that's pretty often!), I get out my old pipe and pack it with Prince Albert. I know in advance what it's going to be like, but I get a new thrill out of it every time. A pipe and P. A. are so downright *dependable*.

Just to open the tidy red tin and drink in that P. A. fragrance is a treat in itself. No more appetizing aroma ever greeted a pipe-hungry man. And when that cool, comfortable smoke comes rolling up the stem, you know that the taste more than matches the fragrance.

Cool as the old town pump. Restful as an easy chair after a hard day. Mellow and mild and long-burning. So mild, in fact, that you're always ready for another session, no matter how much you load up and light up. I've smoked P. A. for years—I ought to know!

If you don't know the contentment and satisfaction of a pipe, I urge you to go and get one right now. Fill it with good old Prince Albert and smoke up. You'll enjoy it as you never enjoyed a smoke before. You'll want your pipe for a constant companion from that time on, or I miss *my* guess. Try it!



Not only quality, but quantity, too—TWO full ounces in every tin.

PRINCE ALBERT

—the national joy smoke!

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Announcing the New

De Laval

50th Anniversary Separators

IMPROVEMENTS

GOLDEN COLOR. These new 1928 machines are finished in beautiful gold and black colors, which are pleasing, durable and practical.

ENCLOSED GEARS. All gears on the "Golden Series" are completely enclosed and protected, insuring maximum durability.

REGULATING COVER. A new type of regulating cover and float affords a flow of milk from the supply can in a smooth, even stream, without spattering.

TURNABLE SUPPLY CAN. A novel feature every separator user will appreciate. Permits bowl and covers to be removed or put in place without lifting the supply can from its position.

EASIER TURNING. The "Golden Series" machines are easy to start and turn, requiring the least power or effort to operate for the work they do.

OIL WINDOW. Shows at a glance the amount and condition of the oil and whether the separator is being properly lubricated.

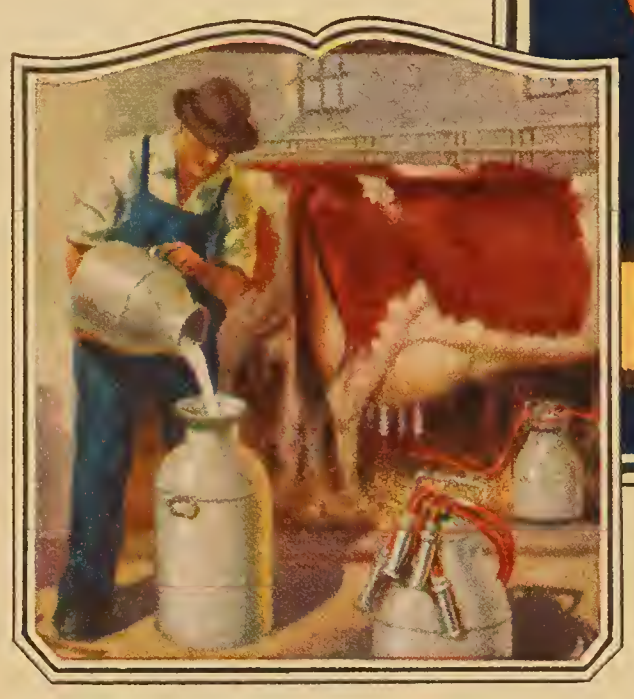
FLOATING BOWL. The finest separator bowl ever made. Self-balancing, runs smoothly without vibration, with the least power, skims cleanest, delivers a smooth, rich cream, and is easy to take apart and wash.

Liberal trade allowances are made for old separators of any age or make on account of new De Lavals, which will soon pay for themselves in saving of butter-fat and time.



The De Laval Milker

A GREAT companion to the De Laval Cream Separator — equally useful and efficient. Now milking more than one million cows in all parts of the world. Milks faster and better than any other method. Pleasing to the cows and produces clean milk. Simple and durable, does not require adjustment, and easy to operate. Makes dairying more pleasant as well as more profitable. Outfits for from five to 500 or more cows. Sold for cash or on self-paying terms.



New De Lavals on Display

THE "Golden Series" Separators are now on display by De Laval dealer-agents, who will gladly show their numerous improvements and refinements. See and try one of the "Golden Series," or send coupon below to your nearest De Laval office for catalog and full information.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 2023
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Name.....

Town.....

State.....R.F.D.....No. Cows.....

The GOLDEN SERIES

DR. DE LAVAL'S invention, in 1878, of the first continuous discharge centrifugal cream separator, was the foundation of modern dairying and has done more than any other one factor to develop the dairy industry into the largest and most profitable branch of agriculture.

First in the beginning, the De Laval has kept in the lead ever since. Practically every detail of separator construction has been De Laval originated. As De Laval features have been imitated, further De Laval improvements have been made. Four million De Laval machines have been sold the world over. They have always been the standard by which cream separators were measured.

Now the 1928 "Golden Series" De Laval machines mark another step forward. They are the most complete, efficient and beautiful cream separators ever made. They are all that could be hoped for in such a machine. They must prove a source of pride as well as profit to every owner.

The best way to judge a new Golden Anniversary De Laval machine is to see one, and better still to try it side-by-side with any other separator. We do not believe anyone can do that and not choose the De Laval.

The new machines are made in seven sizes, ranging in capacity from 200 to 1350 lbs. of milk per hour. They may be operated by hand or any form of power. They may be bought for cash or on such terms as to pay for themselves.

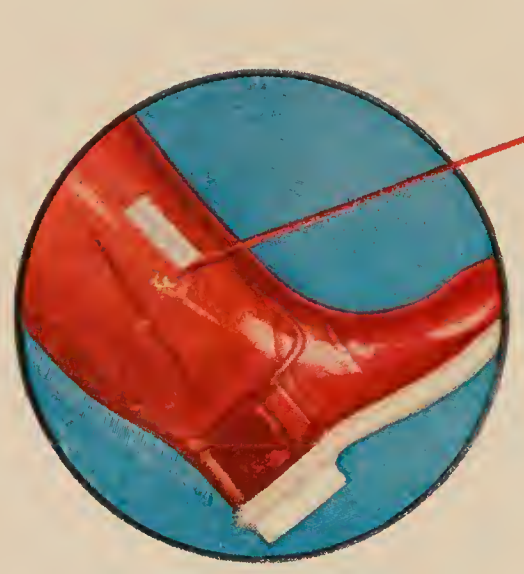


In the dairy barn—*and everywhere the farm job takes you—these "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots will keep you dry-shod and comfortable. And they are as husky as they look!*

Farm tested . .

This "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot *stands the hardest wear . .*

"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots
come in red or black—sturdy gray soles—knee to hip lengths



Stretches five times its length!

If you cut a strip of rubber from a "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe—you'd find it would stretch more than 5 times its length! This rubber stays flexible and waterproof—long after ordinary rubber would crack or break

75 YEARS of experience in boot-making by the largest rubber manufacturer in the world—that goes into every "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot. This boot is *built* to stand every farm test.

It's just as husky as it looks—extra strong, every inch of it. You can't kick through that thick, oversize sole—it's as tough as the tread of a tire.

And the uppers—they are made of the finest rubber—rubber so elastic that you can stretch a strip of it more than five times its own length! No wonder, where inferior rubber splits and cracks, "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots stand up!

And at every vital point where wear is hardest, from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric are anchored in behind that strong surface—to give *extra* strength. Only "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes have so many!

, , ,

We know you will like the plus farm value in "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes.

Every pair is built by master workmen—and built *right*. They fit better, look better, wear better. Get a pair and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company

The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus
slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Made either red or black—4 or 5 buckles



"U.S." *Blue Ribbon*

BOOTS · WALRUS · ARCTICS · RUBBERS

Trade Mark

Farm News from the "North Country"

The Ice Harvest Begins--Dean Cook Takes a Vacation

THE FARMERS who have to put in a supply of ice for cooling their milk next summer, and the ice men, too, are beaming these days and see rays of hope in the fact that we have been having the thermometer down around zero for several days. Cutting has already begun and if this weather continues for a few days a good start will have been made. All the cold spells so far this winter until this one have lasted only a day or so and then everything has turned warm and a thaw has removed most of the snow and ice.

Dean Cook Goes to California

Along with this cold weather comes news from our friend—Dean Cook—who with his "better half" is planning on journeying out to California this coming week to pass a couple of months or so visiting their daughter, and then journeying about to various points of interest before returning to his farms over at Denmark. While we are not exactly envious, his friends who are numbered the length and breadth of Northern New York will be thinking about him as in the "land of perpetual sunshine" while we enjoy the cold and the snow of the North Country. Another thing, we understand that Dean and Mrs. Cook will be celebrating their 45th wedding anniversary while away and we take advantage of this opportunity to hope that they enjoy this one and many more as well.

TB Test Underway Again

Tuberculin testing has received fresh impetus in St. Lawrence the past two or three weeks, with the beginning of testing in the township of Hopkinton two weeks ago and the township of Gouverneur this past week. A number of heavy reacting herds were found at the outset, one being that of Earl Laidlaw, chairman of the Gouverneur committee in charge of testing. Mr. Laidlaw lost a considerable portion of his herd, sold the remainder and immediately purchased a new herd. Two assistant county veterinarians have been appointed to hasten the tests and another federal veterinarian is on the way to assist. Other members of the committee are Fred Love, Emery Tyler, A. M. Rowley, C. M. Randall and F. J. Baker.

Ayrshire Breeders Meet

Lawrence L. Grow of Fort Jackson was elected president of the St. Lawrence County Ayrshire Breeders Association this week, to succed George E. Pike of Gouveneur who has completed a very successful term as president. This association embraces Franklin, Lewis and Jefferson counties as well as St. Lawrence and numbers some of the foremost breeders of the North Country as its members.

The members were strongly interested in sending a herd to the State Fair next fall and appointed a committee consisting of Harry M. Knox of Heuvelton, and Leon M. Claus, county agricultural agent, to make preliminary arrangements and see how many would be interested in making up the herd.

Interest in Calf Clubs

As Junior Project workers of the North Country have been walking off with the highest honors in Ayrshires at both the state fair and the National Dairy Show, a committee consisting of Mr. Knox and Charles W. Reed of Watertown, Junior Project Leader for Jefferson county, was selected to make plans toward furthering the growing of Ayrshires by juniors.

David J. Taylor of Antwerp was elected vice-president, and W. N. Clark of Potsdam secretary-treasurer. Directors were elected, with three additional to be appointed by Franklin and Lewis county breeders. Ross Collins, Adams; Chas. S. Wicks, Oxbow; David J. Taylor, Antwerp; W. N. Clark, Potsdam; A. F. Spooner, Richville; George Pike, Gouverneur; Clinton Mayhew, Depeyster; Lawrence Grow, Fort Jackson; and M. H. Streeter of Gouverneur.

Jefferson County Junior Work

Clayton R. Langworthy of Adams Centeer was re-elected president of the junior extension board of Jefferson county, with Mrs. R. J. Ryan, Watertown, as vice-president, and S. S. McCumber of Watertown as Secretary-Treasurer. Interest in this work of the boys and girls of the county is certainly growing and was especially emphasized when C. W. Reed, county leader, stated that well over 900 youngsters are already enrolled for the year's work.

A new project is the one that I mentioned a short time ago as being under consideration—the farm accounting or book-keeping course. One meeting has been held at Belleville. H. R. Ripley of the Citizens Trust Co. at Adams is the leader of the group there, and V. B. Hart of the Cornell Department of Agricultural Economics started the work. The other group that will take this work this year is at Adams Center with A. A. Stevens of the N. N. Y. Trust Co. as leader.

A livestock committee was appointed with the following members—Fred Lasher, Watertown, R. 5; Hudson Bull, Watertown, R. 1; Frank M. Collins, Mannsville; George Converse, Woodville; Ross Collins, Adams; Perl W. Devondorf, Watertown; B. L. Allen, Theresa; Milton Lee, Pillar Point; John Whaling, Carthage; Kent Overton, Adams; E. L. Pohl, Watertown, R. 1; Frank Ronas, Philadelphia; M. G. Fitzgerald, Cape Vincent; Willis Green, Henderson; E. B. Johnson, Chaumont. This committee will have charge of the calf and pig club work of the county.

Will Attend State Grange

Just now the thoughts of many Grangers are on the State Grange meeting at Poughkeepsie week after next, and some of the things to come up there. Special cars will be run from this part of the state carrying all the delegates together which is one of the most pleasant parts of the journey. Following the State Grange meeting comes farm and home week at the Cornell College of Agriculture. To those who have been able to get down frequently it is a week of renewing friendships as well as knowledge. To those who are not acquainted it opens avenues of obtaining information more directly, and widens the circle of friends.

W. I. ROE.

New Jersey Farm News

"Honest Pack" Bill Introduced in Legislature

AN "HONEST PACK" bill has made its appearance in the New Jersey Legislature. It has for its object the better packing of New Jersey fruits and vegetables, and provides that the top or face of the package must be representative of the entire contents of the package.

This bill has been found necessary to protect the consumer of New Jersey products because of a growing habit among dealers, and farmers as well, of putting the very finest specimens on top of the package, while the bottom may be filled with ordinary or cull quality produce.

The consumer has been cheated so many times with a dishonest pack that the farm organizations of the state, headed by the Farm Bureau, took steps to meet this condition. The bill was drafted by the Farm Bureau, the State Grange, the Horticultural Society and the Bureau of Markets and it has been worded to meet every condition that may arise. It has been approved by the Attorney General's office and goes to the legislature with support from many sections of the state.

Vineland Poultry Show Huge Success

The Vineland poultry show has passed into history as one of the most successful ever staged by the local association. This year's remarkable showing is of more than a passing credit to these live poultrtymen, but is, in reality, the climax of all of their former successful shows. Hampered for many weeks, on account of a lack of space to hold the show and then with only a few weeks where formerly they have had months, they put on a show that lead any that New Jersey has seen this fall and winter. Credit to the success of the show goes to John Weed and his staff of assistants, who worked as one man to put it across.

Salem County Pomona

One of the most interesting Grange meetings the past week, was held in Woodstown by the Salem County Pomona. Despite a severe blizzard that was raging that afternoon a big crowd attended the meeting to see the installation of the new officers and a three act play given by the Woodstown Grange, called "Back to the Country Store". In the absence of State Master David Agans, A. L. Clark, former Chief of the Bureau of Markets, was present and gave a most interesting talk on life insurance and how it applies to the farmer. Among the officers installed in the Salem County Grange for this year were Alvin Crispin, Master, Salem; William Smith, Overseer, Salem; Elizabeth Patrick, Lecturer, Elmer; William Joyce, Steward, Friesburg; John Ridgway, Chaplain, Hancocks Bridge; Addie Loveland, Secretary, Elmer; John Woolman, Treasurer, Elmer; Harold Smith, Assistant Steward, Daretown; Rena Crispin, Ceres, Salem; Laura Joyce, Pomona, Friesburg; Linda Featherer, Flora, Salem; William Smick, Gate Keeper, Salem; and Mary Waddington, Lady Assistant Steward, Salem.

New Market Director

W. W. Oley, of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, has been promoted to the position of Chief of the Bureau of Markets and took charge of that office on February first. Mr. Oley is well and favorably known all through New Jersey as a square shooter on farm problems and he knows conditions in the State from a life long residence here. Born in New Jersey, educated at Rutgers, employed in the state as county agent, production manager on the biggest truck farm in the state and market director on the Del-Bay Farms, Bridgeton, he has had a wide range of experience.

Poultrymen Have Banquet

A most successful banquet of the Atlantic County Federation of Poultry Associations was held in Egg Harbor City on January 26. A record attendance with members present from every local association in the county. Atlantic County holds the record for New Jersey of having the largest number of cooperatives of any county in the state. Arthur Eldred tells us that there are 13 cooperative associations in Atlantic County.

New Beetle Campaign

In its campaign to combat the Japanese Beetle, the State Department of Agriculture is now recommending the planting of those trees, plants and shrubs, that are rarely or only slightly injured by the beetles. It has prepared a list of trees and plants that are not attractive to the beetle. This list includes attractive plants that are adaptable to New Jersey conditions which do not require spraying to save them from the beetle attacks. V. I. Saffro, recently connected with the Department of Agriculture, is in charge of beetle supression work.

New County Agent in Salem County

The new Farm Demonstrator for Salem County took charge on February first. George Ball, creamery inspector of the state, took up the duties of the office following the resignation of A. D. Long. Mr. Ball comes to Salem County with a wealth of experience in the dairy business and South Jersey conditions, having worked in Salem County at odd times during the past six years.

Secretary Duryee Honored

Secretary of Agriculture, William B. Duryee, has been honored by being elected a director of the Trenton Inter-State Fair Association. The election of Mr. Duryee to this position is of significant importance to the agricultural interest of the state, as it shows a trend to unite all the branches of agriculture in making the Trenton Fair the leading fair of the state.

Giant Cold Storage Plant

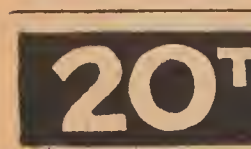
Fruit growers of South Jersey are much interested in the development of the giant nine story cold storage plant at Camden. Designed to serve the fruit and vegetable interests of New Jersey, it is expected to be in operation by the first of September and ready to store fruits next fall. It will be, when completed, the largest cold storage plant south of Newark and the second largest in New Jersey.

Penn's Grange Master Speaks

E. B. Dorsett, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, was given a rousing reception at a meeting of Grangers and farmers at the Glassboro High School on January 27. Being an entertaining talker and a deep thinker, his discussion on the need of the Grange today was appreciated by those who were privileged to hear him.

AMOS KIRBY.

BABY  CHICKS



BUY CHICKS FROM MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE COOPERATIVE POULTRY CERTIFICATION ASSOCIATION, INC.

and get the best in vitality and high egg production. Our standard is high, making quality the best. Breeding stock, hatching eggs and chicks for sale from the following:

Supervised flocks, which are carefully selected, hens mated to certified males (no pullets). Certified flocks, which are high producers only, mated to certified males (no pullets). Home trap nested birds with official egg records up to 330.

All breeding stock under the supervision and inspection of the New York State College of Agriculture, which will eliminate any possibility of doubt as to standard values.

WE KNOW WHAT WE HAVE. YOU KNOW WHAT YOU BUY.

Think it over and send for free catalogue, giving list of members and other valuable information.

M. M. GRIFFITHS, *Secretary,* **NEW HARTFORD, N. Y.**

20TH CENTURY



THOUSANDS OF PLEASED CUSTOMERS

can tell you about the splendid chicks we have been producing from our High Class, Heavy Laying, American-Cert-O-Culd flocks for 28 years; pure-bred, carefully culled for size, type, color, vigor and egg laying ability. Look at the low prices—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—you can safely order from this advertisement. References: Commercial Bank, or Dun and Bradstreet.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff, Blk. Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$115.00
Barred and Wh. Rox, R.C. and S.C. Reds, Blk. Minoreas	8.00	15.00	70.00	135.00
W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minoreas	8.50	16.00	75.00	145.00
Impt. Barron W. Leghorn, W. Minoreas, Parks' Rox	9.50	18.00	85.00	160.00

Heavy Mixed, $12.50 per 100; Light Mixed, $9.00 per 100; Wh. Pekin Ducklings, 25c each.

Special Mating Imported Barron S. C. White Leghorns

Our flocks for this very Special Mating consist of 350 YEARLING hens carefully selected by an Expert Poultryman. These hens weigh not less than 4½ pounds, and up to six pounds. They produce better than 250 eggs per year, per hen. Imported direct from the TOM BARRON of England.

C. O. D. Shipments We will ship 20th Century Chicks C. O. D. (pay postman on delivery) if you prefer.

Get our FREE illustrated catalog. Tells all about our money-making chicks, C. O. D. plan, imported matings, etc.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY Box R New Washington, Ohio

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



Chicks C. O. D. Send Only $1.00

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert poultrymen. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stoves when bought with chicks. SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG. It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Valuable book free with each order. Prices reasonable. Write today.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1 Gibsonburg, Ohio

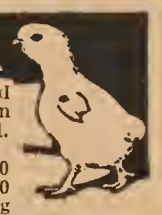
SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"



They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

Buy C·M·L Chicks



C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years in Barron Leghorns. Imported direct from England. Pedigrees 235 to 314. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prices Prepaid.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.75	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00

These chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Breeding few varieties enables us to offer unusual value. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get free catalog.

C. M. LONGENECKER Box 40 Elizabethtown, Pa.

NATIONAL CHICKS *500,000 Chicks for 1928*



America's leading breeds and strains. Insure profits with National Chicks. Guaranteed to be as represented.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred & White Rocks, Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
R. I. Reds, Black Minoreas	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Blue Andelusians, Wh. Minoreas	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250.00
Mixed or odds and ends	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	95.00

We have special mated pens in all these breeds. Send for our new illustrated catalog. All chicks sent postpaid. We guarantee 100% live delivery. References. Order at once. Delay is fatal.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 408 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

YOU NEED THIS CATALOG !



TEN CHICKS FREE

On orders placed early we will allow 10 chicks free with every 100 ordered. Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautifully illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. Guaranteed Chicks. Find out about our guarantee plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

Hoytville Accredited Hatcheries, 106 Main St., Hoytville, Ohio

CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots ½c less, 1000 lots 1c less.

Free range. 100% Delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

FINE PURE-BRED CHICKS

Write for our catalog. It tells about our chicks from pure-bred selected stock. We have been in the chick business for years and know how to produce the kind of chicks you want at prices which will make money for you. Write today.

SENECA POULTRY FARM, Box A, Tiffin, Ohio

Presents New Method of Feeding Chickens

(Continued from Page 15)

saves the expense of grinding, but necessitates the feeding of milk in liberal quantities.

"The usual method of feeding both grain and mash has the widest application and no doubt will continue to be popular. The grains are deficient in proteins and minterals and it is difficult to know just what proportions of these to supply with the varying amounts of grain and mash consumed. Besides some of the birds will eat less of the mash than others and thus fail to get their share of the protein and minerals.

"The all-mash method ignores the theory that chickens must be made to scratch for exercise. But it has been proved that chicks do not require scratch grain in litter to compel them to exercise. This year 7,000 chicks were raised at the Station by the all-mash method. It proved satisfactory and resulted in a great saving of labor and largely eliminated the need of skill in feeding."

Treating Eversion of the Oviduct

THE DIRECT cause of prolapsus or eversion is a weakening of the muscles and ligaments of the oviduct brought on by the strain of laying. This causes the oviduct and cloaca to be everted thru the vent. This may result from any one or a combination of the following:

I. Inflamation of the oviduct due to constipation which, in turn, may be the result of lack of succulent green food or insufficient or irregular supplies of water or liquid in the daily diet.

2. Shock to the body of the hen when she suddenly starts heavy production after a long period of rest, or when pullets first come into production if they have not been exercising and are very fat. Under such conditions the muscles are weak, and, this perhaps with a poor feeding system or an incomplete diet, may affect the glands which lubricate the oviduct.

3. Straining to lay very large eggs or to pass an obstruction in the oviduct.

Encourages Cannibalism

Prolapsus is usually accompanied by cannibalism. The red bleeding mass protruding from affected hens attracts other birds in the pen, with the result that the ruptured hens are attacked and killed.

Isolate Affected Birds

As soon as symptoms of prolapsus are noticed, catch the bird and examine it. If there is an egg in the oviduct, remove it. Wash the protruding parts with warm water, apply carbolated vaseline and gently push the oviduct back into place. Place the bird in a pen by herself and give her a less forcing ration, plenty of green food, and a dose of castor oil or epsom salts. If many birds show signs of this trouble, give the flock a dose of epsom salts every three or four weeks. Check up on the method of feeding, the rations fed, and general management in every

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Something New!

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

WITH THE BROADEST GUARANTEE EVER BEFORE OFFERED

Lord Farms' Leghorn Chicks for 1928 will be sold with a guarantee that they surpass other stock in vitality, size of egg and birds, and egg production. Send for information about this guarantee, and our lower prices on chicks; also about our mammoth breeding farms.

Our *1928 Year Book* contains more practical information about making a profit with Leghorns than any price book sold, and it is free to those who are interested in White Leghorns.

LORD FARMS

85 FOREST ST., METHUEN, MASS.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM

Profitable Chicks and Dux Will Always Satisfy You

Hardy, Northern Grown, Vigorous, Healthy, Heavy Laying, Free Range Breeding Flocks insures you Livable Profitable Chicks. Our prices will save you money.

LEGHORNS—REDS—ROCKS—WYANDOTTES—PEKIN DUX

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

For bigger Poultry Profits get our Catalog

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM

Box 25 Ramsonville, N. Y.

Established 1887

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery. Postage Prepaid.

	50	100	500
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	6.00	11.00	52.50
Anconas	6.00	11.00	52.50
Barred Rocks	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and Buff Rocks	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC and RC Reds	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC Bl. Minorcas	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and SL Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	67.50
Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.50

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

James F. Krejci, 9507 Meech Av. Cleveland, O

Jones' Barred Rock CHICKS

ARE STATE SUPERVISED.

We hatch the year round

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WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST

A. C. JONES Poultry FARM

GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE

SINGLE COMB

White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Ceeil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow sucecessors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM

Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

200,000 CHICKS — 1928

"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY

THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS ON FREE RANGE.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	75.00	
Assorted Broilers	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order Direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular free.

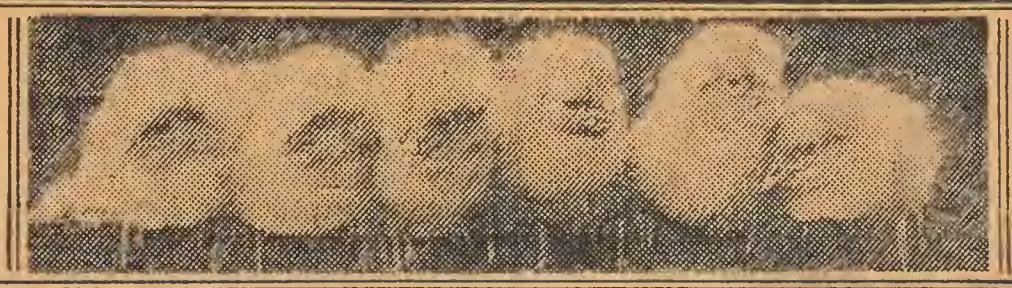
The Valley Hatchery, R. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Barred Plymouth Rocks. The kind that develops fast for Broilers and Layers. White Leghorns, the large white egg breed. Send for prices.

Scarborough Poultry Farm, DELEWARE MILFORD,

DUCKLINGS $33; Eggs $14-100 "Duck News" Free ROY PARDEE, Islip, L. I., N. Y.

Bourbon Red & Mammoth Bronze Turkeys Boston winners. ELSIE HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Ct.

BABY  CHICKS

10 FACTS Worth Looking Into When Buying White Leghorn Chicks

1 Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection.

Eigenrauch Farms
RED BANK NEW JERSEY

Leghorn Chicks
Giant, Heavyweight Large Type

Hatched from two and three year old hens. Egg records up to 301. Since 1915 our commercial egg farm customers report extra heavy production pure white eggs up to 24 ounce per dozen. Either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron separate strains, hatch weekly. Forty-one years experience with chickens. Send for full information and *Special Discount Offer FREE.*

FARM SERVICE, Route A10, Tyrone, Penn.

Keystone Chicks *Leaders since 1910*

30,000 Chicks weekly. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas ,etc. at lowest prices. 100% live guaranteed. Prepaid.

Mr. Adams says, "I raised 975 from the 1000 chicks purchased last year."

Mr. Hubler ordered Keystone chicks yearly for last 14 years.

Mrs. Rickford says: "I have the best laying hens around here from chicks I bought from you for last three years."

Mrs. Simpers says: "Pullet laid 104 eggs from Oct. to Feb. 22."

Get our prices before you place your order. Our 18th year in business. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richford, Pa.
The Old Reliable Plant

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks *Win Gold Medal* for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania State Contest for Best Project $926.40 clear in 6 mos.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS
Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Penna

You can do as well, catalogue of these Sturdy Well Bred Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds, Good Discount for Early Orders—*Write now*

100,000 CHICKS Pennsylvania Supervised *Send no Money. Chicks shipped C. O. D.*

Tancred-Hollywood-English or American Strains. SC White Leghorn Chicks produced from State Banded Breeders that are under the direct Supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. SC Brown or Buff Leghorns breeders not banded. All chicks $14.00 per hundred; $41.00 per 300; $67.00 per 500; $125.00 per 1,000; $240.00 per 2,000. Dependable chicks for commercial poultrymen. 100% live arrival. Dependable Service. Send no money. Order at once. Bank reference. Write for catalog.

Pennsylvania Co-Operative Leghorn Farms, Grampian, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9	42.50	80

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

Chicks Pure bred, Blood tested, free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas 12c, Rocks, Reds 14c, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minoreas 15c, Black Giants 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual free.

Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS, From State Supervised Flocks.
NORMAN C. JONES, INC., Box 152, Georgetown, Del.

Continued from Opposite Page

way. Feed succulent green food, cod liver oil, and have crushed oyster shell always available.

Watch Feeding During Cold Snaps

Feeding tests on the College farm show that one of the reasons why hens fall off in production immediately following zero weather is because less total food is consumed on cold days. By feeding a warm wet mash in addition to the regular dry mash in the afternoon on such days, the drop in food consumption is largely avoided and the egg production is better maintained. After wet mash has been fed for two or three days during a cold snap, it may be discontinued without interfering with production.

L. M. HURD,

Trouble With Diarrhoea

I have about 200 fowls divided into two houses. More than one half are pullets. I feed them cracked corn, dry mash all the time, also steamed oats at noon, cabbage daily, also water. I have lost about 25 fowls. Symptoms—Bowels are loose, general weakness, head droops and they are dead in a few days. Then one or two are sick and so it goes .

I THINK that your trouble is largely due to feeding, the ration your birds are on being of a very laxative character. First of all I should discontinue the steamed oats. Let them have enough cabbage so that they can pick at it pretty much all day. And be sure that the heads are good, free from any frosting, slime, etc. Next, I should put something with corn as a grain feed. A good grain mixture would be fifty per cent corn and the other fifty per cent composed of equal parts wheat and barley. You do not mention of what your mash is composed but a good mash will contain several ingredients and around twenty per cent protein. You also say nothing about grit or oyster shell. These should be before your birds at all times and if your hens have been without them, it is more than likely that this alone has caused your trouble, especially when taken with the feeding of oats.

I feel sure that the above changes will stop your trouble and hope from now on that the birds will come along nicely.—L. H. HISCOCK.

Producing Eggs That Hatch

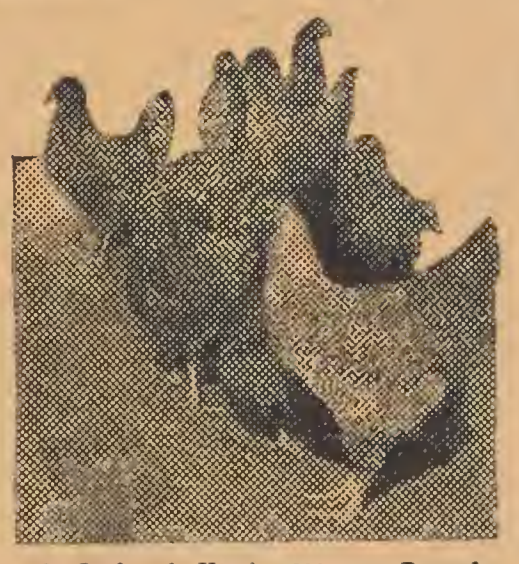
EXTENSIVE TESTS by the Ohio Experiment Station have shown that direct sunlight, good alfalfa or clover hay, green feed, milk, and potent cod-liver oil are factors that can be utilized in securing good hatchability.

From January to April the birds must be exposed to direct sunlight in the house and in the out-door sun parlor on the south side of the poultry house. The sunlight to be of value must not pass through window glass.

They should have all the good quality legume hay they will eat. Milk also proves beneficial. Cod-liver oil, if potent, can often be used to advantage with the legume hay and direct sunlight.

If the birds can have access to a range of bluegrass, rye, wheat, or barley whenever the weather permits it will be a great help. The best insurance for hatchable eggs and vigorous chicks is the proper use of all these essentials.

Kerr's Baby Chicks *have a heavy laying ancestry*



A flock of Kerr's 200-egg Barred Rocks. Note the combination of high production and standard qualities.

IT'S the old story over again in 1926-27 contests. Kerr Chickeries hens lead or are right up in first rank.

At Storrs Contest, the Kerr White Leghorn pen laid an average of 217 eggs per bird—and was always either First or Second pen in 140 entries for ten consecutive weeks in winter when eggs bring highest prices.

At New York State Contest, a Kerr Barred Rock hen was high bird of her breed, laying 269 eggs.

At Maryland Contest, Kerr Barred Rock pen was Third for the breed. Individual hens stood First and Second, with 254 and 248 eggs per hen. The Kerr White Leghorn pen averaged 223.3 eggs per pullet.

At Bergen State Contest, N. J., Kerr's Barred Rock and R. I. Reds were First and Second in their classes. Kerr's R. I. Red hen laid 251 eggs in 357 days.

These records are possible only because of generations of breeding. Kerr's Quality Baby Chicks have the same bred-for-laying inheritance as the Kerr pullets in the famous public egg-laying contests.

Send for the Kerr chick book telling how we breed vigor and heavy production into Kerr's famous baby chicks.

KERR CHICKERIES, INC.
Department 10
Offices and Hatcheries at
Frenchtown, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Springfield, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa.



EYES RIGHT!

The right guide to poultry profits is HILLPOT QUALITY. These chicks just brim over with life and vitality—instantly seen when they come out of the box. That results from right hatching. But their deep-seated vigor—inherited from sturdy farm-range ancestry of high egg average is another reason why they mature early, lay well, pay better. FREE—my 1928 Chick Book.

W. F. Hillpot, Box 129, Frenchtown, N. J.

FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS ARE BEST

because customers have already found what "AMERICAN" quality means in quick maturing broilers and heavier egg production in Winter when eggs are highest.

American or Eng S. C. White Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
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They pay better. Accredited from flocks supervised by expert trained at Ohio State University. Our catalog tells about our pedigreed males and other stock. ALSO BABY DUCKS. Write today.

Souder's Ideal Hatchery, Box M, Bucyrus, Ohio



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It is a comforting feeling to know that not far from your farm home you will be able to find a "Farm Service" Hardware Store. Your road leads to one. In case of emergency for machinery repairs and for the many different kinds of supplies that you need to keep your farm going from day to day you will find there a friend in need!

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Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



Look-for the Sign of the "tag" in the window.

"Farm Relief" That Will Not Relieve

(Continued from Page 8)

more open and honest than the McNary-Haugen bill. By it the government would pay bounties on surpluses exported but would really collect its expenditures either in the form of taxes or by means of certificates of rebate issued against exports and sold to importers. In either case the consumer would pay. These proposals are open to most of the same objections as the McNary-Haugen bills. They represent class legislation and applied all around they would be politically self-destructive. I am surprised that the National Grange, which has usually occupied a sound and a conservative position in reference to such legislation, should favor it.

All These Methods Unsatisfactory

Frankly and openly to increase the tariff on farm products might help in the case of foodstuffs some of which are imported, such as corn and wool. Certainly the inequalities of the tariff should be corrected before new schemes are tried. The tariff is already fairly effective on dairy products. But it would not help the growers of products, large amounts of which are exported such as wheat, cotton, tobacco and swine. It might help also to reduce the tariff on industrial products which the farmer buys. The tariff method would at least be more frank and open. But the tariff has been and probably will continue to be more or less politically manipulated.

All of these methods are, it seems to me, unsatisfactory because they are uneconomic, unscientific, more or less political in character, arbitrary and therefore un-American, and because they represent class legislation I do not believe that the majority of our farmers favor them.

Education and Organization

What then is the remedy? Must we wait for the situation to right itself? What can we do? The problem is basically an economic and human one and will eventually be corrected by the operation of economic and natural laws. But we may impede or accelerate the working out of the problem according to our understanding of and co-operation with them or our ignorant or unthinking opposition to them. There are then at least two things that we can do which will be sound, which will maintain our self-respect, and which will, I believe be immeasurably more effective in bringing a real relief: (1.) Adjust ourselves to present conditions so as to avoid further losses and to take advantage of favorable factors. (2.) Organize our industry so as to put it on a par with industry and commerce and secure for ourselves a fair chance.

Farm Bureau Extension Program

The most effective far-reaching and constructive thing that government has done for agriculture is the legislative provision for extension work and its support. The county agent system has now been in operation in this state, together with its essential co-operating and supporting partner the County Farm Bureau associations for nearly fifteen years. During the past five or six years it has been functioning very efficiently on programs made by farmers for their respective communities. It has meant thousands of dollars and increased confidence and efficiency to large numbers of farmers. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe this agency has greater possibilities for bringing permanent sound improvement to agriculture than all the proposed legislation at Washington put together.

As a single example which time will permit to cite, let us take the fruit situation. Increased plantings of apples both in the East and in the Northwest, many old and inefficient orchards in the East, together with a big crop in all sections simultaneously brought the fruit problem to a crisis in 1926. Fruit growers had no program. County agents and farm bureaus quickly called a conference of representative growers who after considering the problem carefully recommended a long time constructive program. This includes a limited section of the best varieties of those now planted and others for new planting, the gradual elimination of undesirables, improved pruning practice, thinning, right cultivation, efficient spraying together with standard grades, better packing, branding and marketing. This program was put before growers throughout the territory and met with considerable approval. It became a part of the long time county farm bureau programs and will eventually mean a solution of the fruit problem in western New York.

In passing I feel like leaving a warning against neglect to carry out this program. This present small crop year, with its resulting high prices has led some men to think that the fruit probelm has solved itself. Not in the least. The problem is as acute as ever. And the wise and efficient grower will continue the best orchard practices he knows beginning with pruning this winter and prepare to grade and pack only the best.

New Emphasis on Economic Programs Needed

But so far the farm bureaus and county agents have dealt mainly with the problems of production. They have emphasized chiefly the things which we as farmers already do best. It is now time that they take up the problems of supply buying, standardizing and selling products, credit and financing on the economic side. It is in this field of the business side of farming that we as farmers most need help and that the largest results can now be accomplished. I want to see this phase of our problems receive the emphasis which its importance demands.

The Organization of Agriculture

These scattered county programs, however, are not enough. They need correlation in a national way. The county systems with all their supporting college and department work should be organized into such a mobile national plan that they can quickly and effectively be brought to bear on the national agricultural problems —the orderly development of our farm lands, a measurably regulated production and marketing, under some such plan as the Jacobstein bill. (H. R. 16,123, Jan. 10, 1927) This general idea is ably discussed in the January World's Work" by Prof. Jas. E. Boyle

Continued on Page 25



With the Radio Man



Will you please let me know whether it is harder on the "B" batteries to run the set when the storage battery is low? Also, does a large cone speaker draw more current than a small one?

NO, IN FACT, if you run the set with the tubes not quite as bright as usual, less "B" battery current will be drawn. However, don't do it, as you will get much less life from your storage battery. Use the hydrometer and charge BEFORE the battery fails to light the tubes brightly enough. When used on the same set, with same batteries and tubes, the large cone will not draw more current than the small one.

* * *

I have had my set only about a month and a half. The storage battery went dead, but since it was returned by the service man the set doesn't play very loud. Could they have harmed the battery? The tubes look to be lighted up all right.

IT IS not unlikely that the service man connected the battery in wrong. Try placing the "A" battery wire now on the positive pole over on the negative and the one now on the negative pole over on the positive.

Farm Relief

Continued from Page 24

of Cornell. It is well worth reading.

One of the country's leading economists, Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, puts the need of agriculture and the remedy this way:

"Instead of trying to obtain through class privilege a redistribution of the national income which seems predoomed to failure why do not farmers organize? The manufacturing industries are organized. Labor is organized. Finance is organized. Transportation is organized. Agriculture alone remains disorganized."

"Why cannot the great farming enterprise of the United States pull its parts together in order to 'sell' itself to the American public? With organization come essential controls. The size of crops can be largely controlled in the ratio of probable demand. Diversification helps. Marketing control can be achieved to take care of surpluses due to weather and other unforseeable influences. The machinery of sales distribution and advertising can assure varied markets, better grading and pricing and satisfaction to consumers reflected in stronger buying. The costly marketing methods of independent individual competitors can be done away with and along with them the interference of advantage taking speculative interests."

From 1910 to 1920 we put 45,000,000 new acres into cultivation. Since 1919 we have abandoned 31,000,000 of these acres. While we permit our government to go on building huge reclamation dams and to open great new irrigated areas; while real estate agents continue to break up great areas of our cattle lands, exploit and settle them with efficient western farmers; have we any right to complain of surplus production?

Most of us saw the present cabbage overproduction coming, yet went right on with our planting, trusting to luck that we woudln't produce what we expected to. What right have we to complain of surplus?

A national fact-finding body — a Board or Institute, call it what you like—with funds and authority to develop a sound and wise program, in accordance with economic needs and our present educational agencies to put it into effect by presenting it to farmers effectively and incorporating it into our programs could remedy the ment, over-production surpluses and promote orderly marketing. All of us need better to understand the effect of present taxation methods, the transportation problems, the use of credit systems and the national immigration policy.

No Need for Discouragement

There is no need for discouragement. The worst of the depression has probably passed. Better times are ahead. Three million farmers have withdrawn from production and all the time. Production is accommodating itself to demand and farm purchasing power is gradually coming back to par. We are suffering most just now from what *has* happened rather than from what *is* happening. What we need to do is to adjust ourselves to the new situation.

Western New York has seen its grain business go to the middle west. It has lost its prominence in the bean industry to other states. It has seen tremendous competition in fruit growing develop in the northwest. It has vive present competition for its fruit, dairy and poultry markets if its farming practices are good and its economics sound. The factors which have made western New York a productive and successful farming region in the past, have not changed—a good soil, a favorable climate with abundant rainfall, excellent transportation, nearness to markets, good buildings and equipment. The factors which have changed are consumer demand, competition and relative costs and prices. This is a problem of adapta-

ATWATER KENT RADIO



Sam Pickard *says:*

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Atwater Kent Radio Hour every Sunday night on 23 associated stations

It never goes back on you

YOU can trust Atwater Kent Radio as you would a faithful friend. Your neighbors down the road or over the hill—they know. The dealer in town—he knows. Everybody with radio experience knows.

Knows what? Knows that Atwater Kent Radio will *never go back on you.* This is its reputation. This is the reason for its leadership. This is why most farm families—buying prudently, selecting carefully—have chosen Atwater Kent as *their* Radio.

Because so many *do* buy, the price is low. You, too, can benefit by the economies of careful mass production. Note the new low 1928 prices. Compare *our* radio with others—for tone, range, selectivity, workmanship—see for *yourself* that you can pay much more for radio and not get Atwater Kent performance.

ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
4769 Wissahickon Avenue *A. Atwater Kent, President* Philadelphia, Pa.

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The receivers illustrated here are battery-operated. If you have electricity from a central station your dealer can equip any of them for all-electric operation. Or he can supply you with the Atwater Kent House-Current Set, which takes all its power from the lighting circuit and uses the new A. C. tubes.



MODEL E RADIO SPEAKER. New method of cone suspension, found in no other speaker, makes certain the faithful reproduction of the entire range of musical tones. An extraordinary speaker. Hear it! $24



MODEL 35, a powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver with shielded cabinet, finished in two tones of brown crystalline. Ideal for a small table, window sill or bookshelf. Without accessories. $49



MODEL 33, a very powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver with solid mahogany cabinet. Unusually effective where distance-getting is essential or inside antenna is necessary. Simple antenna adjustment device assures remarkable selectivity. Without accessories. $75

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Basketry Materials 65 Page Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane

The Housewife's Calender

A Well Laid Plan Helps Start the Season's Work Right

WILL the work calendar for 1928 be much the same for farm woman of the present as it was, say of a generation ago? Perhaps so, in a general way, since seasons remain the same and are in a fair way of always being the same. But details of the plan will differ; in fact, they *do* differ. How many farm homes nowadays can expect to have the dressmaker at *any* time where they once reckoned having one for at least two weeks at a time? Village dressmakers are almost as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth, and if one is lucky enough to get a few garments made during the year, she is indeed fortunate. "Ready-mades" have done much to alleviate matters, but people whose figures require special fitting are out of luck. However, the good old practice of using the winter months for a general going over of the family wardrobe, replenishing the underwear and household linens, making work clothes for the men, housedresses for the women, and play or school clothes for the little folks is just as good management now as it ever was. These supplies are standard enough in style that it is not necessary to wait for shops to show the season's newest styles. Such things as best dresses but by the time they come on, outdoor business is usually demanding attention.

If one can get well launched into the spring work with the feeling that she does not need to worry about the foundation of the family's wardrobe, she avoids many distractions which would arise to harass her when she can ill afford to divide her attentions.

Other things which properly belong to this turn-of-the-year period are garden plans, seed orders, definite plans for any changes in growing things which require an early start in the year. Friends may joke about gardening on paper, but a little orderly thinking and planning is good for anybody. Then we are not so apt to say when the season is half over "Why I meant to do that and just forgot it." A beautiful lawn with borders of shrubs and flowers never "just happens"; it requires much thought and more work. A permanent plan has to be adopted and worked at from year to year—that is, if you don't expect to be digging up and undoing what has been hastily or thoughtlessly done.

Get the Men-folks to Help

Or if one happens to be planning indoor changes in the home, this is the time when she can get the men-folks to help her, if ever, during the year. They are apt to have some plans of their own, you know, about what needs doing at this time out at the barn or in the shop.

Instead of winter being the dreary shut-in time that it is sometimes reputed to be, it seems to me that it offers the best opportunity of the whole year to see where we are "at" and to make plans as to where we'll go from here. When the first open weather comes, that is the signal that the rush is on and it's too late then to stop to make plans. The stage ought to be set beforehand.

The rest of the year brings the working out of those plans, seed time and harvest with all that those imply of endless cooking, washing and ironing, canning and other busy routine. Add to this care of the children, interruptions of one sort or other and it certainly should include some sort of recreation for everybody, whether this be taken one day at a time or several days at once—and your time is full to overflowing. Fortunately, we live only one day at a time and each day must take of itself more or less. But underneath the whole year's work should be a definite plan which is still flexible enough to allow for emergencies; illness, sudden trips, visitors and the like.

Live Rather Than Make a Living

And, most important of all, the fact that we are making life and not merely a living should count for most. If we work to the exclusion of those sweet human relationships with our family and friends, we miss the finest part of living. Work done well is a source of great satisfaction to the doer and there is no need to pity ourselves because we have to work. Besides, it gives double satisfaction to have things work out according to a well-thought-out plan.

So when the busy summer is drawing to a close and the cellar begins to fill with jars of pickles, fruits and vegetables, jams and jellies, to say nothing of the roots stored there with other good things to come later when butchering is over, we have in tangible form some of the results of the year's planning.

and tucking in for winter come the arrangements for keeping snug, seeing that heating apparatus is working, winter clothes are ready for cold mornings, and that Jack Frost does not catch us napping. The fact that things have always been done thus-and so is not reason enough for continuing to do them that way, but usually custom is based upon sound practice. However, conditions change and any woman at the head of a household needs to ask herself "Is this the *best* way?"

The hardest-working woman that I know just barely keeps up with the tasks which have to be done, never has time to take her part of the community work, has no time for visiting and wonders how other people have so much time. It seems to me that her chief difficulty lies in not planning her work buh in allowing her work to push her all the time.

G. W. H.

Flattering Neckline



PATTERN 3258 *is well designed for all figures and is especially fortunate for expectant mothers. The neckline with attached jabot is flattering to most faces. The front is cut in two pieces with the lower section pressed in box pleats. It lends itself to either silk or woolen materials. It cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42, *and* 44 *inches bust measure and only requires* 3¼ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ¾ *yard of* 32-*inch contrasting for the* 36-*inch size.* PRICE 13c.

Glorified Cake

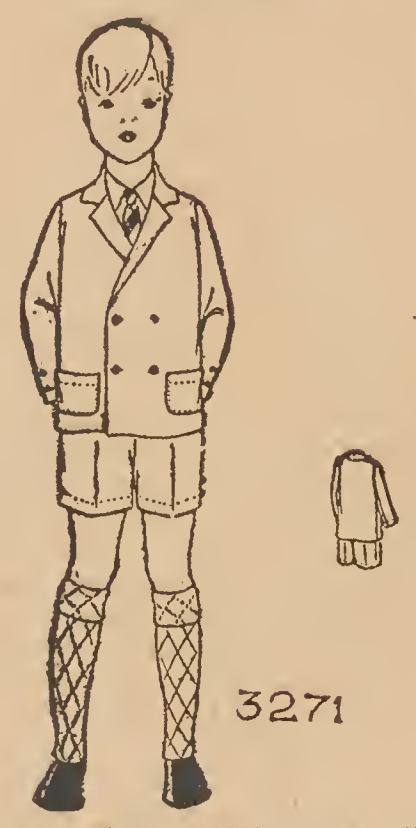
4 eggs,
3 cups flour,
2 cups sugar,
1 cup milk,
1 cup butter,
2 teaspoons baking powder,
1 teaspoon vanilla.

Separate eggs, leaving 2 whites for filling. To the beaten yolks add the butter and sugar, creaming together. Then the milk, flour, baking powder, and lastly whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff. Bake in layers in a moderate oven and put together with the following filling:

Put on to cook. 2 cups sugar and ½ cup of water. Boil without stirring until it jellies when dropped into cold water. Then pour over stiffly beaten whites of 2 eggs. Stir in a small quantity of finely chopped citron, raisins, currants, dates, figs, almonds, English walnuts, and grated cocoanut, leaving out a similar quantity for spreading over the top. (Very delicious).—M. J.

This batter will surprise you with its stiffness but our tests prove that better results are obtained with a stiff rather than with a thin batter. The filling is very similar to the Lady Bal-

For Wee Lads



BOYS SUIT PATTERN 3271 *answers the requests we often receive for just such an outfit for little men. It may be made up in wool jersey for winter wear or in pongee or linen or cotton for warmer weather. The pattern cuts in sizes* 2, 4, 6, 8, *and* 10 *years. The* 4-*year size requires only* 1⅞ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ⅛ *yard of* 36-*inch lining.* PRICE 13c.

Are You Giving A Valentine Party?

Appropriate Trimmings for the Occasion and What to Play

OF COURSE you'll want a Valentine Party, when the little God of love reigns supreme, and hearts and darts and Cupid's arts are present everywhere. And of course you must have an attractively set table with pink or crimson decorations, heart shaped cakes, jelly, and favors to carry out the spirit of the day. Speaking of heart shaped sandwiches and cakes—I did not have a cooky cutter of the shape desired so took an old—but bright tomato can and bent it the desired shape, punched a hole in the bottom, and it is now one of my home-made treasures.

How to Decorate

Issue your invitations on correspondence cards, with red hearts in the corners, or cut heart shapes and have them made of red card-board, with writing in white ink. Decorate the rooms in red paper hearts, a large one suspended from the center ceiling, with smaller ones to each corner of the room. Pin some on the curtains, and table cloth.

A pretty way to decorate the refreshment table would be to suspend a large red heart over the center of thc table. Then fasten a white ribbon to each side of the heart, and secure the ends of ribbon to the sides of the table. All the way down the white ribbon pin red hearts. In the center of the table, directly under the large heart, build a mound of white cotton, with red hearts pasted on it. Have Cupid seated on top of the mound. Place cards may be card-board Cupids, holding hearts on which is written the name of the guest.

Tell Fortunes Between Courses

Between courses—if a dinner is served it is nice to have fortunes told. Have a heart-shaped box passed to each guest, with hearts cut from card-board, with various colored ribbons tied on each heart. Let guests select their color, and read out loud their fortune. A few cut ones:

"The bow of pink will bring you luck,
A lover young and full of pluck."
"Choose the bow of violet hue,
You'll have a lover fond and true."
"Gladly take the bow of green,
'Twill bring you gold and fame, I ween."
"You'll soon move to another town
If you choose the bow of brown."
"She who takes the bow of red,
Will live alone and never wed."

"Do not choose the bow of blue
Else you'll wed, not one, but two."
"If you draw the bow of white,
Your own true love you'll see tonight."

For games you will find that the Matrimonial Bureau is always successful—mind, I say it is successful as a game. Give each guest a pencil and paper, and have them write a detailed description of their ideal mate. Each one signs his own name and they are collected, and given out again; the girl is given a boy's description, and the boy, a girl's. In turn each reads his description, giving the names of the authors, and by popular vote the perfect mate is chosen for each writer.

In an open door way suspend a sheet and to this pin a large heart, with a tiny one in the center. Give to each in turn a bow and arrow and see who can shoot the tiny heart. Give as a prize a box of home made candy.

The card game of "Hearts" may be played.

For refreshments one can serve, chicken salad in gelatine molded in heart shapes and topped with arrows cut from paper. Heart-shaped sandwiches, strawberry ice cream and heart shaped cake or cookies, or hot chocolate and cookies. Cut marshmallows into heart shapes and put two on each cup of chocolate. Heart shaped mints will be nice.

M. F. M., Ark.

Smart Junior Model



PATTERN 3252 *is very charming for the young girl of 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Made up in navy blue with blouse and trim of bright red, she has a dress she can wear almost everywhere! For summer use, more delicate colors and cooler materials should be used. The 8-year size requires 1¾ yards of 40-inch material with ⅝ yard of 36-inch contrasting and 3¾ yards of binding.* PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Spring catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.



Colleen Moore

Dainty, sweet, lovable, she is America's best girl. And she dresses very smartly too. See the full page reproduction of Colleen Moore in our Spring Fashion Magazine. One hundred other styles. The edition is limited, so send 12 cents in stamps or coin for your copy right now.

The Coleen Moore effective two-piece Style No. 3274 consists of jumper and plaited skirt with camisole bodice and straightline coat No. 3275 designed in sizes 16 and 18 years, 36 to 42 inches bust. Price of each pattern 13 cents. Address Fashion Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Do You Know That—

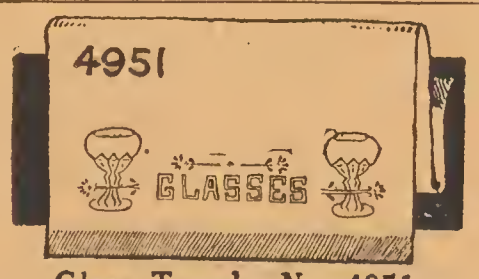
Brush cream lightly over the top crust of a pie before baking to make it brown nicely.—E. S. W.

* * *

If your stove is rough from too much blackening, rub with sandpaper, it will soon be like new.—Mrs. I. B.

* * *

An old file will make a temporary substitute for a broken stove hook.—Mrs. I. M.



Glass Towels, No. 4951

This towel is stamped on an excellent quality of material that will not lint glassware. It comes hemmed with either gold, blue or red border and is 17 by 32 inches in size. A detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme is supplied with each towel. This towel will be sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of 30 cents.

For 25 cents additional we will send you our book, "The Art of Embroidery," consisting of ten complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches in embroidery. Send orders to Embroidery Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.



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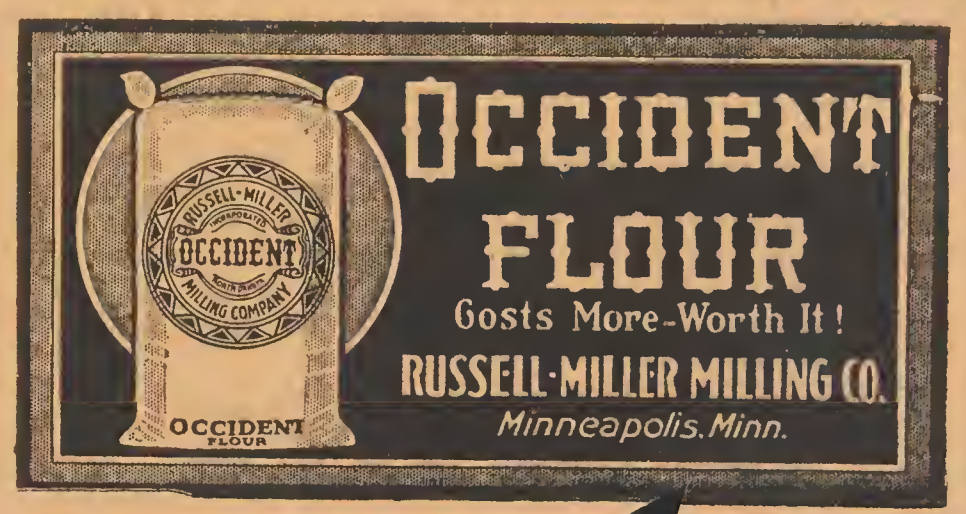


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A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU



Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

SO EVENTS proved. It took about an hour for the embellished story to filter through to the mill. Before work was knocked off that afternoon Hilary became conscious of a new deference in his hands' manner, of gaping looks that followed him when he went from office to mill, or back. For the first time St. Boniface began to believe that the Morris regime had really passed.

"We've still got Brousseau, though," said Hilary to Lafe. "When do you suppose he's going to declare himself?"

"Soon," said Lafe. "You've seen to that, Mr. Askew."

"I've thought," said Hilary, "that he may be inclined to accept the situation. After all, he's had his pickings, hasn't he?"

Lafe shook his head. "You don't get on to these people's ways, sir," he answered. "They're stupid enough to cut off their noses to spite their faces. Brousseau feels that you're a challenge to him as a boss, and he'd stop at nothing to get you out of St. Boniface."

"Well," answered Hilary cheerfully, "we'll meet that trouble when it comes. Meanwhile, don't spare the teams in breaking up those piles and sending them through the mill. I've got to get out a record load next month, and I'm going to credit all the wood that goes through the mill to the St. Boniface tract and let Brousseau take any action he like about it."

CHAPTER VII

BROUSSEAU DECLARES WAR

BROUSSEAU was not long in declaring war. On the following afternoon, as he sat in his office, Hilary, looking through the window, saw Madeleine Rosny driving a rig along the road toward the mill. Beside her sat a man whom he had never seen before. He surmised at once that it was Brousseau, but he hardly expected that the girl was bringing him to the office.

Such proved to be the case. The rig stopped at the door, and Hilary had a glimpse of Madeleine's averted, scornful face as she sat waiting, as if Hilary was beneath her pride, as if to stop there was no more than to stop at any labourer's shack. Her companion leaped out and came briskly to the door.

He was a man of something more than forty, but active and young-looking. He wore a trim black moustache, a straw hat, which he did not remove, sat jauntily on his head, he was sprucely dressed, and his face, vulgar and self-confident though it was, had yet an aspect of power.

He came into the office and glared down at Hilary, who at once rose and faced him.

"I'm Mr. Brousseau," said the visitor. "That means something to you, Mr. Askew?"

"I've heard of you," said Hilary.

"You'll hear more of me. You assaulted one of my men yesterday. Do you think you can come into this country and knock my men about like that for doing their duty?"

"He was on the Rosny seigniory, and cutting my timber."

"He was where I located him. He was on the west side of the Riviere Rocheuse."

"He was between Riviere Rocheuse and the creek that flows into it. He was cutting where Leblanc has been cutting, and Leblanc was employed by the Rosny concern."

"He was on the west side of Riviere Rocheuse," snarled Brousseau. "The Riviere Rocheuse has never been surveyed. What you call the creek is the upper part of the Riviere Rocheuse. Leblanc had permission to cut that tract for Mr. Morris because our two companies worked hand in hand. It is not my way to make explanations, Monsieur Askew, but take that for what it is worth."

"I do so, and it is worth nothing," Hilary answered. "What is your proposition?"

"You assaulted my man."

"Never mind your man. He started it, and he needed it. If I find him on my limits I'll assault him again. You haven't come here to complain about that, Monsieur Brousseau. What have you come for?"

Brousseau advanced and banged his fist on the desk. "I've come here to tell you that you're a fool, young man," he answered. "My word goes in this part of the country, and you can't come in here and fight me."

"I think," said Hilary with emphasis, "that so far from fighting you the St. Boniface concern has done pretty well by you."

"Mr. Morris and I worked together. He saw that our interests were identical."

"Your proposal, please," said Hilary quietly.

"Now you're talking sense. This ain't the United States, where you rich men can come into a territory and grab it away from the people under their noses. We ain't used to it and we won't have it. You'll put Mr. Morris back as manager and go home, or else you'll sell out to me."

"Yes, it does come to about the same thing," said Hilary. "Why don't you ask me to make a free gift of the concession?"

Brousseau scowled savagely at the sarcasm. He was educated enough to be stung by banter, but not quick enough to retaliate in kind.

"Now I'll make you my proposition," said Hilary. "It's this. You can either submit your books to my inspection and make good on that lumber that Morris stole from me last year, and keep your men on your own limits, or you can give up the mill rights after October first and build your own mill."

Brousseau turned white with rage.

"I'll run you out of this country," he raved. "I'll freeze you out before the winter's over, Monsieur Askew. You watch me!"

"Maybe," said Hilary. "Meanwhile, I think you're keeping the buggy waiting, and there is no use in prolonging this conversation unless you want to accept my terms."

Brousseau shook with wrath; he opened his mouth to speak, but snorted instead; he shook his fist furiously, and, turning upon his heel, stamped out of the office. From his desk Hilary watched him climb into the buggy and drive away. His head was bent toward Madeleine Rosny's, and he was talking emphatically and gesticulating freely.

"War's declared," said Hilary to himself, with relief, as he settled himself in his chair.

War was declared, and Hilary suspected that Brousseau was already upon the war-path when, half an hour later, he saw the buggy whirl past the office again. Madeleine Rosny had driven Brousseau from the Chateau in the direction of Ste. Marie, and there was no reason why he should be returning with her unless he had already been planning mischief. The buggy crossed the bridge and proceeded up the river road.

Hilary talked the matter over with Lafe later in the day. "If we can get a good shipment out before the Gulf closes," he said, "we can carry on till spring. But of course we can't haul lumber out of the woods until there's several feet of snow on the ground."

"And that won't be till navigation's ended for the year," said Lafe.

"So, I'm going to put through the mill every cord of lumber in the river," continued Hilary. "We'll keep Dupont busy. And we'll wind up the year with a substantial balance to our credit."

"The Ste. Marie lumber," mused Lafe.

"I guess they call it so. But I believe it's all ours. We've got the whip hand of Brousseau there, because it's our mill, and Dupont's independent of Brousseau. Brousseau can't stop me using that lumber, and he daren't go to law about it."

Lafe approved the scheme, with warnings to Hilary about going slow. They went up to the dam and looked over the logs in the river. Riviere Rocheuse was packed as far as the eye could reach. The sight raised Hilary's spirits. There must be thousands of dollars' worth of lumber in between the high banks, ready to be passed through the rossing mill for Dupont's schooner.

Lafe came to him a little later.

"The logs in the dam are going into the mill all right," he said, "but they ain't coming down-stream above it. Baptiste says there's a jam in the gorge."

They got the rig and drove to the spot. Below the gorge the logs were floating freely down Riviere Rocheuse, and the cogged gear was carrying them up to the flume. But at the gorge was a solid wall of logs, packed like the straw coverings of wine-bottles. The starting of the logs had wedged them together here.

Out in mid-stream, straddling the logs and balancing themselves above the rushing torrent the polemen were trying to start the packed masses with their gaffs. Somewhere in that wooden rampart was the key-log, dislodging which would put the whole mass in motion; but it was impossible to locate it. The face of the river was solid from side to side of the gorge to a height of twenty feet.

Above the narrows the roaring stream was bringing down more logs, swelling the barricade. If the wall gave suddenly the polemen would be swept to immediate death. Hilary decided to call them off.

They came reluctantly, for the lumberman is fearless of danger from water or tree. It was clear, however, that it would be necessary to start the mass with dynamite.

"I guess that's the trick," said Lafe. "Baptiste here is an expert dynamiter."

Yes, that shift him quick," said Jean-Marie. "Mighty quick, maybe. I think, Mr. Askew, it is better first to make stronger your boom, or else your lumber go over the rapids into the Gulf."

"How long will it take?" asked Hilary.

"A week, maybe, for good work. That boom, he will never stand so many logs as that, Mr. Askew."

"Get a gang to work at daybreak to-morrow," Hilary instructed him.

That night Hilary congratulated himself on having started his counter-offensive against Brousseau. In spite of the man's influence in the district, he felt assured of the loyalty of the bulk of his men. Lafe was worth a hundred, and little Baptiste knew his job perfectly. He went to bed in high spirits.

He was on his way to the dam the next morning when a buggy came dashing down the road toward him and pulled up sharply. Inside were Brousseau and Morris. The former seemed inarticulate with rage; he stuttered incoherently and tried to leap out when he saw Hilary, but Morris restrained him.

"Mr. Askew," said the ex-manager suavely, "you are doing the most foolish thing that you've ever done in your life. Now, are you willing to listen to reason or are you not?"

"If you mean am I willing to sell—no," said Hilary.

"That's off the mark, Mr. Askew. Mr. Brousseau wouldn't buy after the way you've treated him. It's this: you're planning to take the Ste. Marie logs, ain't you? That's theft, pure and simple. Do you suppose you can come up here and put across a trick like that?"

"I'll hold you there, Morris," answered Hilary. "Where is the lumber that Leblanc and his men cut last winter? It hasn't gone through the mill."

"It's stacked somewhere, I suppose," growled Morris. "I ain't responsible for Leblanc's way of running his business. The trouble is, Mr. Askew, you try to make your American ideas work up here, when they won't, and you don't understand conditions at all."

"I understand a rogue when I see him, whether he's American or Canadian," said Hilary hotly.

"Now, come, Mr. Askew," protested Morris suavely. "It's natural that you should feel sore when you find that your plans and ideas won't work. You thought you could run the business after the American pattern. But you can't, and you're making a hash of it. There have been misunderstandings, but Mr. Brousseau doesn't

Continued on Page 30

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. His life's ambition to operate his own timberland at last realized, Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique consisting of Lamartine, a Mr. Morris, business associate of Jonas Askew, and one Brousseau, an unscrupulous power in the north woods, is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland, the quality of which Lamartine lied about.

An examination of the books proves that Morris, who formerly had charge of the holdings, and his associates were bleeding the company. They endeavor in every way to embarass and discourage Hilary. Brousseau sends one of his hench-men, Black Pierre, a villianous bully, with a crew to cut timber on Hilary's land. When Hilary orders them off, Pierre starts a rough and tumble fist fight in which he is thoroughly beaten. Fearing Hilary's power Brousseau's men retreat.

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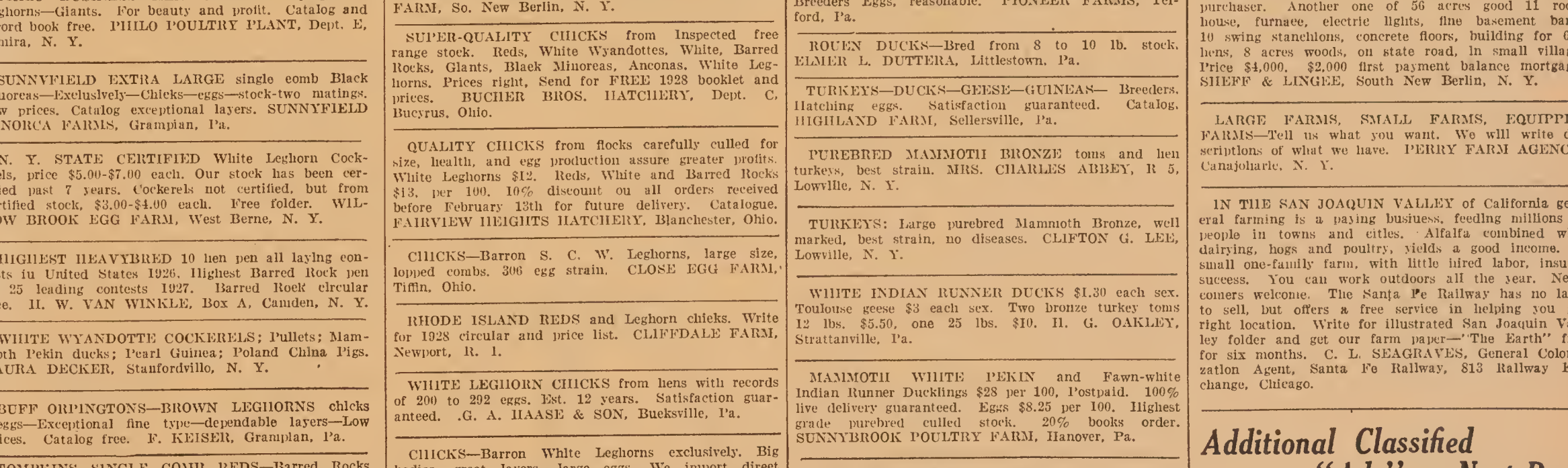
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PEACH TREES, $5.00 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express.. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

SEEDS—Selected varieties for the garden. Send for list. C. H. BREWER, Rahway, N. J.

MY PEDIGREED CERTIFIED SEED Potatoes for Spring delivery. 12 years of careful selection. Free from blight rot. GLENN CARTER, Marathon, N. Y.

DAHLIAS 25-$2.00. 75-$5.00, not labeled. 20-$2.00. 60-$5.00, labeled, all different varieties. Perennial phlox, mixed. 15-$1.00. 50-$2.00. MRS. HOWARD HOLSINGER, Denton, Md.

NEW GLADIOLUS BOOK, just out. 36 pages. 46 illustrations. Describes 165 exquisite varieties, many new. Tells how to grow. It's free! The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection of thirty bulbs, all different, $1. postpaid. HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

100 MASTODON EVER BEARING $1.75. Why pay more. Catalog Free. CHAMPION ORIGINATOR, New Buffalo, Mich.

SEED CORN—Sweepstakes or Lancaster Sure-Crop. Sample and prices free. J. KENNEL, Parkesburg, Pa.

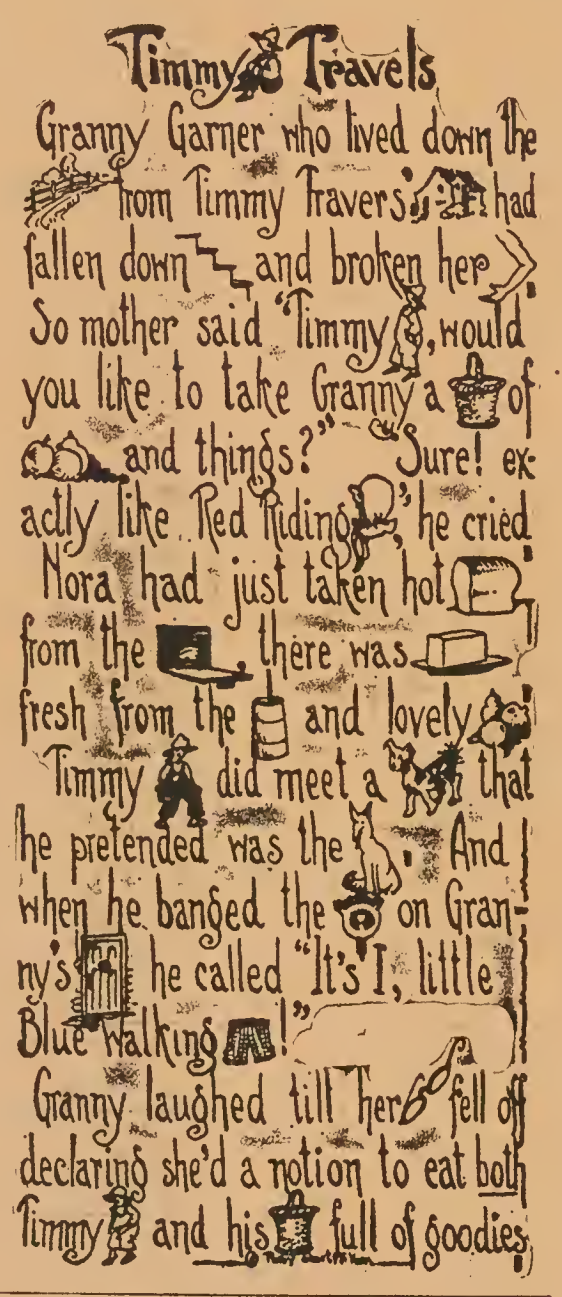
Our Boys' and Girls' Page

A Plan That Allows Farm Boys to Become Scouts

WITH more than 150,000 boys from the small towns, farming and rural sections of the United States already enrolled, the Department of Rural Scouting of the Boy Scouts of America, cooperating with the rural schools throughout the nation has planned a program which will make it possible for 300,000 boys to receive the benefit of scouting by the end of 1928.

Under the plan developed by the National Committee, every rural school may register at least one boy as a Rural Scout Demonstrator for the school. The boy, who must be twelve years of age or over, will be selected for his outstanding leadership ability and excellence in school work. It will be his duty to live up the Scout Oath and Law and to demonstrate to other boys the principles, practices and benefits of the Boy Scout Program for boys. The boys selected as Rural Scout Demonstrators will receive the publications of the Boy Scouts of America, especially prepared for them and will be trained by the Scout leaders of the Local Council and of other leaders in the movement in their counties in Scout work. Later, with this Boy Scout Demonstrator as leader local groups and home or farm patrols will be organized.

A country boy may really become a full-fledged Boy Scout and make progress on his own at his home and on the farm by becoming a Lone Scout or a member of a Farm Patrol and thus become a brother to all the other Scouts scattered all over the nations of the world. As a Lone Scout he is appointed as the official Demonstrator of Scout principles and practices in his home, school, church, local grange, 4-H Club, and in his other community relationship.



A Lone Scout Letter

Dear L. S. Editor:

If everyone when making their daily rounds looking at their traps would keep their eyes and ears open they would hear and see many things they wouldn't otherwise. So it happened one morning that I saw something I hadn't seen before. On crossing the stream I found that a muskrat had swam up to the bank and had eaten on a horseradish root. The next morning I set a trap there. A few mornings later I had a muskrat there. As I came across or tried to, for I landed in the water, he was as far out in the water as he could get and it was about a foot deep. I had a nice time. Finally he got his tail out of the trap and started up stream and I ran after him. I caught him by the tail and threw him on the bank. But he nearly got me by the hand before I let go. I was soaked in some places.

Scoutingly yours,
ELMER LEISTEN, *L. S. D.*,
Webster, N. Y.

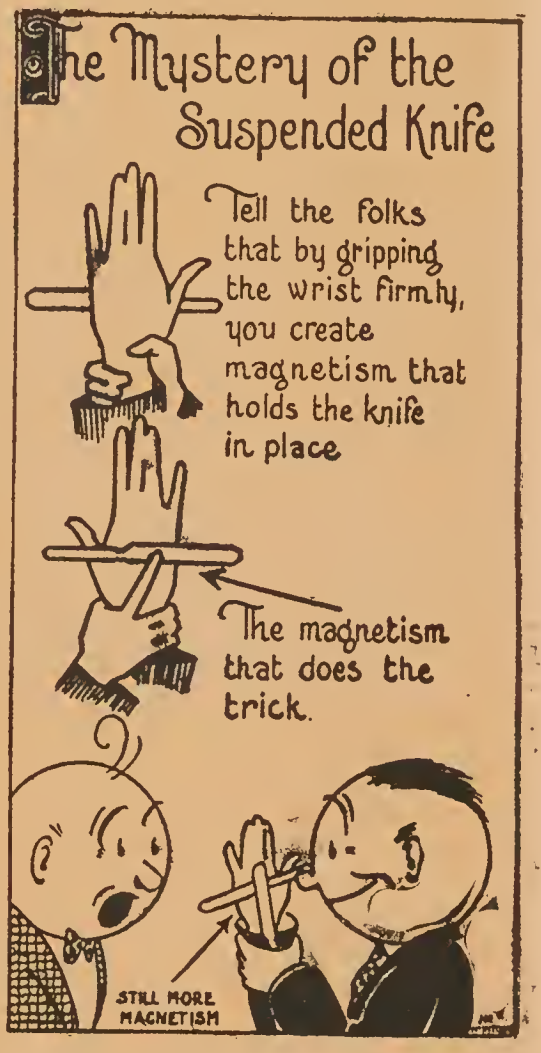
Bunny Monogram C



C is structurally more beautiful for a first than for a second initial, because of its open side to the right, but here the second C is made to fit into the design as well. If you are monograming something for a smaller brother or sister, the bunny in white yarn outline stitch with a black floss letter is very showy. One or both of your initials may come later in the alphabet, but they will all be published and your turn will come. Meanwhile it would be nice to keep the entire series as you may want them for a friend, or to do some presents later.

Winter Camping

THE OVER NIGHT camp for Lone Scouts is a splendid thing during the winter months as well as spring and summer vacation time. Every Scout should have available somewhere, in a wood lot or in the forest convenient to farm and home, a space for over night and week end camping.



Select a suitable camp site, then make arrangements with your father, neighbor, or owner of forest for its use and see to it that campers treat the property in a thorough Scout-like manner. Lay out your camp site, plan its proper development and upkeep. begin to build the cabin and utilize stumps, logs and dead trees for camp furniture. Collect and use stones and pebbles for ovens and other camp decoration. See page 12 of the December issue of THE LONE SCOUT for suggestions on wood craft.

Wooden Spoil

Continued from Page 28

bear hard feelings——"

"The devil I don't!" yelled Brousseau, trying again to leap out of the vehicle.

"And might agree to let bygones be bygones," continued Morris, not at all disturbed by the interruption, "with all cards on the table, with a view to making a clean sweep and amalgamating the two concerns."

The words of the smooth thief were too much for Hilary.

"You cheating scamp!" he shouted, advancing upon him with an intent so manifestly hostile that Morris grabbed the whip, lashed the horse, and whirled past him, nearly knocking him down, while Brousseau, who was at any rate no coward, tried to leap out and get at Hilary. It struck Hilary as comical afterwards when he remembered Morris clinging to Brousseau and using all the weight of his fat body to keep him in his seat, while he lashed the horse wildly to get into safer quarters.

Continued Next Week

WOMEN'S WANTS

STONEWARE—Anything in pottery direct from factory. Factory prices. Be sure and write us for prices. E. SWASEY CO., Pottery, Crockery and Glassware, Portland, Maine.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WANTED RAW FUR and wool. I specialize in furs, wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED—Raw Furs, Ginseng. Especially Black Muskrats, $2.50 each. Red Fox $20.00, Mink $20.00, Weasels, $1.75, Skunks, $3.25. STERNS FUR CO., New Brunswick, N. J.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE By manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Ripe, guaranteed; Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.50; 10, $2.50; 20, $4.50. Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.25; 10, $2.00; 20, $3.50 FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.26; 10—$2.00; smoking 10—$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO: Best grade, guaranteed. 5 lbs. chewing $1.00—12 pounds chewing $2.00; 12 lbs. smoking $1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. VALLEY FARMERS, Murray, Ky.

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.00; ten $1.75; tell kind wanted. Cigars $1.95 for 50. Satisfaction guaranteed; pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

"Credit Checks" of Little Value

"Sometime ago we saw the advertisement of the L. F. Ellison Piano House, of Syracuse. The ad contained a puzzle which we answered correctly and received from the Company, a credit memorandum check for $65.00. We were informed that we could apply this on the purchase of a piano. We went to the Company and selected a moderately priced piano, but were finally persuaded by the salesman to buy a better piano and the credit memorandum was accepted by them.

"Several incidents at that time have made us wonder if we were swindled and we are referring it to you to see what there is to the proposition."

WE REFERRED this to the Better Business Bureau of Syracuse and are informed that the L. F. Ellison Piano House opened a store in Syracuse about the first of December, 1927, and immediately inserted large advertisements in three daily papers. Complaints began to come in to the Better Business Bureau and as a result of the information they were able to supply, the newspapers refused to continue the Ellison advertising.

We are also informed that the store has closed its Rochester office partly as a result of the opposition of the Rochester Better Business Bureau, but we believe that they are still operating a store in Buffalo. A careful inspection of the check or credit memorandum, reveals the fact that it will be honored only in case a piano is purchased at a price exceeding $315.00.

Conviction Secured in Similar Case

In a somewhat similar case John H. Sprinkle of Baltimore, was indicted in June 1916, by Federal authorities for attempt to defraud. It was proven in that case that the price of the pianos was raised to cover the amount of the credit checks and Mr. Sprinkle was convicted and sentenced to the Atlanta Penitentiary for eighteen months.

It would appear that the Ellison Piano House has carefully avoided a few of the features which made the conviction of Mr. Sprinkle possible, so it is somewhat doubtful whether a conviction could be secured in this case.

However, full publicity will result in a big decrease in this sort of business. The Service Bureau always advises that credit memorandums or checks are of little or no value and are issued for the purpose of making folks believe they are getting something for nothing. We advise having nothing to do with credit memorandum checks.

Left No Forwarding Address

"I am writing you for help in collecting a bill from either David Bloom or the express company. I wrote David Bloom twice to find out if he got my shipment but never received any answer. I shipped this crate of eggs to 1461 Forty-second Street and his address has been changed twice since then. I am enclosing the cards I received from him."

AFTER writing several times to Mr. David Bloom requesting information as to why returns were never made to our subscriber, our letters remained unanswered. After tracing the shipment through the American Railway Company we learned that the shipment was signed for by David Bloom without exception. Our representative called at the address of this man and was informed that he had left, leaving no forwarding address. He had formerly rented a small space in a cellar at this address where he received shipments of eggs.

This is only another instance of the results of dealing with firms which are unknown and are not licensed and bonded.

If you are not acquainted with any reliable commission men, write to the Service Bureau and we will be glad to send you such a list.

If David Bloom should turn up somewhere at some later date, soliciting shipments from our subscribers, we earnestly request that they call this to our attention at once.

We Are Glad To Help

I wish to express my gratitude for your kind service, which has caused the remittance of $26.10. It is doubtful whether I would ever have heard from them, had it not been through your splendid efforts of being of service to your subscribers.

This kind service has paid for my subscription many times over and it has established in my mind if not heretofore, a profound respect for your Service Bureau and the members of the "staff".

Trusting that your interesting paper continues to gain a greater appreciation and that you continue your laudable endeavors, and hoping to reciprocate your kindness by being a staunch advocate and "booster" of the A. A.

"Made to Order" Clothes Fail to Fit

"I am writing you to help me collect a bill. On November 26, 1927 I ordered from a clothes agent, a suit of clothes and an extra pair of pants. I paid the agent $3.50 and the postman $12.67 when the suit arrived. After inspecting it I found it was not what I expected. It was not wool and was very cheap looking. The sleeves were too short and the tailoring was very bad. I returned the suit to the company requesting a refund, but I have a letter from them saying to order another suit. I do not want another. I wish my money back. Please see what you can do."

OF course we will do everything possible to get satisfaction for our subscribers. The company claims to give satisfaction or money refunded. We expect, however, that they will demand an opportunity to satisfy our subscriber by sending another suit before refunding the money. Possibly the suit which our subscriber returned will be shipped to some other person whose "measurements" have been taken by an agent of the company.

There is a question in this case as to what degree of satisfaction can reasonably be expected at the price of $16.17 for a suit of clothes and an extra pair of pants.

For the past few months we have received an unusual number of letters from members who have dealt with one of a number of made-to-order men's clothing concerns. These concerns obtain orders by sending agents to sell the clothing and take measurements. The agent usually collects a deposit on the clothes. The nature of the complaints vary but are about as follows:

1—The clothing ordered fails to arrive.

2—When received, it fails to fit.

3—The material is not the same as the sample from which it was ordered.

4—The clothing is returned for alteration and nothing further is heard from the company.

It is evident that there is nothing inherently dishonest about the method of doing business. Many reputable concerns employ house-to-house canvassers. We would like to point out that it does afford a wonderful opportunity for firms of questionable reputation or doubtful financial responsibility.

We seriously question the advisability of ordering clothing by this method. A safe rule to follow is never to order goods of a house-to-house canvasser and especially never give him money unless you know the company he represents is reliable and that the agent is an authorized representative of the company. Many reliable companies using house-to-house canvassers are using magazine advertising to acquaint folks with their product and they also give their agents cards or buttons that serve as credentials.

Penn Press Fails to Answer Letters

"The enclosed letters to the Penn Press of Easton, Pa., are self-explanatory. As you can see, I returned their merchandise, which I had paid for, because no one wanted it and they have failed to refund my money as they had promised. Kindly do what you can to recover for me."

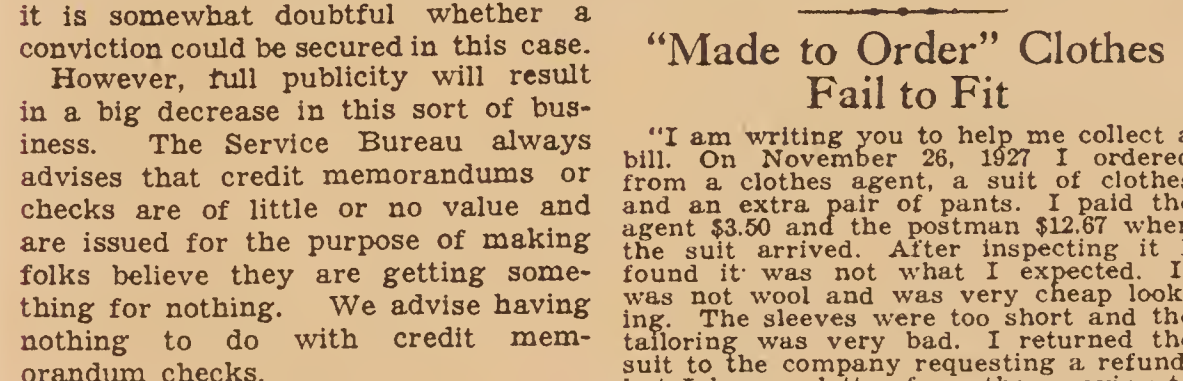
LETTERS address to The Penn Press remained unanswered. After trying to get a report on their standing, we learn that there is no such firm listed in the City or telephone directory and their activities in Easton are not known.

Lloyd Stevenson Gets Last $1000 Reward

(Continued from Page 3)

two men were convicted and sentenced to 90 days in jail. Mr. Stevenson reports that two days after the men were arrested they wrote to him asking if he would bail them out. Needless to say their request was not granted. Mr. H. W. Stevenson, Holly Avenue, Mr. Holly, N. J., father of Lloyd and owner of the farm, has been an American Agriculturist subscriber for years. So on receipt of the story and the usual checking up to see if all of the conditions were met, Mr. Stevenson received the tenth $100 reward check offered by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist.

Our readers will remember that the issue of November 19 carried an announcement that following the payment of the tenth $100 reward, $50 would be paid under the same conditions as were required for the $100 reward for information elading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of chicken thieves who stole from our subscribers and who were convicted before January 1st, 1928. Four of these $50 rewards have been paid. The details of these cases will be publish-



NUMBER 16682 NEW YORK, N. Y. December 14th 1927

Manufacturers Trust Company 1-357/2

513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43RD STREET

PAY One Hundred Dollars

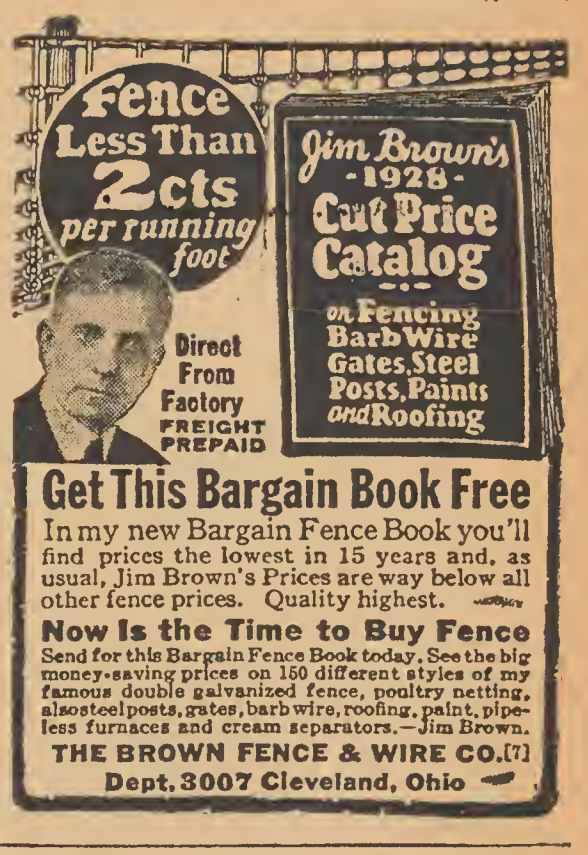
TO THE ORDER OF Lloyd W. Stevenson, 116 Nut Holly Ave, Nut Holly N. J.

$100 00/100

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.

Henry Morgenthau Jr. PRES

Mr. Stevenson's check was the tenth $100 reward paid for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of a chicken thief who











PATENTS Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer

11 Styles
some as low as
$54.25

The New 1920 Walsh
No-Buckle HARNESS

Walsh NO-BUCKLE HARNESS

NO BUCKLES TO TEAR
NO RINGS TO WEAR



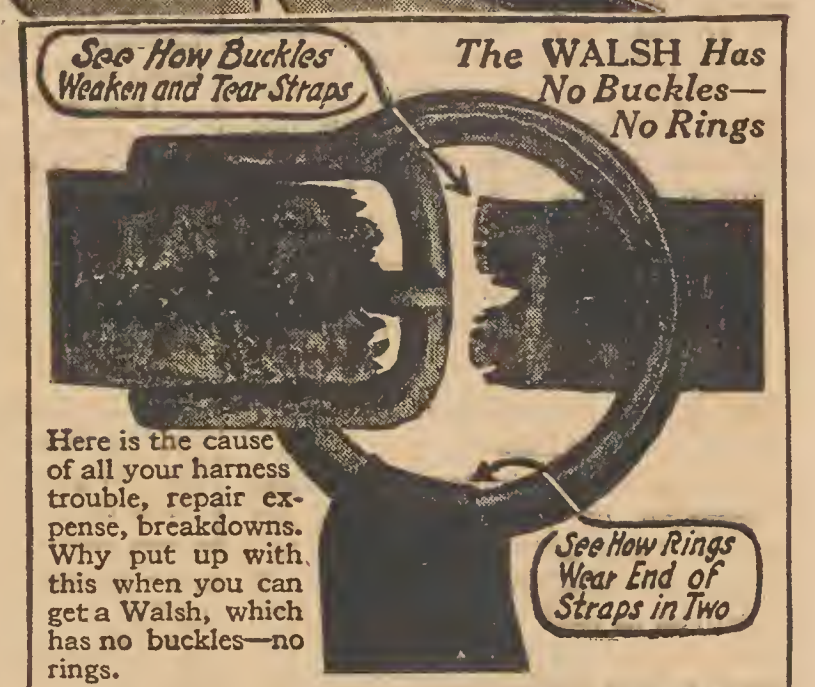
30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

28-28

Send No Money I send you a set of my No-Buckle Harness to try on your own team, on your own farm, for 30 days without cost or obligation to you. Glad to send it—that's my liberal offer. Examine it, use it, test it in every possible way you can think of.

Then if you don't think that the Walsh is the best looking, strongest and handiest harness you ever laid eyes on, slip it into the box and return it to me. You don't even have to pay the return charges. I urge you not to wait a day before you get my new, free book that tells all about my special free trial offer. My harness book describes in detail this double-wear harness that has no buckles to tear straps, no rings to wear straps, no buckle holes to weaken straps. In a few years this wonderful harness has swept the country, making it necessary to enlarge my factory four times to take care of orders. A proven success on thousands of farms in every state.

Post yourself on this latest, most up-to-date way of making harness. Write for my new, big, free book now.



Three Times Stronger than Buckle Harness

Buckles Weaken and Tear Straps. As an example, a Walsh 1⅛ inch breeching strap holds over 1100 lbs. The same strap with the buckle will break at the buckle at about 360 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh Harness has no buckles—easy to see why Walsh is three times stronger than ordinary harness.

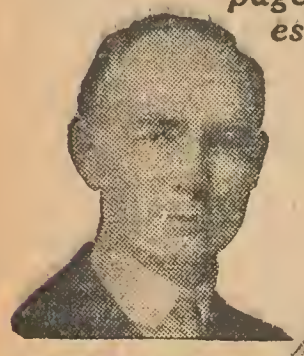


Walsh "Special Test" Leather

Users say that the leather used in Walsh Harness is the best they ever saw in Harness. I use only the choicest Packers' Northern Steer Hide Leather—tanned by the old-fashioned six months bark tan process. I want you to send today for my free book and read about actual test in steel testing machine—it proves that Walsh Leather holds twice as much as ordinary harness leather. Ask me to send you at once my free book, full of interesting and valuable information—explains fully how my leather is tanned and tested.

No matter where you live—prompt shipment is made from a warehouse near you—No delay.

New edition of my big free Harness Book just out—52 pages of interesting facts. Write for it today.



JAMES M. WALSH



FREE BOOK COUPON
MAIL IT NOW

James M. Walsh, JAMES M. WALSH CO., Dept. 514 123 Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Please send me at once without cost Walsh Harness Catalog, Free Trial Offer, and libera terms on Walsh Harness.

Over 100,000 Satisfied Users Praise It

Thousands of farmers in every state use and praise the Walsh. Endorsed by Agricultural Colleges Government Experiment Stations and leading horsemen. Team with Walsh harness took first prize at Wisconsin State Fair.

"The harness I received from you is better than you recommended. I did not need to give it a trial for the one you sold me five years ago is on my horses yet and never broke a strap. I have had a good many harness, but nothing like the harness you put out. They can't be beat. They are worth the money. I am well satisfied with both of my harness."—R. HOLMES, R. No. 1, Shavertown, N. Y.

"I am sending for another harness. We sure like the one we bought from you. I would like also to try your collars. We have seen the collars—one of our neighbors is using a pair."—JACOB STUFFLE, Exeland, Wis.

Hundreds of letters like these in my new, big, free book. Write for it today.

Easily Adjusted to Fit Any Horse

In ten minutes a Walsh Harness can be adjusted to fit any horse perfectly, and it's a comfortable harness because it fits. It is much easier to put on and take off. No stubborn buckles to bother with when winter cold bites your fingers and straps are stiff. The adjustable strap holder, used exclusively on Walsh Harness, does away with all buckles and rings, and the harder the pull the tighter they hold: the world's greatest advance in harness making. No other harness ever made can equal it. Made in all styles, Breechingless, Side Backer, Back Pad, Express, etc., all shown in my big free book.

Be Prepared for the Spring Rush

Send for your copy of the big, free harness book today. Post yourself on this wonderful harness, so you can make your decision and get your trial order in quickly as possible. Have your harness ready for spring work when it comes. A delay at that time because of old broken-down harness will cost you dearly.

$7.50 after 30 days' free trial

Balance easy payments. Selling direct by mail to you enables me to give highest quality harness at lowest prices. There's a copy of my book waiting for you. Write today for book, prices, terms and how to make money showing Walsh Harness to your friends and neighbors.

James M. Walsh, JAMES M. WALSH CO.
Dept. 514, 123 Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.



Make Money Like These Farmers

I get hundreds of letters from farmers everywhere who write and give me a hunch about someone who may want to buy a set of Walsh harness. Such a letter brings the farmer who wrote it a nice little sum of money when the sale is made. I have farmers who are actually making as high as $75. a month merely showing Walsh harness and taking orders from their neighbors. If you would like to clean up a nice sum during odd moments on Saturdays or stormy days, or at public sales, write me. I am looking for a good man to act as my distributor in his community. You can make good money, if you are the man. Address James M. Walsh, James M. Walsh Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Write For Free Book

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

$1.00 Per Year | FEBRUARY 18, 1928 | Published Weekly

George Washington--Farmer

A General and a Statesman, But Most Contented on the Land

By LEAH KAZMARK

"GRANDPA is very well and much pleased with being once more Farmer Washington," wrote Nellie Custis when the Washingtons were settled once more on the Mount Vernon estate in 1797 and the eight years in the trying office of "first President" were over. It was spring. No place does that season come in more beauty than to the wooded Potomac lands, and it was a happy Washington who hurried away as he said, "freed from a load of public care," to the delights of his farm for he was a lover of the soil, of herds, of forests and all the pleasures of outdoors.

But this was to be expected when recalling that George Washington descended from a long line of land owners with only one exception, the Reverend Lawrence, who left off raising sheep to try his skill at preaching to human flocks. The Washingtons were an old English family taking their name originally from the county in which their estate lay. This land and old home, Sulgrave Manor, was given in 1539 to a Lawrence Washington by King Henry the Eighth for "services rendered the Crown," and with the grant of rolling acres and woodland the farming instinct was born in that Washington of the sixteenth century.

Sir Lawrence, for he had been knighted as well, had been trained for the law and was "a bencher" of Northamptonshire, but upon receiving the Sulgrave lands he at once left his learned profession to set about farming and sheep raising at Sulgrave.

Here his son, John, was born and the grandson, Lawrence, all carrying on the cattle industry on a large scale, tilling the fertile fields of the English midlands, sponsoring the free grammar schools, holding office in the ivy-mantled church of the adjoining village and repeatedly serving as Mayor of Northamptonshire; varied interests of life repeated in the career of the American Washington many years later.

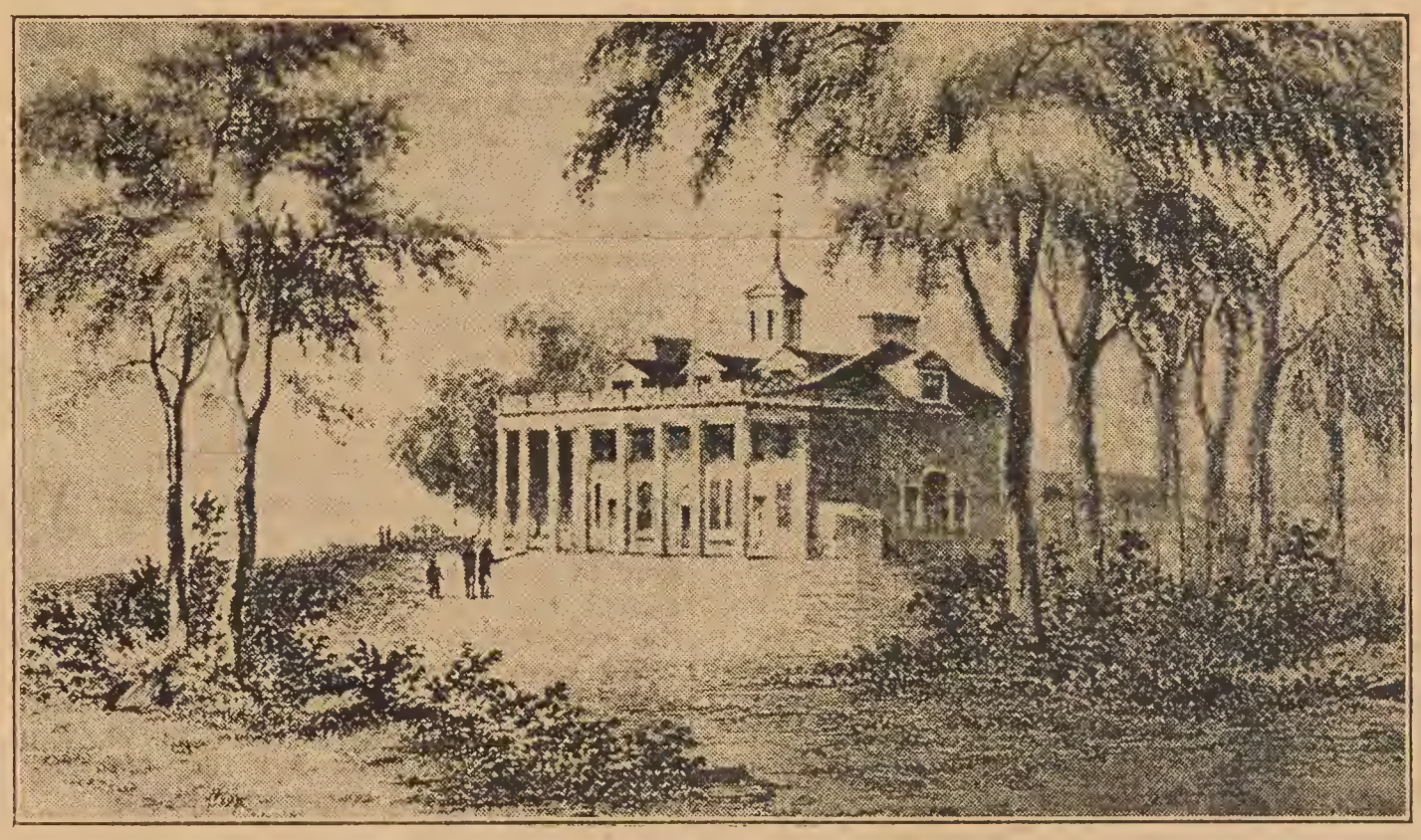
When John, great-grandfather of the George who was to eclipse even the Washington knights in achievements, emigrated to the New World he at once settled upon land to carry on the calling of his forefathers. John was joined a few years later by his brother Lawrence and together they set about building up an estate on the rich lands between the rivers Rappahannock and Potomac. In ten years of hard labor and tireless industry they had so succeeded that each had fruitful lands of his own and John was a "farmer of note," quite an outstanding personage in the colony of Virginia.

George, who was to succeed at farming even on a larger scale than his ancestors, inherited his father's and grandfather's lands along the rivers. Here he grew up loving the fields, playing Indian in the hills, swimming the river, riding the woods and taking interest in how things on the home place were done. When of age he came into his inheritance, which his thrifty, capable mother had been tending. This was 5000 acres. When he married the dashing Mrs. Custis she brought him 15,000 more. To these he added year by year until Farmer Washington ranked as among America's foremost land owners; successful, industrious, and proud of the calling of his fathers.

The land of George Washington formed a miniature world of its own. Save a few things, mostly tools and clothing, which he ordered every six months from England, everything was produced on the land. There was a dairy, a water-mill, a fishery, a spinning room with sixteen wheels making industrious music, gardens, vineyards, fruit trees, a mason and a carpenters' quarters, a blacksmith shop, game preserves; all-in-all a life went on that was contented, self-sufficient, reminding one of the type of life in an English village in the days of Shakespeare when each little town supplied its own needs unmindful of the outside country. And as the estate went tranquilly about its daily affairs there was Farmer Washington over it all, minding the least detail and keeping an able finger in each pie. Farmer Washington—never so happy as when he was home on his land.

The industry of Washington remains ever a matter of wonder. He was up before day at work on his books, then riding his lands, and even taking off his coat and "pitching in" when the need arose. He divided his large place into farms with an overseer at each one.

(Continued on Page 10)



Mount Vernon as it was in 1751 when its owner, Augustine Washington died. For nearly fifty years George Washington farmed its many acres, improved the dwelling and beautified the grounds into the splendid estate as we know it today. This reproduction of an early print shows Washington with one of the constant flow of guests who found delightful the Mount Vernon hospitality.





THE FAMOUS
GOODYEAR PATHFINDER
Car owners have already bought nearly 8,000,000 of these lower-priced, standard quality Goodyears

Look before you buy!

You never need to do your buying blindfolded when you do business with the Goodyear Dealer in your town.

He has the tire you want in stock; you can examine it as closely as you like—and it is nationally known as the best tire money can buy.

Your Goodyear Dealer will recommend the right size and type of tire for your car; he will mount it on the rim for you, and fill it with air.

Long after the tire has gone into use, he will help you give it proper attention, so that it can deliver you the last mile built into it at the factory.

Give your local Goodyear Dealer a chance to show you what his service means in money saved.

You'll probably enjoy more tire mileage and satisfaction at a lower final cost than you have ever experienced before.

Goodyear makes a tire to suit *you*—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the thoroughly dependable but lower-priced Goodyear Pathfinder

The Greatest Name in Rubber

GOODYEAR

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Thou Shalt Not Trespass!

Farmers Determined to Stop Nuisance

I HAVE read your article of January 14th entitled "For A Better Trespass Law", and am heartily in accord with its provisions.

I am a farmer and fruit grower and have always enjoyed sports of all kinds, but, as you know, farmers do not have much time for them. I take it for granted that no one who calls himself a gentleman will trespass on another without permission, be he a sportsman or otherwise.

To my mind, they are cheap sports who so trespass, and I doubt the legality of the State or the Conservation Commission liberating game of all kinds to be reared and fed by the farmers of the State. There can be no argument about the fact that farm lands are private property. I shall quote from the 1927 syllabus of the Conservation Law.

WARNING

This warning is issued to every purchaser of a hunting and fishing license.

This license does not entitle the holder to hunt or fish upon property posted in accordance with the Conservation law without the owner's written consent; nor upon private property not posted without the consent of the owner thereof.

I think, as does the American Agriculturist, that it is high time that we farmers had our just rights and that no one should be allowed by law to trespass on another without a permit.

Again I thank you for the stand and interest you have taken in behalf of agriculture. I wish you every success in your laudable undertaking. So here's to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the farm paper which champions the farmer's cause.—F. A. R., *New York.*

Should Require Written Permission

THE letters on this page give you some idea of the seriousness of the trespass situation and of the almost unanimous attitude of farmers that something must be done to protect their rights. In order to get some help it is probably best not to ask for too much. It is our thought that great reilef could be had if the two following important steps were taken:

***First,* if every person who wishes to trespass in any way on your property should be required to get written permission from the owner, and**

***Second,* if every farmer would make himself a committee of one to enforce the present law against trespassers every time it is broken on his property.**

To be sure, farmers are busy, but it seems to us not too busy to take a little time occasionally to defend their own rights. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is going to continue to work on this problem until our farmers get some relief.—THE EDITORS

Grange Trespass Resolution

AT OUR last Grange meeting the following resolution was carried:

RESOLVED, That we go on record as favoring a change in our game laws to the effect that all hunters be required to secure the written permission of owners or occupants of land before hunting thereon.—*Marion Grange No. 214.*

The secretary was requested to send this notice to your paper.—D. A. L., *New York.*

Sheep Safe Only in Barn

WE ARE much interested in what you are attempting to do in regard to keeping trespassers off. We cannot see why you should not have the cooperation of every farmer.

We have a large flock of sheep which in summer graze up on the hills. We are never at ease in mind as to the safety of our flock until they are yarded at night as there are numerous hunters and their dogs that travel across our land. We have entirely too much to do, so we are unable to order all the hunters off or to follow them around to see if they shoot any stock or their dogs chase the sheep.

As you say, I do not see why a man that owns his farm has to submit to every nabob that has a craving to burn powder running over it doing as he pleases.

We wish you complete success in your good work.—C. S. M., *New York.*

From a Hunter

I HAVE received your paper for a long time and I am not a farmer, either, but I enjoy it just the same.

I am writing a protest against your views of the trespass law. I have hunted and trapped for twenty-nine years and would like to keep it up, but if it keeps getting worse I may as well quit. Now it seems to me the farmer has all the trespass law he needs, for if he does not post his land, how do the hunters know where his land is, and if I want to go fox hunting for five or eight miles across country, how could I get permission from all of them? What crops does a hunter destroy in October? What size shot does the hunter use that he shoots cows? I am not saying they do not get shot, but do you not think they would if there were no hunters?

I have to pay $7.50 dog taxes. Where does that money go? Does it protect the farmer any? What would the expense be to post 150 acres of ground for the farmer? Why is it the farmers who are never posted do not have so much damage done? Why do not the farmers who post their own farms stay on them, instead of hunting on land belonging to others? They post their own for city friends and hunt on the rest of the farms.

Why do you lay it to the hunters for stealing fruit? There are all kinds of thieves and they are not game hunters, either. I wish one of your firm would come and go out for a day in my section among farmers and have a talk with them, and see the hunting and fishing conditions as they really are. I would be glad to go with any of your agents at any time, if it is not asking too much of you. I have a few places I would like to show you that are posted.—R. T. D., *N. Y.*

Should Get Farmers' Consent

WE HAVE taken your paper a long time and enjoy it very much. We like the spirit which it is showing toward the farmers and what it is trying to do for them in regard to laws to be made and already made.

At the annual meeting of the Wolcott local Dairymen's League held on January 26, (200 strong) the following resolution was passed:

RESOLVED, That the State of New York should give the farmers a better trespass law by making all hunters and trappers secure the consent of owners, thereby relieving farmers of added labor and expense of posting and renewing the same.

W. R. P. and W. D. J.,
Committee on Resolutions.

What Nitrogen Did To My Orchard

How It Brought Unfruitful Trees into Profitable Production

By CHARLES S. WILSON
Fruit Grower, Ontario County

EDITORS' NOTE: *When we read the article on this page, it seemed to us so interesting and so valuable to fruit growers that we asked permission of Mr. Wilson, a prominent fruit grower of Western New York, and the Cornell Countryman, to reprint it for your benefit. While nitrate of soda was the form of nitrogen used in these experiments, the important fact to be remembered is that nitrogen in any quickly available form would probably have been effective.*

"ONE has to do things in order to know them" was the remark that Professor L. H. Bailey then dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, made to me several years ago. He was referring to the ability of a farm boy in the College of Agriculture as compared to the ability of one inexperienced in farm work. The remark was a casual one only, but I saw the force of it then and I have realized the force of it more fully in later years from my own experience in actual farming, an experience following ten years of teaching in agriculture and five years of enforcing agricultural law.

Seven years ago I returned to the home of my boyhood, my father's farm, mainly fruit, to become a practical farmer. Educational advantages had been mine in abundance,—a college training, ten years' teaching experience in fruit growing, and five years' experience in the enforcement of agricultural law. As far as mental equipment is concerned, I should have been able to raise fruit one hundred per cent grade A. But it did not seem to work out that way at once. Rather, it has taken me about six years to "find myself." It is my thought to comment briefly on the experiences with an orchard.

One of the orchards on the home farm had been the pride of my father. It was an 11 acre field of McIntosh trees, fourteen years planted, that had not been bearing although there was no apparent reason for its sterility. I set out immediately to make that orchard bear and had no other thought in mind than that it would be an easy proposition. The trees were 20 feet apart, square system of planting. The permanent trees were 40 feet each way, which meant that there were three fillers to every permanent, or a filler row between the permanent rows and a filler tree between the permanent trees in the row. The fillers in this case were also McIntosh. Every spring the trees would blossom in abundance, a mass of white bloom, promising a splendid crop of fruit. But everything would fall off and neither permanent nor filler could be enticed to produce fruit.



This picture was taken September 26, 1927 and shows Mr. Wilson comparing the yields from two trees. One tree fertilized with 5 pounds nitrate of soda produced 7 bushels and one tree unfertilized produced 1.8 bushels. The trees, which are McIntosh, are sixteen years old.

The problem was an interesting one from the viewpoint of the scientist but decidedly discouraging from the practical point of view. And for three years in succession it bloomed in full but failed to bear.

During those three years I worked on every factor that might be the cause of its unfruitfulness. Tillage was one, but the orchard was tilled annually and a cover crop grown. Spraying was another, but the trees were sprayed thoroughly up to and including the petal spray. Then there was the fertility, but barnyard manure was applied every other year.

One year there was a small crop of fruit, just a few apples on each tree. A few trees of other varieties were scattered throughout the block and an orchard of different varieties adjoined. Cross pollination seemed to

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Why Not Plan Now For Running Water?

No Improvement Will Show Greater Returns in Money and Time Saved

PRESSURE for running water on the farm may be supplied by gravity from a spring that is higher than the buildings or by pumping water by some means either to an overhead storage tank or to a pressure tank located underground or in the basement.

Where conditions are right there is no cheaper or more satisfactory system than the gravity system. The flow from a spring can be brought to the house and tapped with a faucet at the sink, then the pipe can be continued upward and run to the barn.

In order to have a hot water heater and bathroom, however, it will be necessary to have the water run to an overhead storage tank. Where there is no spring located higher than the buildings, water can be pumped to a storage or pressure tank in any one of a number of ways.

In some sections windmills are still popular, though their place has been largely taken by gas engines and electric motors. Where conditions are right, a ram is undoubtedly the cheapest source of power. Water can be pumped by a ram to an overhead storage tank or an automatic device can be used to pump into a pressure tank. When the pressure falls to a certain point the ram starts and as soon as it is raised to the right point the ram stops.

A pressure tank, by the way, is simply an air tight metal tank with pipes leading to and from it. At first it holds air only, but as it is pumped partly full of water the air is compressed above the water and as soon as a faucet is opened so that the water can escape, the compressed air forces it out.

The disadvantage of any water system that stores water in a tank, either an overhead tank or a pressure tank, is that the water is not fresh. This can be overcome to some extent by locating a pressure tank underground or in the basement while in some cases such a system is used for all purposes except water for drinking, which is supplied by a pump. However, some companies manufacturing water systems have remedied this by using a very small pressure tank. As soon as a faucet opens an electric motor starts pumping water into it. By allowing the water to run for a minute or two fresh water is secured. Still another form of electric pump is located below the water line in the well, and when a faucet is opened the pump automatically starts work.



Running water is still lacking in too many kitchens and barns. The encouraging thing is that the number is constantly decreasing.
(Courtesy, New Jersey State College of Agriculture)

With a water system to fit almost any pocket book, one would expect to find a higher percent of farm homes supplied with running water than is actually the case. Possibly this is because the male partner of the firm considers it necessary to spend the money for tools or other equipment, yet the fact that we find all manner of improvements and conveniences on farms that lack running water, may have some other reason. Personally we have always felt that a salesman has an easier task to sell something that "goes" as soon as it is delivered to the farm rather than something like a running water system which requires much study and thought in order to decide on the right system and more labor and planning before it is finally installed in working order.

For the man who can spare the cash it is undoubtedly best to buy one of the many reliable water systems operated by gas engine or electric motor where current is available. To the man who feels he cannot afford such a system, there is still the possibility of putting in running water by using a ram or an overhead storage tank and a pump. In some cases water is even pumped by a hand force pump into such a storage tank. In these days of cheap power this seems like a misuse of muscle. The man who wants to install running water himself can get help from a number of sources.

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Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie., or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 February 18, 1928 No. 7

The A. A. Editorial Platform

1: For lower and better adjusted taxes.
2: For swift punishment of chicken and other farm thieves.
3: For higher indemnities more quickly paid for TB cattle.
4: For better dirt roads.
5: For better grading, packing and marketing of eastern farm products, especially fruit.
6: For relief from farm trespassers.

Should Pay Cattle Indemnities Quickly

THE more we hear of this problem of payment of indemnities for cattle condemned for bovine tuberculosis, the more sure we are that indemnities must be paid more quickly than they are at present. The taking of six weeks to three months, as is the case now, before the indemnities are paid, is absurd and would not be tolerated at all in any business concern.

What would you think of a mail-order house that took six to eight weeks to fill an order? How long do you think such a concern would get any business to do? Yet the mail-order house receives many complicated orders that have to be assembled from acres of warehouses and checked and re-checked to avoid errors. Yet in spite of all of this work these orders are usually filled the same day that they are received.

Now, if business can speed up, we believe that the State can cut some of its red tape and speed up also, if a real effort is made and if it is realized how seriously the farmers need the indemnity money for replacements. If the farmer does his part in cleaning up after the test and in making the necessary reports quickly, THEN THE STATE SHOULD BE ABLE TO PAY THE INDEMNITIES WITHIN AT LEAST TWO WEEKS AFTER THE ANIMALS ARE SLAUGHTERED.

For Better Dirt Roads

"Some sixteen years ago I was a farmer living in Cayuga County on a dirt road. Before that time we worked out our road taxes ourselves. Then I moved to town and also about that time or a little before the money system of working our roads went into effect. We thought at that time it would be an improvement."

"Last Spring I came back into Cayuga County on a dirt road again. I was much surprised to find that instead of conditions improving that they had grown worse. There seems to be a tendency to use up the money on the improved roads and neglect the dirt roads with the exception of scraping and on our own particular road we feel that the scraping is overdone, because it provides no permanent good."

"I understand from some of the older residents that the county and town superintendents have been approached on the matter, but give no satisfaction in return. Some of them are rather curt. I for one favor less county road construction, and more work on dirt roads in the way of hauling gravel or crushed stone to make something in the way of a permanent improvement."

THIS letter speaks for itself and is a sample of many that we are constantly getting on this problem of dirt roads. There is ample proof that farmers on dirt roads are getting neither service nor justice.

The fact remains that the farmers living off of the improved roads are still in the majority and therefore they need to organize their strength. We suggest that if your road service is poor a meeting be called in your local school house, or at some other place in your community, discuss the question, get other neighborhoods to do the same, then get a signed petition or resolution asking for better service before your supervisors and your road superintendents. If they do not listen, elect local officers who will. As long as you act like sheep just so long will you get nothing but sheep paths on which to travel.

Sheep Growers Have New Plans

THE New York Sheep Growers Association acting in cooperation with the Federation of Farm Bureaus have been holding several meetings of sheep growers and other stock men with a view of putting more life and support into the business of selling wool in an organized way.

One of the important matters presented at these meetings was a new plan of grading, storing and selling wool. The Sheep Growers Association has decided to handle its wool through a concern in Boston at a cost of 2¾ cents a pound. All of the wool will be sent directly there and stored until sold, and the cost covers grading, storing and selling. Another change of policy is from the one pool to the two or possibly more pools, depending upon the desires of the individual grower. The grower therefore, will have more to say about when he wants his wool to be sold. Selling by cooperation is infinitely better from the wool growers standpoint than trying to go it alone and taking any old price that the local dealer may want to pay. It is therefore to be hoped that the growers will be able to increase interest and support of their Association. Any grower interested should write to E. L. Moody, President Sheep Growers Association, Syracuse, N. Y.

Bananas, Oranges or Apples?

ON a dining car of one of the leading railroads we picked up on the menu card a fine free advertisement of the banana, a part of which we quote below:

"The romantic history of the banana is little known, and for that reason is perhaps the more fascinating. It is a story that brings together the adventures of explorers and missionaries, and the researches of botanists, archeologists and geographers in the record of dim centuries. In modern times the story includes a great variety of scientific study and inventive genius, devoted to the cultivation of the fruit and its transportation from the Tropics to the consumer.

"But far older than history is the use of the banana as a food for man. * * *

"The highest medical authorities have decided that the ripe banana is one of the most easily digested of all foods and is high in energy-producing elements."

Now we have no quarrel with the banana people for their good business ability in advertising their fruit, but it again illustrates the fact that the apple growers, especially of the East, must wake up if they are to keep their markets. The growers of oranges and grapefruit have organized and advertised until the citrus fruits are even more common on the tables and in the diet of the consumers than are apples.

The American stomach has a limited capacity. It can be stretched only about so far. When food producers and handlers of a certain product are able to increase the consumption of that product through good organization and advertising, then the consumers simply stop eating something else. In this case, they are stopping the per capita consumption of apples. In spite of the rare excellence of the apple as a food, we are pessimistic enough to predict that its consumption will continue to decline as long as the apple growers do little or nothing about it, while the growers and handlers of other fruits continue to work hard to extend their markets.

The New Grange Master

FRED J. Freestone of Interlaken, Seneca County has just been elected Master of the New York State Grange meeting at Poughkeepsie. We congratulate both the Grange and Mr. Freestone.

Mr. Freestone is a member of the Interlaken Grange which he served as overseer and master. He started his State Grange work in Syracuse in 1923 as State Lecturer. The following year he was promoted to State Overseer which position he has held for four years. This experience in State Grange work gave him plenty of preparation for his duties as State Master. He is widely known and loved throughout the State having spoken in hundreds of Grange meetings in various counties.

It has been our privilege to know Fred for many years. His virtues are many and his faults few and far between. We believe that he will make a capable Master and one under whose leadership the great Order will continue to progress.

Increase Income Taxes

"No more highly contested piece of legislation ever went on the statute books of Mississippi than the income tax indicated during the Whitefield administration. And no piece of legislation has done more to lift the State out of debt and equalize taxes than has this same income tax law."

THE above was taken from an editorial in the *Southern Ruralist*. The principle applies equally well to every State in the Union. The only logical and fair method of taxation is on *income* instead of *real estate*, and the fact that this better principle of income taxation is becoming recognized is demonstrated by more and more states passing an income tax law. Therefore, instead of all of this talk that we have every year in New York State of reducing the income tax, it should be increased to the point where it would never be necessary to tax real estate.

Eastman's Chestnut

MY desk is constantly crowded with articles and so-called poems from people who do not realize that writing is like any other trade or profession and requires years of steady and painful practice to do at all well. Yet how sorry I feel when I have to return the material to would-be writers and discourage them by telling them the truth. Most of them come as far from the goal of real writing as the small boy did whose teacher instructed him as follows in writing a composition: "You should not attempt any flights of fancy. Simply be yourself and write what is in you."

Here is what he wrote: "We should not attempt any flights of fancy, but write what is in us. In me there is my stummick, lungs, hart, liver, two apples, one piece of pie, one stick of lemon candy and my dinner."

New Jersey and Pennsylvania Tax Facts

How Taxes are Assessed and Collected in These States

LOCAL assessors in New Jersey begin to make assessments on October 1 and are required to have their assessment list complete by January 10. Assessors have power to examine any person or officer of a corporation and may apply to circuit county court for a subpoena in order to insure their appearance for examination. On January 10 the assessors appear before the County Board of Taxation and file with the board a complete assessment list together with a copy and accompanied by the assessor's affidavit. The assessors incur a penalty of ten dollars for failure to file this list on January 10, and ten dollars for each additional day of delay. The County Board of Taxation may remove assessors for failure of duty or the Supreme Court of New Jersey may remove them for willful or intentional failure to comply with the constitutional laws relating to assessment and collection of taxes.

Tax Payers May Inspect Assessment Roll

Before completing the final roll, assessors are required to advertise in at least one paper circulating throughout the tax district specifying a time and place where the tax list may be inspected by any taxpayer to see what assessments had been made and to confer informally with assessors about correcting errors.

The State Comptroller on or before February 1 transmits to the State Board of Education and to the County collector of each county a statement of the amount of tax appropriated by the State for that year and to be raised by tax for public schools. The State Comptroller apportions this tax among the several counties. The State Comptroller also transmits to the county collector a statement of the amount to be raised by general tax in the county for state purposes. The county collector lays these facts before the County Board of Taxation who apportion the amount of tax among the various tax districts.

Each tax district before March 1 transmits to the County Board of Taxation a statement of the amount to be raised by tax in each taxing district for local purposes. In like manner the school districts give to the County Board of Taxation before March 1 an account of the moneys appropriated by the school district.

County Board Revises List

The County Board of Taxation meets for examining and revising the tax list. They have the power to call in the assessors and have power to revise and correct assessments and to add to the list property which has been omitted. This County Board of Taxation fixes the amount of state school, state and county tax to be levied in each tax district of the county.

The assessor makes his corrections and enters the rate on his tax list. The County Board of taxation makes out a table of aggregates, which table contains complete information about the property assessed, the rates, etc., and before April 1 delivers the correct duplicate of the tax list to the collectors in each county.

The local collector delivers or mails tax bills to those assessed before May 15. One-half of this tax is payable on April 1 and becomes delinquent on June 1; the other half must be paid before Dec. 1 and becomes delinquent on that date. The collectors transmit taxes to the County Treasurer the first of each month and the County Treasurer pays the state tax to the state treasurer on or before December 20. On December 1 the collectors, except in cities, file with the treasurer a statement of the taxes paid and those in arrears.

Any taxpayer who is not satisfied with the assessment made of his property has several ways in which he is protected. First, on or before the 15th day of June, he may file with the County Board of Taxation a petition of appeal, a copy of which shall also be filed with the clerk or attorney of the taxing district. The County Board can determine the time and manner of hearing such an appeal and can revise and correct the assessment in accord with the true value of the property. The County Board of Taxation also has the power to compel the attendance of witnesses in order to determine the proper value. The County Board of Taxation shall hear and determine all such appeals before the first day of September.

Sale of Land for Taxes

In the second place, any person who is dissatisfied with the judgment of the County Board of Taxation may further appeal to the State Board of Taxes and Assessments on or before the first day of October. The State Board of Taxes and Assessments acts upon the appeal in much the same way that the County Board of Taxation does.

All unpaid taxes with interests, penalties and costs of collection are a lien on the land on which the taxes are assessed after December 1st of the year when they fall due. When taxes remain unpaid on July 1st of the calendar year following the calendar year when the taxes become in arrears, the collector or other officer shall enforce the lien by selling the property.

The collector or other officer makes a list of land to be sold for taxes together with a list of taxes charged against each property and gives public notice of the time and place of the sale. Copies of this notice are posted in five public places in the tax district and published for four weeks in a paper which circulates through the tax district. A copy of this notice is mailed to the owner of the property which is in arrears for taxes. The collector may adjourn the sale at his discretion, for bidders or for any reason that seems sufficient to him. However, it is not to be adjourned for a longer period than 8 weeks without again giving a public notice of the sale. The collector may receive taxes on any of this property at any time previous to the sale. After the land has been sold for taxes the owner can redeem it within two years or until the redemption has been barred. The former owner is mailed a notice calling his attention to the right to redeem his property.

Pennsylvania's Tax System

EVERY person of 21 years of age and over who owns real property in Pennsylvania is required to pay at least three taxes—a county tax except in Philadelphia, a city, borough or township tax and a school tax. In some parts of the state there is a fourth class known as the poor tax which is often collected as a part of the county or municipal tax.

One fundamental difference between the New York and Pennsylvania tax systems is the fact that there is no direct state tax on real estate in Pennsylvania. The county, borough, township and most rural school taxes are levied upon the valuation made by the local assessor.

How Assessments Are Made

There is a general assesment of property in the State of Pennsylvania once every three years with a revision of assessment on such property as may have been improved during the other two years.

With the exception of Allegheny, Luzerne, and Philadelphia counties, county assessors are elected for a term of four years. One is elected for each ward of the city, one for each borough not divided into wards, one for each ward of a borough which is divided into wards and one for each township. These assessors are paid $5.00 for each day actually employed in the work of making assessments. In Philadelphia and Luzerne counties, a county Board of Assessments and Revision of Taxes is appointed by the Court of Common Pleas. In Allegheny county a Board of Assessment of 7 members is appointed by the County Commissioner. The total number of assessors in Pennsylvania in 1924 was 3516. Local assessors are often elected with little regard for their qualifications and there is little check up of their work. While the county commissioners have the power to make drastic revisions of assessments they rarely do so.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed with the assessments made in Pennsylvania. Although the law states that property shall be assessed at its real value, it is common knowledge that this is not done. According to a preliminary summary of the county tax survey in 1924, real estate in entire counties was assessed at 55% of the real value, cities 57%, boroughs 52% and schools 66%. This does not tell the whole story, however, as the assessed valuation in any one district may vary considerably when compared with the real value in the entire state and the difference in assessed value in entire tax districts or between country and city property may be great.

How Appeals Are Made

A real estate owner who is not satisfied with the assessment on his property can appeal to the County commissioners who sit as a Board of Revision. This Board of Revision is directed to inquire whether the assessors have performed their duties but they are not required to bring the assessments up to market value. The law does require that this Board of Revision shall revise, raise or reduce and analyze assessments. The real results are that they make few changes in assessments. At the same time, if a taxpayer is dissatisfied with the revision made by this Board he may appeal to the Court of Common Pleas, but here the only task provided is that

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American Agriculturist Tax Program*

I. The reduction or abolition of tax on real property.
II. Increased use of the principle of taxing incomes.
III. Fairer assessments of property, including taxation of personal property.
IV. Less tax exemption.
V. More federal and state aid for local work.
VI. Tax budgets and statements to taxpayers by all units of local government.
VII. A poll tax for every voter not a property owner.
VIII. Limitation of public work in proportion to the taxpayers' ability to pay.

**(We will furnish suggested tax programs and supplementary material for a study and discussion of this important subject free of charge, upon request to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.)*

SPRAY for **Prevention!** If you stamp out scab before blossoms drop you will likely have a scab-free harvest. If not —the crop value may be greatly impaired. Don't miss the delayed dormant and cluster bud applications.

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Pruning Affects Prices

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

ONE DAY this past week I took a long drive through the fruit belt along Lake Ontario both east and west of Rochester. On this drive I probably passed four to five hundred farms, nearly all having orchards of small or large size. Having been thinking a good deal about the problem of our old apple trees and pruning I took particular notice of what was being done this winter in these apple orchards. I was much disappointed to find only three orchards visible from the road in all this number of farms in which any considerable amount of thorough pruning had been done yet this season. In all other orchards none or a very few trees had yet been pruned. On eight or ten farms I noted old trees being cut down, but most of these cases were near towns and were evidently in preparation for prospective building. And yet cutting out old trees entirely was more in evidence than vigorous pruning.



M. C. Burritt

Pruning is Neglected

What does this neglect mean? Are growers still indifferent to the necessity of good pruning and thinning out of old trees? Or is it yet too early in the winter to expect to see much of this done? True it is early. But we have had much open weather, and if the job is not yet well started the greater part of these old trees will never be removed or pruned this season. I fear that the truth is that growers are indifferent. They do not care whether the trees are pruned or not. I asked a man the other day if he had done any pruning yet. He replied that he did not have much heart to prune any more. Discouragement with the outlook and with small returns is the answer. Now it must be admitted that the outlook is none too bright for a few years. Except for years of unusually low production like 1927 the returns will probably be small. But we live here and expect to continue, most of us at least, to live on these same farms. Why not make the most of them? That man who raises the best fruit—in size, color and freedom from blemishes—is best equipped to meet and win over competition. In our old apple orchards in western New York —we are one of the oldest apple growing regions you know—we have a real problem. *We must dispose of them or improve them. Pruning is decidedly the first and essential step in* getting good fruit from these old trees. That is why I am talking so much about it during these winter months, when it should be done. Think it over —and then get out your saw and ladder.

Stumps are a Problem

An old friend and subscriber writes, "We are cutting down a lot of old trees this winter too, and expect to cut as many more as time permits. These trees are fifty years old and more and how to get rid of the stumps is a problem, as we wish to use the land again for another orchard. How do you manage with your stumps? Have you had any experience with stump pullers?"

I have had no experience with stump pullers, except tractors and traction engines. We have pulled out many old peach, plum and a few apple stumps with these. I am not trying to take out any of these old stumps myself and do not expect to. I am afraid of the cost. In the orchard where we are thinning by cutting out the diagonals we cut as close to the ground as we can and and leave the short stumps and roots there to rot out. They are not in the way and do no harm. In another orchard where I am gradually taking out all the trees and intcnd to reset the land with cherry trees I am planning on leaving the old apple stumps the same way, setting the new trees three or four feet to one side. We always burn the brush on the old stump heads to kill the live wood and prevent suckering.

Of course, I would prefer to have the stumps out, but I figure that I can't afford to pull them. There is not only the cost of pulling, but of hauling them off the land and disposing of them and of filling up the holes. The cost of cutting the trees and working up the wood is enough. I can't afford to spend more. Let the stumps rot.

Cabbage Brings No Profit Now

Although cabbagc is getting to be a "smelly" and altogether unpleasant subject, I feel like saying another word about it. Some cabbage is still moving at from four to six dollars a ton, which does ont pay the storage, the shrinkage and the cost of getting it out. But it must be moved somewhere before warm weather. We might as well understand that the situation is hopeless. None of the cabbage stored can be moved at a profit and most of it probably cannot be sold at any pricc. The government storage report received today shows 8900 carloads of Danish stored on farms and 7350 carloads in commercial storage in six northern states. Compare this with 4000 and 4550 carloads so held last year at this time. Combined holdings are 90 percent heavier than last year although production was only 2100 carloads or 8 percent greater than in 1926. Growers who can not feed their cabbage, or who have storage to pay should take any and all opportunities to move their holdings at once. Clean up the mess and forget it.

On the "Up-grade"

A short visit with Dr. Warren at the College this week was distinctly encouraging. He gives me the definite impression that he believes that agriculture as a whole has reached the bottom and in part at least is already on the up-grade. This is particularly true of the cattle industry which is experiencing good times now. As a whole the surplus has almost disappeared. But the movement from the farms is still strong. Population is growing rapidly. Sometime between 1932 and 1940 the balance will be restored and farmers may again generally experience the times of 1910 to 1914. We shall again hear the cry of "the high cost of living" in the cities.

Topdressing Orchards

Will be secure better results by using sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda in an apple orchard this spring?

BOTH of these materials are recommended for top dressing orchards or other crops and there is very little difference in the results secured from them. Nitrate of Soda is available slightly sooner than Sulphate of Ammonia, but on the other hand Sulphate of Ammonia contains a slightly higher amount of nitrogen per ton.



"ROSY APHIS" APPLES
No market for these

The Rosy Apple Aphis may become destructive any season without warning.
SUNOCO controls it if applied (1 to 25) just when the buds are open and the young leaflets are ½ inch to 1 inch long.
This will avoid the more expensive nicotine sprayings later in the season.



EUROPEAN RED MITE
(Enlarged 3 times)

A comparatively new and serious pest because its life cycle in summer is completed in three weeks. A number of generations will therefore occur in the growing season.
One thorough spraying on undersides of twigs will effectually prevent hatching.

Control

APHIS, RED MITE & SCALE —by just *one* spraying *late* with SUNOCO

FULLY half the apples which were "set" in Western New York were ruined last year by Rosy Apple Aphis.

A big loss; and a foolish loss, because there's one spray which, with one *late* application, *will* allow a full, beautiful crop.

Lime sulphur has failed too often to be depended upon. SUNOCO Spray is better and safer. SUNOCO costs much less than lime sulphur and nicotine.

Just one spraying, when the leaves are out fully half an inch, will kill more Scale Aphis, Red Mite and Apple Red Bug than any other spray combination.

SUNOCO will not freeze or deteriorate. Once mixed, SUNOCO stays mixed even in hard or cold water.

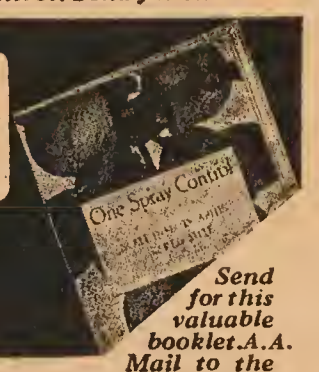
The advice of our own entomologists is sound and has been followed successfully by leading orchardists everywhere.

Consult us without reserve. No charge.

SUN OIL COMPANY, *Philadelphia*

We offer you FREE a valuable booklet and special bulletins on Orchard Pests and their control. Send for them.

SUNOCO
SELF EMULSIFYING SPRAY



Send for this valuable booklet.A.A. Mail to the Spray Dept., Sun Oil Co., Finance Bldg., Philadelphia, Penna.

Please send me FREE your valuable booklet and bulletins

Name.....

Address.....

Pennsylvania's Tax System

(*Continued from Page 5*)

the Court shall determine how the assessment compares with the assessment of other real estate in the county or city. It has been determined that among 10 or 11 4th class counties the county of Delaware shows the greatest variation in assessments, part of this county having an assessment of 25% of the real value, while another part shows an assessment of 100% of the real value. The greatest variation in townships was found in Schuylkill County where the extremes were 20% and 100%.

How Tax Collectors are Elected

The tax collector is elected under the general law in each borough and township and is authorized to collect county, borough, school and poor taxes. In cities the city treasurer usually collects the city and school taxes. County taxes in cities are collected by tax collectors appointed by the county commissioner. In a number of counties under special acts of assembly the county treasurer is the collector of all county taxes. This is the case in the following counties: Allegheny, Beaver, Bedford, Bucks, Cambria, Chester, Fulton, Greene, Huntington, Indiana, Lawrence, Montgomery, Pike and Washington.

The collectors of county, borough and township taxes are paid on a percentage basis which is not to exceed 5% of the amount collected. The school tax collectors receive a commission fixed by the School Board of the district. County, borough, school and township taxes when paid within 90 days after June 1st are subjected to a discount of 5%. This is followed by a period when the taxes are payable at face and this by a period in which a penalty of 5% is incurred. This system of payment of fees requires nearly the maximum fee in some districts in order to provide satisfactory pay for the collector and in other districts the fee, unless extremely low, results in a very high compensation for the work done.

The Sale of Property for Unpaid Taxes

In rural districts real estate on which assessed taxes have not been paid for two years, becomes subject to sale by the county treasurer. He must give 60 days advance notice to interested parties, and publish notice of sale four times in two newspapers in the county where the real estate is located. The owner may redeem the real estate within two years after the sale by paying taxes due, costs of sale, and 25 per cent additional, to the county treasurer.

In some counties special laws remain in force affecting the collection of local taxes. The tax on real estate covers only such tangible personal property as horses, mules, neat cattle, stages, omnibuses, hacks, cabs, etc. Intangible personality is taxed at 4 mills by the State, or by county depending on the nature of the property. The tax collectors are elected for a term of four years.

Only Two Thousand Cows Killed

AN EXAMPLE of how reports are nearly always exaggerated in times of great disaster is the report of the number of dairy cows which were destroyed in Vermont during the great floods. We had it on good authority that at least 10,000 cows were killed by the floods. The Commissioner of Agriculture of Vermont now kindly informs us that the loss was not over 2,000 cows. We are very glad for the sake of the Vermont dairymen that their losses were not as bad as first reported.

THE GREAT ESSEX

Received like this...

...because of this

An instant winner everywhere—a buying wave that sweeps away all records—a public ovation of greater success to the most successful "Six" in history. That is the reception to the New Essex Super-Six.

Boston and territory with 800 sales in 10 days; and Detroit and Wayne County, with 659 Essex retail sales in 15 days — an unapproached record — merely reflect the countrywide triumph. Everywhere dealers are reporting more than 100% greater sales for the first 15 days of January than for the whole of last January, which was the previous record.

Coast to Coast and Lakes to Gulf, the story is the same—enthusiastic showing, impulsive applause, intense and unparalleled buying.

It is easily the greatest Essex Super-Six in history. It offers $200 to $300 more visible value than its great predecessor which outsold any other "Six" at or near the price by overwhelming margins.

Come with the crowds who acclaim it the "World's Greatest Value". You will say the same the moment you see it. And place your order now to insure early delivery.

Bendix 4-Wheel Brakes

—

5-inch Balloon Tires

—

Wide, Heavy Fenders

—

Vertical Radiator Shutters

—

5-Dial Instrument Board

—

Slender Steel Core Wheel

—

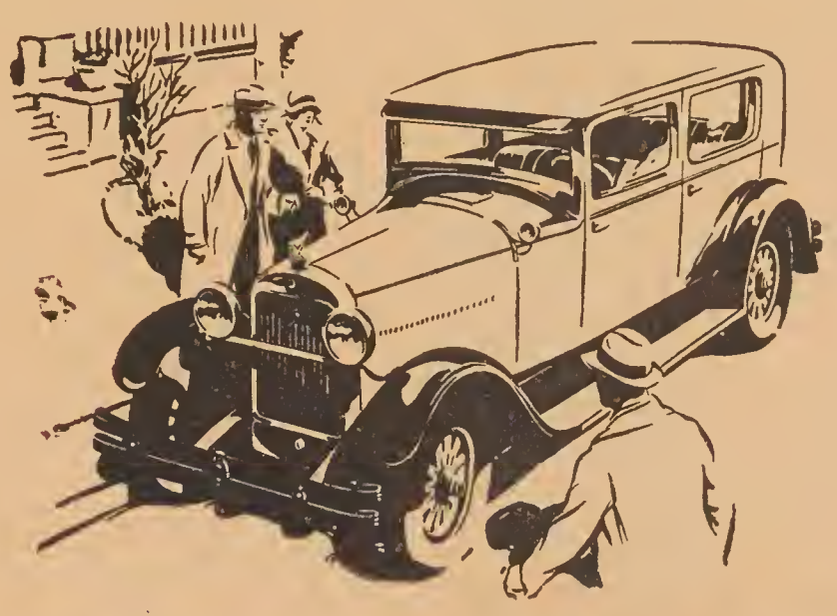
Famous Super-Six High Compression Motor

—

Famous Essex Chassis

—

Many Other Features



SEDAN (4-door) $795

COUPE $745 (*Rumble Seat $30 extra*)

COACH $735

All prices f. o. b. Detroit plus war excise tax.

ESSEX Super-6

Buyers can pay for cars out of income at lowest available charge for interest, handling and insurance.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY . . DETROIT

A timely message about fertilizers to the progressive farmers of America

Too much "filler" is used in making fertilizer. This is only another way of saying that the farmer is using a large tonnage of *needlessly* low-analysis goods. For example, 2000 pounds of 4-16-4 contains as much plant food as 4000 pounds of 2-8-2 and it doesn't cost twice as much. 2000 pounds of 2-16-8 contains as much plant food as 4000 pounds of 1-8-4. 2000 pounds of 7-11-10 contains as much plant food as 2800 pounds of 5-8-7; a deservedly popular truck grower.

The extensive use of filler or of low-grade, low-analysis fertilizer materials used in the place of filler *increases the cost of plant food on the farm.*

The farmer pays for excess filler in higher crop-growing cost. He pays for the filler, for the labor of handling it, for the sacks it is shipped in, for freight on non-plant-food material, for unnecessary hauling and distributing. *Good plant food should replace filler in fertilizer. Filler grows no crop. Available plant food grows the crop.*

For some time the Armour Fertilizer Works has been making certain high-analysis goods based on late developments in fertilizer and soil science. We have retained the bulk of the naturally contained lime sulphate found in superphosphate (acid phosphate), as lime and sulphur are necessary elements in plant life.

These high-analysis fertilizers grow larger, better and cheaper crops than the older types. They have, one might say, more horse-power—more pep. They get the crop away quicker; they arrive sooner, and mature a big crop earlier. Early markets are generally good markets.

We make these and other high-analysis goods and urge their use.

President

Armour Fertilizer Works
Chicago, Ill.

DIBBLE'S *Heavyweight Oats*

In our opinion, the heaviest and most productive American Oat. Average weight of thin hulled grain, 40-45 lbs. per measured bushel. Average yields reported to us by our customers, 117 bushels in New England, around 100 bushels in New Jersey and on large areas in New York, 80-82-87-89 and 92, where the average yield of ordinary kinds is 30 bushels, and an Ohio Farmer reports "just twice" the crop of common Oats.

The yield of the entire acreage producing our Stock Seed was over 100 bushels per acre.

The price as long as our present stock lasts is

$1.00 per bushel

Sacks free of course.

We also have full stocks of other Oats, Barley, Corn, Spring Wheat, Alfalfa, Clover, Grass Seeds, Seed Potatoes, etc., and at lower prices than the same high quality can be bought for elsewhere.

Dibble's Farm Seed Catalog, Complete Price List and Samples too, if you ask for them, FREE. Address:

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER,
BOX A HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

"From Our Farms To Yours"

EVERY BAG has a TAG showing PURITY and GERMINATION TEST

OATS

SENSATION One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bu. of the highest quality. We are making an exceptionally low price in quantities. You should by all means try these oats.

SEED CORN Early Clarage and White Cap. Excellent yielders and never fail to ripen. Choice seed as low as $2.75 bu. Also barley, grass seed, soy beans, etc. Write for circular and samples.

Theo. Burt & Sons, Box A. Melrose, O.

"FRIEND" SPRAYERS
for FRUITS *and* VEGETABLES
"FRIEND" MANUFACTURING CO.
123 East Avenue,
Gasport, N. Y.



100 PEACH TREES $12.50

Hardy 3 ft. trees prepaid by Express. Free 1928 catalog contains unusual bargains on all trees, shrubs, vines and seeds.
Allen's Nursery & Seed House, Box 1, Geneva, Ohio

Plowing Kills Quack Grass

This Method Saves Labor and Time

I WAS much interested in the recent article in your paper about killing quack grass but I think I have a method that beats them all as I do not do any more extra labor nor lose the use of my ground for a year. The increase in crop yield upon land treated my way is usually more than enough to pay for the extra labor.

If I start with sod land I plow about six inches deep as soon as possible after haying. I then pick a good hot day and drag this land thoroughly, two or three times over. In about ten days or two weeks I drag it again. Then in two or three weeks I go over it again. Each time over I increase the depth of the harrowing and also try to go in a different direction. Should the roots bother the harrow too badly, they will have to be raked when dry and drawn off or burned.

The following spring this land is plowed again good and deep. When dry enough to commence to drag I put on the harrow and work it over two or three times. In a few days it is dragged again then let it lay and the dragging is repeated. Choose dry hot days if possible.

I like to put this land to cabbage so as to cultivate both ways. Cabbage permits a longer period to summer following than any other crop. Corn or potatoes may be used as a cultivated crop but it is best to check row these also.

Cabbage Makes Long Summer Fallow

There are several modifications of this double plowing method which work very well. One very good one is to take any stubble ground and spring plow as early as possible then when dry enough to harrow go over it two or three times. Skip a week or ten days and drag again then skip a few days and drag again. About ten days or two weeks before you intend to plant your crop replow this land good and deep and use the interval dragging method until you are ready to plant. Use a check row crop if possible. Don't try any method unless you intend to be thorough. This double plowing is sure death as it gets the roots down below the harrow teeth.—E. N. REED.

Trouble With Onion Crop

Along the first of last May I sowed one pound of prize taking onion seed but did not put any manure or fertilizer along with them because we had good dirt. When they got large enough, I thinned them out and they got along fine. We had about three weeks of no rain and now I have nothing but tops and a few onions which are very good. What is the trouble?—L. S., *New York.*

I PRESUME you have in mind the growing of onions on upland soil rather than on muck. If this is correct, I would suggest that you select a good sandy loam soil or a silt loam, if available. For a good crop the soil should be quite heavily manured, preferably with well rotted manure and also fertilized with a commercial fertilizer. In case well rotted manure is not available and fresh manure has to be used, it would be a good plan to apply it this fall and plow it under, leaving the land rough and then thoroughly preparing the surface by discing and harrowing next spring. In addition to the manure I would suggest an application of commercial fertilizer in the spring using 1000 or 1500 pounds per acre of a 5-10-5 or 4-12-4 goods or some similar analysis.

On upland soil or on mineral soils you are more likely to have success in producing a crop of bulbs by sowing sets rather than seed, however, a satisfactory crop can be grown from seed if planted early and the weather conditions are favorable. I doubt if the Prizetaker variety is a good variety to attempt to grow from seed sown directly in the soil as it requires quite a long season. Some of the more standard varieties like Yellow Globe or Yellow Danvers would be more likely to produce a satisfactory crop than would one like Prizetaker.

You can secure a bulletin on onion growing from the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. This publication will be sent without charge if you will write for it.—PAUL WORK.

The Rise of the Soybean

BACK in 1917, less than 500,000 acres of soy beans were grown in the United States. In 1924, the last year for which figures are available, the United States' acreage totaled 2,500,000.

The amazing increase in the acreage of this legume can be traced to its value as a soil builder, as an emergency hay crop when the season is late, as a supplement for corn in feeding hogs, and as a cash crop for seed and in a lesser measure, soybean oil. The latter market will undoubtedly widen steadily, though at present the price of beans for this purpose is not enough to justify growing them for market alone unless the grower is located close to an oil-extracting plant.

Another factor that has influenced the popularity of soybeans is the development of machinery for growing and harvesting the crop.

Corn planters are now equipped with attachments for planting the beans with the corn ,any desired number per hill. Or, if desired, the beans can be drilled with the planter or put in with a grain drill. The latter method is most used when growing the beans for hay or seed.

20 Years of Service

and not a disk cracked or chipped

"Do you make a plow especially for use in plowing new ground where there are lots of roots and stumps, if so I would be very glad to get your price on same, in something I can use with a team.

"I am a user of one of your single Cutaway disk harrows, six on a side, purchased from you twenty years ago. It has done lots of good work, on quite a lot of stony ground, but never once, have any of the disks cracked or chipped.

"So you see it is still good for several years work yet." RUSSELL I. SUTTLES,
Connersville, Ind., R. R. No. 1.



Clark CUTAWAY

Single Action Harrow fitted with cutout or solid disks of cutlery steel forged sharp for better work and longer wear. Reversible gangs. Light draft. Disks carry weight of machine, also made with extension heads for orchard work. Mail coupon for free catalog, prices and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

The Cutaway Harrow Company,
74 Main St., Higganum, Conn.

Please send me FREE your catalog, prices and book, "The Soil and Its Tilalge."

Name

Address

What Nitrogen Did to My Orchard

(*Continued from Page 3*)

have some influence on the setting of fruit because it happened that there were a few more apples where cross-pollination was possible. A specialist on cross-pollination from New York happened to be at the Experiment Station at Geneva en route to the West and his judgment was sought. He made a thorough examination of the orchard, the odd varieties scattered throughout and the seedling apple trees round about, and concluded that, in his judgment, the McIntosh trees were sterile because there was little opportunity from cross-pollination and that, in order to get fruit, other varieties would have to be grafted into the permanents at intervals throughout the orchard. Otherwise the orchard would always be unfruitful. I did not believe in full what he advocated but that night I wished I had something else in that field than those McIntosh trees. In later years it has developed that cross-pollination is only a minor factor and I know now that some of the odd varieties in the orchard do not bloom with the McIntosh.

Does Not Advocate Fillers

In the last three years the filler rows have been pulled out—that is, every other row—over five hundred trees. It has taken nerve and much work but the filler rows are gone, and the orchard looks better and is better. Never again shall I advocate the use of fillers in the apple orchard.

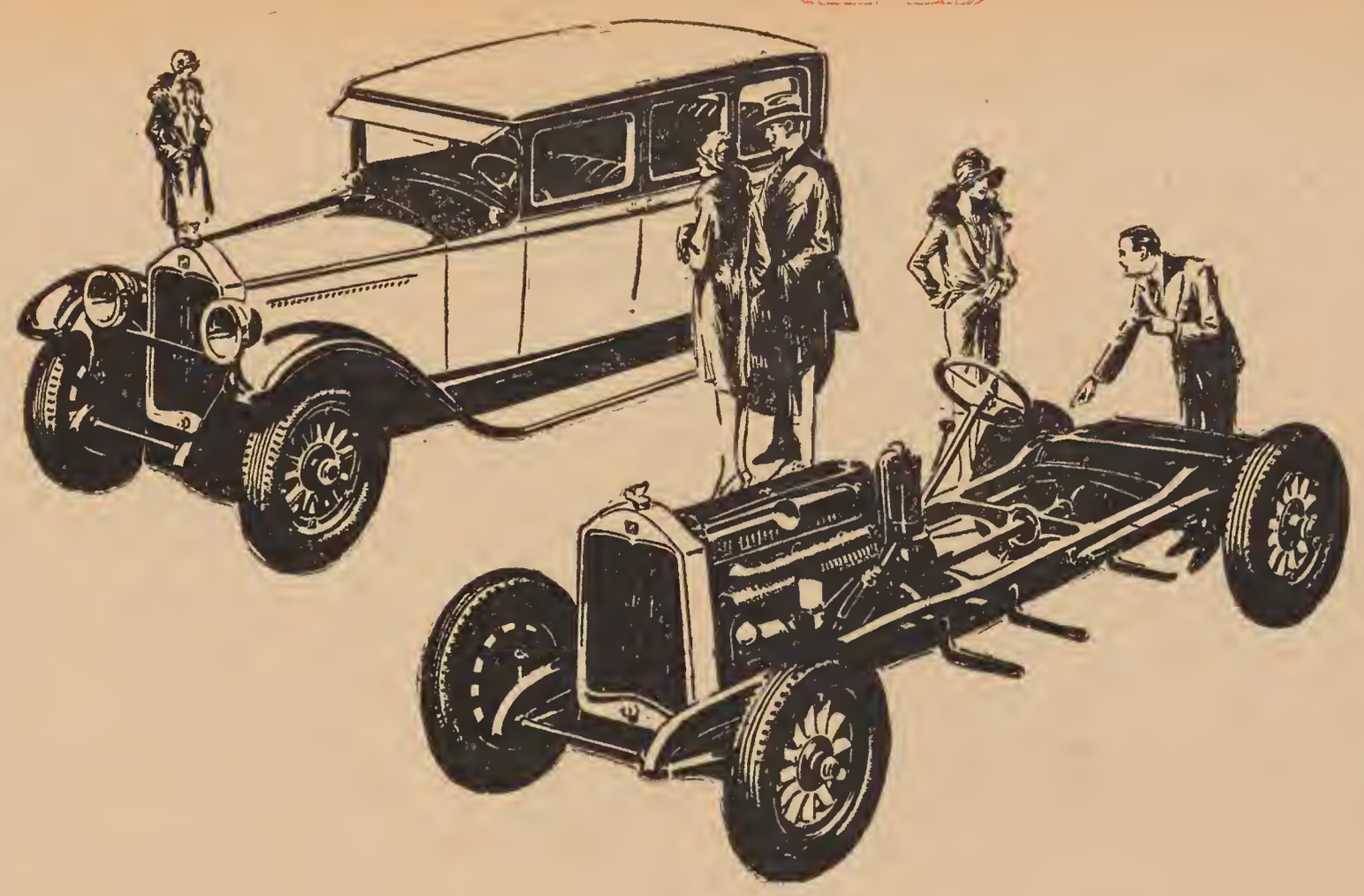
We now spray throughout the season for insects and plant diseases. The foliage is healthy and free from these troubles. Undoubtedly apple scab was a factor in the setting of fruit. The first few years we stopped spraying when we saw that no fruit had set, but sometimes thereafter scab developed to such an extent on the foliage after blossoming as to weaken the fruit buds for the following year.

Nitrogen Does the Trick

Three years ago I began to apply nitrate of soda as a fertilizer to the permanent trees. Just for demonstration I chose a small plat of two rows. The trees in one row received four pounds of nitrate of soda per tree and an adjacent row received none. The permanent trees throughout the entire orchard received a similar amount but the fillers none. The results have been marked beyond belief. Last year, 1926, the "no nitrate" row, 31 trees, produced nine barrels, whereas the "nitrate" row produced 39 barrels. Some observers commented that the nitrate was particularly effective that year because of the weather. Others remarked that this particular soil was sensitive to the application of nitrate. But I saw enough benefit from its application in that orchard to apply it to all trees in all the orchards on the farm this year. And again the effect this year is equally marked. The "no nitrate" row produced 15.7 barrels, whereas the "nitrate" now produced 59 barrels. And there was equally marked benefit throughout all the orchards where the nitrate was applied. Many fruit growers have visited this orchard this year and their comment, almost without exception, has been the same, "There is no doubt of the benefit of nitrate and it is so marked that one would not believe it." Comments from orchardists in different parts of the State who have used nitrate seem to indicate similar benefits. I shall apply nitrate hereafter in amounts varying from five to ten pounds per tree to all trees in our orchard blocks.

Five years of practical experience with the McIntosh orchard have brought it into fruitfulness. A plan

(*Continued on Page 13*)



From "roof to basement" *that's* the way to buy a car



The man who buys a home goes over it thoroughly from roof to basement, to make certain that it has the sound construction that means long and enduring service.

That's the way to buy a home—or a motor car. And that's the way to prove the fundamental superiority of Buick for 1928.

Examine Buick carefully, part by part. You'll find every bit of material used—every nut and cotter pin—of the highest quality.

Go over Buick, from headlight to tail-light. Go into every hidden detail. There you'll discover the secret of Buick's famous dependability and long life—sound, sturdy construction throughout.

Buy your car as you would a home. Buick welcomes this searching test, and invites critical comparisons. And Buick is willing to leave the decision to you.



BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN • *Division of General Motors Corporation*
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SEDANS $1195 to $1995 • COUPES $1195 to $1850 • SPORT MODELS $1195 to $1525
All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich., government tax to be added. The G. M. A. C. financing plan, the most desirable, is available.

BUICK

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Catalog FREE



Takes the "Guess" Out of Fruit Growing

THIS handsome book tells how, in 1927, over 90,000 of the million Kelly Trees were certified to be "True-to-Name" by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, whose Lead Seal stays on the tree until it bears. Contains much valuable, helpful fruit-growing information.

You take no chances with Kellys' Trees. All are propagated on whole root, imported seedlings—not on piece roots—which means better and larger crops.

Write now for your copy of the 1928 Kelly Catalog showing fruit in color, and low prices. Then order soon to insure getting your share of our guaranteed "True-to-Name" stock. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

KELLY BROS. NURSERIES
317 Cherry Street -:- Dansville, N. Y.
Established 1880

Post Your Farm
And Keep Trespassers Out

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvanai. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York



GIVE YOUR FARM *a chance*

DO you need a new tractor, a cultivator or other farm machinery? Does the barn need rebuilding? Is the old car worn out? Or perhaps there is a son or daughter to send to college.

Here is a way to make the necessary added income from your farm. Use "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers and get extra yields, better quality, and earlier maturity—crops that provide the added income necessary for the comforts and advantages to which you and your family are entitled.

"AA QUALITY" Fertilizers will give your farm a chance to prove what it really can do. Increase your profits by using these Fertilizers, just as scores of other farmers near you are doing. Read the letters at the left, for instance.

Actual crop results prove that there *is* a vast difference in fertilizers of the same chemical analysis. Chemical analysis does not fully disclose the sources from which the plant-food elements are derived, neither does it indicate the mechanical condition—two very important factors affecting crop-producing power.

"AA QUALITY" Fertilizers produce more profit for every dollar invested in fertilizer because of the infinite care used in selecting the materials from which the plant-food elements are derived; because these famous formulas are based on a thorough knowledge of crop and soil conditions, and are backed by over 60 years of successful crop production.

Plan to increase your profits in 1928; insist on getting "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers for this season's crops. Give your farm a chance.

• • •

Our "Agricultural Service Bureau," under the direction of Dr. H. J. Wheeler, will be glad to answer inquiries about crops, soils or fertilizers. Send for our Booklets. Please state the crops in which you are interested.

GIVES CREDIT TO "AA QUALITY" FERTILIZER . . . Mr. Walter S. Bishop of Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa., says: "I am very much pleased with my splendid yield of potatoes. 609½ bushels per acre were grown with 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer, to which I give much of the credit." November 7, 1927.

GOOD CABBAGE YIELD . . . Mr. Smith R. Wright, of Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., says: "My cabbage crop averaged 24 tons to the acre of very choice stock, which is an increase in yield of 3 tons to the acre over other growers in this section using other brands of fertilizer. After using your brand for a number of years I find that 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer consistently gives better results." October 8, 1927.

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MAKE . . . Mr. Geo. Signor, of Keeseville, Essex Co., N. Y., says: "I have used 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers for the past three years. Prior to that I used fertilizers manufactured by other companies, and I am convinced that 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers are superior to any I have ever used. This year from 14 acres of corn I filled three silos, two of which held 130 tons each and one 70 tons, besides feeding 12 large loads which I was unable to get into the silos." October 12, 1927.

"AA QUALITY" *FERTILIZERS*

Made only by
The American Agricultural Chemical Company
420 Lexington Avenue, New York

"AA QUALITY" Fertilizers are made by the world's largest fertilizer manufacturer to meet a standard of excellence that is never lowered. Produced in 32 modern plants strategically located to render prompt service.

"THE WORLD'S BEST BY EVERY TEST"

George Washington--Farmer

(*Continued from Page* 1)

From these he expected a weekly written report of how affairs went and all this he examined himself, tended to the needs, reproved the mismanagement of affairs and seemingly found time to see to it all and keep it in tip-top shape.

Washington's industry was doubtless bequeathed to him from his capable, work-loving mother who set before him always an example of the worth of living each day to its fullest. She was left early a widow, George being but just eleven, and from then on until the children reached their legal majority, she managed not only her inheritance of farms, but their's as well with a business acumen not usual in Colonial women who were generally untrained in things other than arts of the home. But Mary Ball Washington came from a line of farmers, too. No sooner had she come as a bride to the pretty Colonial-style cottage which Augustine Washington built for her overlooking the Potomac, named the Wakefield estate, than her farm-training started. Her good husband was gone most of the time from home, looking after his mine interests further up the river, and then he needs must go often to the mother-country to see to the shipping of his ores. It was necessary that his wife see to matters on the estate and this she did in her spelndid way that has made her life one in which interest still continues.

Lafayette Visited Washington's Mother

With her children grown and successful, Mary Washington insisted on remaining alone, except for old servants, on Ferry Farm. Her interests were looking after her fields, her fruits, her gardens with the box hedges and old-time favorites in masses of flaming beauty. She was well in her seventieth year when Washington insisted on her moving into the city of Fredericksburg so that she might be near to her daughter, Betty Washington Lewis. Even here she pottered about in her garden of vegetables and flowers driving every day in her two-wheeled gig across the river to see how the dear of place was getting on and bringing back water from the spring in a fat jug. Historians have recorded how, when Lafayette was a visitor to America, he went to pay his respects to the ageing mother of his honored Commander. Knowing of the wealth and lands of the Washington family he was amazed on beholding a lady in plain homespun with a straw hat on her white curls busily engaged in raking the summer refuse of her garden into a pile for burning. The Marquis, accustomed to matrons of glitter and pomp, was surprised but none the less delighted at the industrious, capable woman who loved to work herself on her neat little four acres.

Such was the example of industry that the "Honorable Madam" kept ever before her "Dutiful Son".

Washington Studied Farming

Washington was not only a capable farmer; he was a progressive one. He constantly studied the art of agriculture, believed in fertilizing of soil and was one of the first in the country to try the rotation of crops. He equipped his farms with the latest machinery available and once invented a deep soil plough for his own use. He modeled his machinery on that of England, keeping in touch with the methods of the mother-country and importing tools and new models of machinery of which he read. It has been said that while he was Commander of the Continental troops he never lost an opportunity to study farming conditions in the part of the land where he was quartered with his men, even going out of his way to investigate new ways and means of which he had heard rumors. It was during the war that he made a study of the raising of buckwheat which he later attempted with success at Mount Vernon. Always at heart the farmer though he had left the delights of the land to fight for the freedom of men!

An Example of Thrift

Farmer Washington has been called an aristocrat with à disdainful inflection upon each syllable of that word. It is true that he was a man of great wealth, as wealth was reckoned in Colonial times, but a man may be an aristocrat in his heart without a sou in the bank and vice versa. Washington accumulated land because of his love for it and his ceaseless industry, but life in his home was a simple, unpretentious affair to be shared with every passerby that had a need, and before his community, Washington set an example of frugality, thrift and contentment which must have warmed the heart of their great apostle, Benjamin Franklin. An example of this is told in the following little incident:

"The steward once set before Washington a dish of fish, and he asked, 'What fish is this'?"

"A shad, sir," replied the steward. "A very fine shad."

"What was the price?"

"Three dollars."

"Take it away, sir," shouted Washington. "It shall never be said that my table sets an example of luxury and extravagance."

The "Latch String" Was Out

This from the farmer with 50,000 acres of rich Virginia land to his credit—this from one labeled "aristocrat".

Yet though his community had from Farmer Washington an example of sane living, his was never a miserly mind nor was life on his estate so. At beautiful Mount Vernon the latch-string was always out. So many relatives, neighbors, travelers, stopped for meals that Martha fretfully said it was like a public tavern. During the years that the master was away on business for his country he wrote to the superintendent in charge of the household:

"Let the hospitality of the poor with respect to the poor be kept up. Let no one go away hungry. If any of this kind of people should be in want of corn, supply their needs, providing it does not encourage them to idleness."

Cared for His Servants

Besides this he employed a physician to look after his servants, made special thoughtful plans for the aged ones, provided for the education of orphans in his vicinity, started the first free school in Virginia, gave large sums to charity and many pounds to his church of which he was vestryman. Such was Washington as he lived in his community; a true descendant of Knight Lawrence who, over across the sea in the reign of Good Queen Bess, opened his doors and his purse and his heart to his village.

It was a strong, fearless man who rode away from the peace of his farm up to Cambridge to answer his nation's need in her hour of danger. It was a harassed and pathetically-tired man who rode back to its peace when

(*Continued on Page* 13)

Potato Profits

PLAN for this season's potato crop now. If you were satisfied with your last year's results, if you produced a profitable yield of high quality potatoes, plan to maintain this yield and quality. If you had a poor crop of low quality that suffered badly from disease or frost injury, plan now to make a better crop this season.

Successful growers who give their potatoes the best care and treatment have found that it pays to feed their crops liberal applications of a well-balanced fertilizer containing plenty of potash. They have found that potash increases the yield, strengthens the vines, and helps the plants to withstand frosts and fight disease.

They know that when potatoes are to be marketed they are healthier, of larger size, better appearance, and better quality when they have been fertilized with liberal quantities of a high-potash mixture.

Field demonstrations have shown that complete fertilizers containing 80 to 100 lbs. of actual potash per acre bring good returns.

On this basis at least 1000 lbs. per acre of a high analysis complete fertilizer containing 8 to 10% potash, or 2000 lbs. per acre if the potash content is 5%, are required for profitable returns. Where from 8 to 10 tons of manure are used per acre, the above rate of application can be reduced one-third.

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With the A. A. Home Gardener

Vegetable Varieties in Jefferson County

DURING the past two weeks or so I have been visiting among my market gardener friends when the opportunity permitted and have heard many discussions as to types, varieties and strains, together with their suitability for different markets and their ability to produce on different soils. One finds the Mary Washington asparagus a prime favorite up here on account of its disease resistance and its relatively good yield, and a constant succession of root settings insure a fairly satisfactory acreage for local markets at least. One thing that surprised me was the large amount of radishes that North Country markets consume. The extra early scarlet globe strains seem to be the most popular as they not only yield well but make a very attractive bunch ,and are of good flavor. The white tipped strains seem to have practically been discontinued although a few years ago they were very popular. They make an attractive radish for the home garden however and many prefer them.

Coreless Carrots for Home Gardens

The smaller, hard round heads of the Golden Acre cabbage make it a great success for an early variety, and the Danish Ballhead Shortstem strain market well for the late. Of course there are some other varieties of vegetables used than these I have been mentioning, but as I found over 90% of the plantings being made of these it seems rather significant. Danvers Half Long is the most popular carrot, the Nantes and other coreless varieties, while well liked by customers, have too weak a connection between the top and the carrot I am told, which makes it too slow a job to pull, and gives too many that have to be dug out and then sold at a very much lower price. For home gardens though the coreless varieties are certainly extremely nice. Our boys who eat them raw as long as we have any, prefer them to the others.

Dwarf Peas Popular

The Laxatonian and Hundredfold type of dwarf peas are easily the favorite not only with the market growers but with their customers as well. Last year it was impossible to secure enough high quality seed of this type to supply all our trade, and it looks as though the demand this year was going to use most of the available supply. For a later pea the improved strains of Telephone seem to fill the needs as well as any. The Webber Wax (Cracker Jack) with the Burpee's Improved Kidney lead in the flat pod wax beans, and the Pencil Pod Black Wax takes the best, with the round pod sorts being early and of exceptionally good quality too—a combination which insures plenty of market for the fellow who gets his seed in early.

One notices an improvement each year in the appearance of the seed catalogues just mentioned, both in the accuracy of describing the varieties and their performance ,and in the descriptive pictures and the coloring. The catalogues of years ago with their woodcuts of the wonderful and impossible vegetables that might be raised from "Jones and Smith's incomparable seeds," have given way to the highly instructive volumes of today, that merit the careful perusal of the gardener—both market and amateur.

When once started on this interesting and absorbing topic it seems almost impossible to stop, especially after talking with such friends as Dan Palumbo, Joseph Pickert, Harry Potter, Fred Schryver, Angelo Tubolino, and many more, who are all very interested in their work and constantly looking for something a bit better that will still prove profitable to produce. As with the coreless varieties of carrots there are many varieties of the different vegetables that are especially tasty for the home garden but for some reason or other do not prove to pay their way under the competition of commercial growing. But the home garden is a subject all it's own.

—W. I. ROE

Nitrate of Soda WINS *on* CORN



Above—Ira C. Marshall and a view of his crop. Below—A close-up of the 3-time Corn King.

Meet the 3-time Corn King of the World—Ira C. Marshall, Ada, O. Certified Average yield on 10 acres

157.77 BUSHELS PER ACRE!

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To grow this remarkable crop Mr. Marshall used 350 lbs. of 20% acid phosphate, 150 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda and 50 lbs. of potash per acre. And this is what he says:

"I don't want to take the full credit for making this outstanding crop, or pose as being a super-farmer of any kind, but I do want to give a good share of credit where credit is due. Nitrate of Soda is in a very large way responsible for this remarkable yield." *Ira C. Marshall, Ada, Ohio.*

Mr. Marshall's record yields date from the time he began using Nitrate of Soda. In 1925 he used Nitrate of Soda for the first time—50 lbs. per acre—and *his yield averaged 160 bushels.* In '26 he used 200 lbs. of 20% acid phosphate, 150 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda, and 50 lbs. of potash per acre. He averaged 168 bushels per acre, believed to be a world's record.

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The Question Box

Speed Up Sprayer Pump

I have a sprayer and would like to use a larger capacity spray gun but as my pump works so slowly it takes a long time to empty a tank. My pulley on the engine is a six inch and on the pump a 14 inch and engine speed 450 r. p. m. Could you please tell me what size pulley I would want to make it run a third faster or is that too fast? It is a two-cylinder pump.—A. G. H., *New York.*

WHILE we are not familiar with the type of sprayer which you have, we know of no good reason why the pump should not be speeded up and thus enable you to work faster with your machine. It may take a little more oil, and it would be worth while watching the new arrangement pretty closely so that over-heating would not occur.

You can speed up the pump by putting on either a larger pulley on the engine, or a smaller pulley on the pump. If you want the pump to run one-third faster, put an eight inch pulley on the engine instead of the six inch one, which you have now. Or, you can accomplish practically the same thing by reducing the size of the pulley on the pump to ten inches.

Pig Has Paralysis

I have a hog that has broken down. I have called a veterinarian and he gave it a long name, saying it came from feeding and gave some medicine. He said it would recover but it won't rise. She eats all we give her and seems well in every other way, is fat and nice. Would it be all right to kill her for the meat.

YOUR pig probably is bothered with what is commonly known as a posterior paralysis. In all probability it is due to a nutritional deficiency which can be taken care of by proper access to sunlight and by the feeding of feeds which are rich in available bone materials.

I am very doubtful of the advisibility of spending much money on this pig for medicine and if it is in condition to kill I would certainly slaughter it at once. The meat will be all right to use but the hams will probably be rather difficult to cure because of the softness of the bone. I would recommend that you use all the meat up in the fresh stage and do not attempt to smoke or cure it in any way.—R. B. HINMAN.

Cleaning Well Of Odors

We have a deep well, 38 feet deep, which was not used for a period of at least five years or more. Of late we had to consider using it. So we pumped out with engine pump and finally with pails until all was cleaned to the bottom.

We found nothing in the well except some leaves, a few worms and a few pails of mud.

So let well alone for a week when we tried pumping the water for use. It comes nice and clear but has a queer fish taste that none of us like.

Have you any idea what could be the trouble? How would we purify the water. Some one suggested lime, others charcoal. If you can give us any information as to my inquiry it would be greatly appreciated.—L. U. T., *New York.*

I BELIEVE that the taste is still due to some dead matter in the well, either worms, snake, toad or frog.

For removing the taste, I would advise that you do as follows:

Ket a length of sewer pipe, place a fine screen at one end and put in eight or ten inches of fine charcoal. Triple-burned, triple-ground wood charcoal, the pieces averaging the size of wheat grains has given good results. On top of this, place cleaned fine sand to within a little of the top of the sewer pipe, allowing the water to pass slowly through this filter should remove the taste. Such a filter *will not* remove bacteria and so you could, if desired as an additional precaution boil the water.

Rather than boiling the water you might try another method of purification.

Make a solution as follows: Into ten quarts of water put one tablespoonful of chloride of lime. One pint of this solution is sufficient to treat a fifty gallon barrel full of water and will destroy any dangerous germs, making the water safe for drinking purposes. If too much of this solution is used, it may give the water an undesirable odor or taste. I am not sure whether this last treatment will remove the fishy taste of which you complain.

I would suggest that you clean the well again, pump the water out several times and see if this will not remove the taste at its source.—F. G. B.

With the Radio Man



Do Not Burn Tubes Too Brightly

ONE SHOULD be very cautious about turning up the rheostate of his set so that tubes are lighted more brightly than necessary. Of course, if the tube is not lighted brightly enough, there will be distertion or at least poor tonal qualities, but one should never permit his tubes to be lighted more brightly than need be for clear reception.

This warning is especially important in the case of dry cell tubes, which may be totally ruined for further reception except from very strong stations by simply lighting them too brightly for a few seconds. If a station comes in faintly, although with the same rheostat adjustments other stations are strong, don't endeavor to increase the faint station's volume by overloading the strain on your pocketbook!

B. FOOTE.

Crow-foot Batteries Will Not Work

What has become of the old crow-foot battery or wet battery with the zinc block and copper plates. Why would not these work on a radio instead of dry cells and storage battery, which I think of charging of storage batteries and renewing dry cells would be cheaper and more easy to handle, if it could be used. And I have not read enough to figure it out and can't locate the batteries to try it out.

THE "Crow-foot" battery is not intended for open circuit work—that is, where there is not a continuous drain on current from the battery. Moreover, few of them can deliver sufficient current except for lighting a few dry cell tubes, and for such a set, dry cells would certainly be cheaper. Then the bother of renewing the elements and liquid is something worth thinking about. B. FOOTE.

A friend of mine maintains that you can connect an old "B" battery up with new ones without damaging the new ones. I claimed that this would quickly run down the new batteries. I tried this on dry cells one time and found it to be so.

NO, YOU are not right in this case, The old "B" battery can be used with the new ones without harming them, inasmuch as "B" batteries are connected in series. Were they in parallel the plan would not do at all because the new batteries would discharge their current into the old one. When you tried this with dry cells it is likely that the cells were in parallel. They would be connected in parallel for use on a set with WD 12 type tubes.

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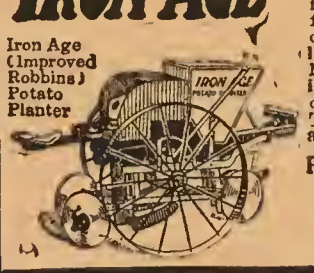
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George Washington—Farmer

(Continued from Page 10)

his public work was done. He had given as he said he would "his time, his fortune and even if need be, his life to the cause." He had done the best that he knew how, given of himself unstintingly and had lived to hear himself called "would-be King, stuffy aristocrat, eastern pashaw, despot, tyrant, cheat, embezzler, hyena and crocodile." How glad he was to be a plain Virginia farmer no one will ever know. It was then that Nellie Custis wrote, "Grandpa is well and much pleased with being once more Farmer Washington". And land-loving Mrs. George wrote to her war-time friend, Mrs. Knox:

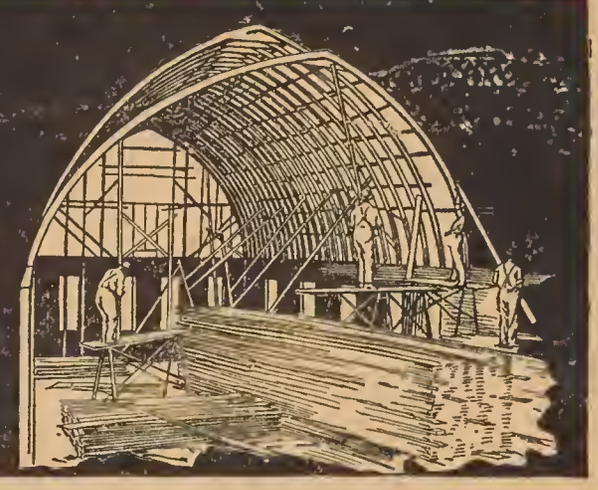
"The General and I feel like children just released from school or from a hard taskmaster. We are so penurious with our enjoyment that we are loathe to share it with any but dear friends. I am fairly settled down to the pleasant duties of an old-fashioned Virginia housekeeper, steady as a clock, busy as a bee, and cheerful as a cricket."

Mr. and Mrs. Washington back home once more in the candle-light time of their life. It was a happy household to imagine: Mrs. Martha bustling about her tasks, young Nellie Custis entertaining and a "house full of her beaux" and the General overseeing his estate, up early and at it till the night. But the Washingtons were to have just two more years of this manner of living on Mount Vernon; this life that they loved better than being known as General and Mrs. Washington or even President and Lady Washington. In December of 1799 the Farmer Washington rose at daylight to attend to his duties. He set off on his favorite horse to ride his lands, superintending the day's work. It was a chilly day with rain brooding. He was warned to go home, but old habits were strong upon him. There were things to be seen to and he was the one to whom the duty fell. "Business as usual" was his motto. Two days later Mount Vernon was without a master and the nation had lost the one who had laid its corner-stone for a mighty republic.

Farmer Washington he had lived and as Farmer Washington he died.



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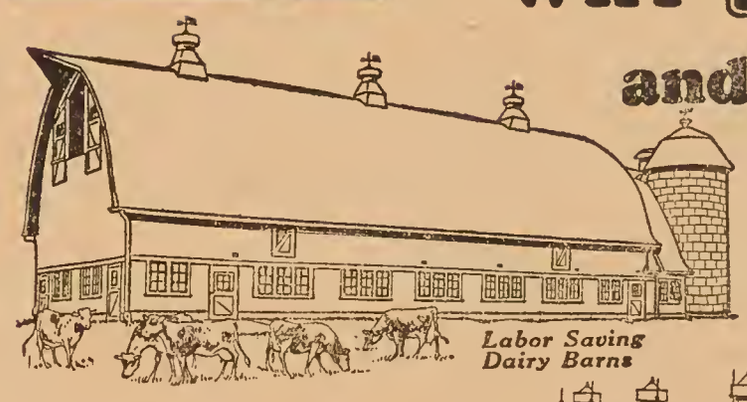
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What Nitrogen Did to My Orchard

(Continued from Page 9)

of management has been developed adapted to the needs of the trees but it is entirely different from what I would have mapped out at the beginning. It has brought me to these conclusions:

First, thorough tilling annually is not necessary. Sod for several years in succession, mowed twice annually, is an effective and economic method of management.

Second, never again will I plant fillers in an apple orchard. Do one thing at a time and do it well.

Third, cross pollination is not a major factor in production of McIntosh apples.

Fourth, nitrate is the food that apple trees need and must have it to bear well. The application of nitrate will be an annual event in our orchards.

We Must Always Study

The principles of fruit production still stand. The methods of orchard management as taught are, in general, correct. But in practical work every orchard is a particular problem—and a tough problem, too. To make an orchard produce fruit of good quality and in abundance requires observation, careful study, and ceaseless work as regards spraying, pruning, and feeding. And every line of farming whether it be the orchard or the farm crops or the dairy, presents like problems. Whether in college or on the farm, a man must be always a student.

Why Not Plan Now For Running Water?

(Continued from Page 3)

cellent bulletins. Extension Bulletin 50 "Simple Water Systems and Plumbing" gives very complete directions for putting in running water. Extension Bulletin 145 "The Use of Hydraulic Ram" published by the same college is invaluable to the man who is situated so he can use a ram. Another excellent bulletin is Farmers Bulletin 941 "Water Systems for Farm Homes" published by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Another source of information which should not be neglected is the companies who manufacture water supply systems. Many of them publish booklets that contain authentic information.

Why not study the problem this winter even though circumstances will not allow you to put water into the house just yet. By writing for available bulletins and catalogs and reading them, plans can be laid as to how the work is to be done and what system can best be used. Then when the proper time comes to do the work no mistakes will be made.



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What Are Cows Worth?

Investigation Shows Average Cost $150.

IN CONNECTION with our efforts to obtain higher indemnities for condemned dairy cattle, there has been considerable dispute as to what the average cost of a good cow in milk production is worth at the present time. All agree that there has been a rapid rise in cattle prices, but no one seems to have any definite idea as to just how much these increases have been.

In order to get the facts for our dairymen, and to prove the need of higher indemnities, we conducted an investigation and wrote to all of the important dairy sections of New York State for information. Most of our letters were directed to the county farm bureau managers and we are chiefly indebted to these men for the information which follows.

In general, it may be safely said that a fair to good dairy cow in production at the present time will sell for at least $150, and she cannot be replaced for any less than this amount.

Here are extracts from some of the letters from the different dairy sections on this interesting and important subject:

Chautauqua County

In reply to your request of the 27th, I wish to advise you that good grade cows in production in Chautauqua County are now selling at from $150 to $175 each. I know of one individual that was not the best in the owner's herd that sold just the other day, before freshening, for $190. The owner told me that he was not quite certain about the condition of one quarter of that animal's udder, either. The price certainly is high, and an increase in indemnity would be justified and helpful.

Chenango County

Your letter of January 27th duly received and I have made inquiry in order to confirm my own idea, as to what a good grade cow in her prime and in production is selling for.

One of the highest producing grade, untested herds in this section was recently sold at auction. It was in the Hamilton Sr. Cow Testing Association, and the tester has the following to say in regard to this sale:

"One of the highest producing herds in this association has been disposed of, and will be replaced with T. B. tested pure breds. The average price received for the 30 cows advertised was $125.40, this includes two beef cows and several three teaters. The average of the 20 best cows was $164. This herd was not T. B. tested.

You will note from the above that $164 was the average price of the 20 best cows. I know that one or two sold for over $200. Judging from what others have told me, I would say that the answer to your question is from $140 to $175.

I wish you god luck in getting increased indemnity.

Chemung County

Answering your letter of January 27th, as this increase in indemnity affects only high priced goods, I expect your question would be based on that quality. It is not uncommon to have a prime grade selling at $150 and occasionally an outstanding animal at $175, and a few at $200.

Northern New York

In reply to your letter of January 27th, I would say that on the average in Jefferson County, good grade cows in their prime and in production are selling for $100 to $150 at public auction.

Cortland County

I have your letter of the 27th relative to the cost of a good grade cow in her prime and in production. I have not attended any auctions in this locality recently where cattle have been offered for sale. My knowledge of this question is based on discussions with various farmers, some of whom have attended such auctions and others who have been purchasing cows or have cows for sale. If I were going to set any figure on what a good grade cow would sell for in this locality such a figure would approximate $140 per head.

A few weeks ago I was talking with a cattle dealer who does a considerable business in this locality and he told me that he could lay down a good grade cow here for about $150 a head. This, of course, includes transportation charges from where he purchases them. I hesitate very much to name a figure any lower than $140 because I believe our dairymen appreciate that when they are buying cows they might better put down a $10 bill and get a little better cow than just a plain cow.

We are very much in sympathy with this present movement to increase the indemnity of reactors. There is a feeling among some of the men that it isn't the price they receive for their reactors as much as it is the loss of income while they are replacing their herd which is holding them back from testing. Both of the questions are of paramount importance in our estimation and the situation can be measurably relieved by paying more for the reactors.

Delaware County

We certainly believe that the state should allow larger indemnities for condemned cattle.

Cows in this county are selling very high just now. On the average, a good grade cow, young and in the flush of milk production, will sell from $140 to $150.

I wish the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST success in this undertaking of getting higher indemnities.

Columbia County

After I received your letter Saturday relative to the prices of cattle, I had an opportunity to attend two

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

BAG BALM



Avoid Production Losses

Good management of dairy cows in an effort to get a liberal flow of milk into the udder is lost effort if some nagging discomfort causes the cow to hold back the flow at milking time. Milk thus held back is absorbed by the system—completely lost. Even worse, the cow is likely to form the habit of holding back the milk if the cause is not quickly removed.

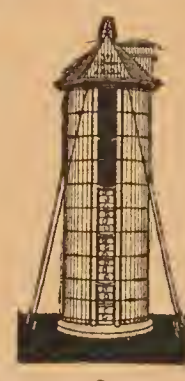
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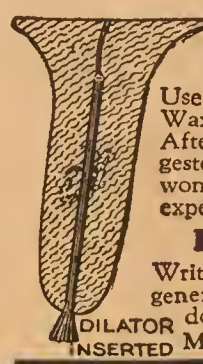
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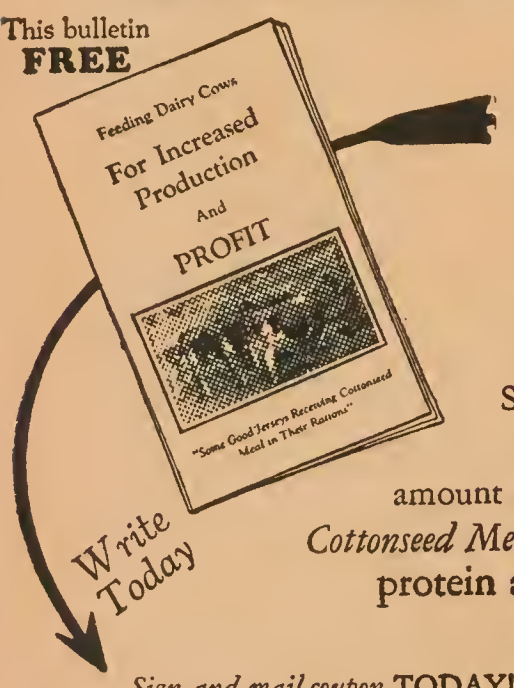
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(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

League meetings and to talk prices with farmers.

Here are a few definite figures of cattle sold recently: All average grade cows: $175, $150, $135 (defective), $125. $165, $125 (defective), $150, $150, two cows sold Saturday 9 years old at $165 each, fresh in a month.

Most of these are one farmer to another. It is reported that Bordens at Chatham are paying on an average of $200 for cows. A dealer told me this morning that he was offered $125 each for forty head including some young stock, aged cows, etc., but he did not sell at that price.

I am inclined to believe that $150 at this time is an average price paid farmer to farmer. I am certain this figure is not too high.

If cows must be bought through dealers in any numbers, the price would probably average higher. In September and October $150 would have been low.

When I talk with well informed dairymen, they almost invariably say $150 to $175 for average grade cows. For strictly good cows the price is higher.

Dutchess County

I am glad to have your letter of January 27th relative to increase of State indemnities on T. B. reactors. A few days ago, when our farm bureau board of directors was in session, they discussed to some length this very point. They feel that the amount should be raised and the concensus of opinion was that $160 is a fair average price for a grade cow and $250 for a pure bred cow. Of course, you, as well as any cow owner, realize that this question of breeding in the case of pure breds is an important factor.

We have noted that many good grade cows in this vicinity sell at public auction as high as $200 but they must be T. B. tested and right to bring that price.

TB Indemnity Bill Passes Legislature

JUST as we were going to press we received the following telegram from Senator L. G. Kirkland, Chairman Committee on Agriculture:

"Bill increasing indemnity went to Governor to-day. At the same time we received a letter giving us the same information from D. P. Witter, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Assembly.

This is good news and we offer our congratulations to Senator Kirkland and Assemblyman Witter for their splendid work in this matter. The fact that the bill was passed so promptly shows that the Legislature knows the great need of increasing the indemnity paid for condemned T.B. cattle. We hope that Governor Smith will have no hesitation in signing this important bill.

Dairymen Ask for Tariff Increases

FOLLOWING a recent meeting of the executive committee of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, a resolution was presented to Congress requesting certain tariff changes. According to the terms of the resolution, which was unanimously adopted, the request was made that existing duties be raised on all dairy products and fats of animal or vegetable origin which compete directly or indirectly with dairy products. The resolution also asked for an excise tax on Philippine products which compete with those produced in America. At the same time the resolution recognized that agricultural producers other than dairymen may also need an upward revision of duties on products raised by them.

Attention is called to the fact that world conditions have changed materially since the enactment of the tariff act of 1922. International competition in fairy fats and vegetable oils is much keener and as a result the tariff act is no longer adequate to equalize conditions between agricultural producers of this country and foreign countries.

Following the passage of the resolution a special committee was created to present the request to Congress and to get in touch with other organized groups in order to work with them.

This committee consists of John D. Miller of Susquehanna, Pa., president of the Federation; Charles W. Holman of Washington, D. C., secretary of the Federation; Paul Smith, member of the executive committee of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., of New York City; John Brandt, president of the Land O'Lakes Creameries Inc. of Minneapolis, Minn.; and Frank G. Swoboda, general manager of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation of Plymouth, Wis.



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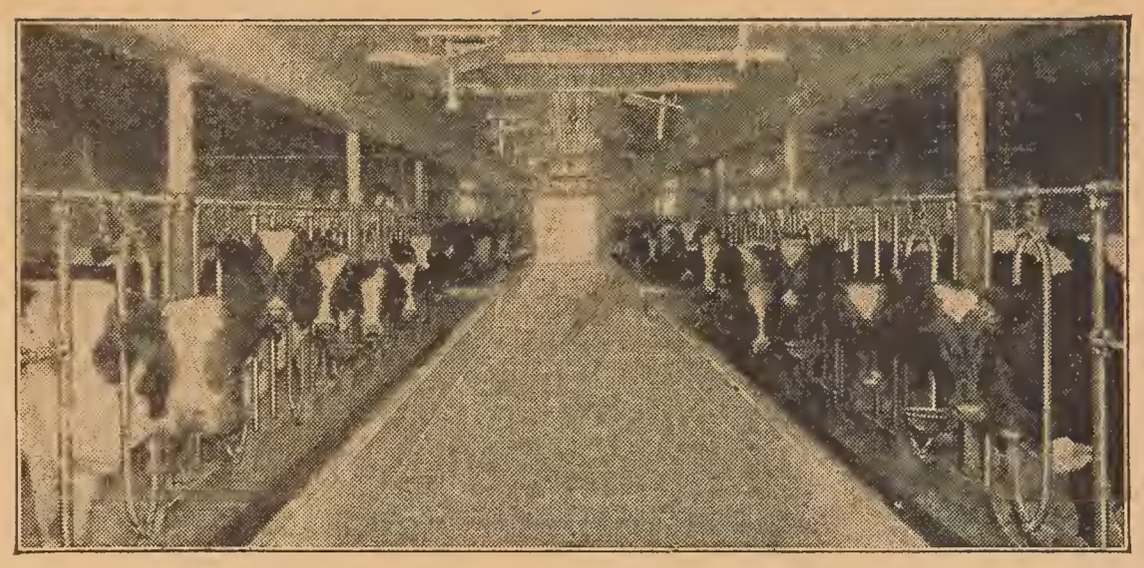
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Reviewing the Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the February prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.37	$3.27
2	Fluid Cream		2.00
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.36	
2 B	Cond. Milk Soft Cheese	2.61	
3	Evap. Cond, Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.45	2.20
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Sheffield price is for 3% Milk. On the 3.5% basis it is $3.47.

The Class I League price for February, 1927 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.85 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Lower; Tone Steady

CREAMERY SALTED	Feb. 8	Feb. 1	Feb. 9, 1927
Higher than extra	47½-48	48½-49	51¾-52¼
Extra (92sc)	-47	-48	51¼-
84-91 score	41½-46½	41½-47½	47 -51
Lower Grades	40 -41	40 -41	44 -46

The butter market is on a slightly lower level than last week, but at the same time, trading is steady tending toward greater firmness. The week ending February 4 found the market in fairly good shape, and there was very little expectation that we would see any radical changes. More encouraging reports were forthcoming from Europe, to the effect that the markets there were showing a stronger tendency. Naturally this meant less likelihood of imports of the foreign product.

It was over the week end that an unexpected weakness developed. Many traders had carried over rather heavy stocks, and on the 6th the situation was not so good. Chicago advices reported a drop of one cent, and this apparently unnerved the trade slightly. Values lowered, but in spite of that, the trade did not improve. The weakness, however, was only temporary, for by Tuesday a steady feeling developed under freer buying. Buyers seemed to think better of the situation and took on stock more freely. Values did not improve, but the increased stock entering the trade had a very stabilizing effect.

Fresh Cheese Lower

STATE FLATS	Feb. 8	Feb. 1	Feb. 9, 1927
Fresh Fancy	24½-25	25 -25½	
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	29 -29½	29 -29½	26 -27
Held Average			27½-28

Fresh cheese from New York State is arriving more freely, and in greater quantity than buyers can readily clear at former prices. There is an abundance of fancy fresh chese available at from 24½ to 25 cents, and with these extra stocks at hand, it is quite natural that the market will follow a downward trend. Held cheese on the other hand is enjoying fully supported prices.

Egg Prices Unchanged

NEARBY WHITE	Feb. 8		Feb. 1		Feb. 9, 1927	
Hennery						
Selected Extras	42	-43	42	-43	41	-42
Average Extras	40	-41	40	-41	39	-40
Extra Firsts	39	-39½	39	-39½	38	-38½
Firsts	38	-38½		-38	37	-37½
Gathered		-39½		-39½	35	-38½
Pullets					33	-
Pewees						
BROWNS						
Hennery	40	-43	42	-43	40	-42
Gathered	38½	-39	41	-	35	-39

The egg market as far as nearby whites are concerned shows little or no change from last week's report. Pacific Coast whites are averaging a little lower, under heavy receipts, but the situation is not serious enough to expect any reflection on the nearby trade. Nearbys are clearing quite rapidly which means a steady market. Advices from the west indicate slightly firmer prices out there with markets in a corresponding position.

There has been some complaint that the average quality of Jerseys of late is poorer than usual. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that selections are now being made for hatchery purposes. We can expect this condition to prevail from now on through the hatching period.

Too Much Live Poultry Arriving

FOWLS	Feb. 8	Feb. 1	Feb. 9, 1927
Colored	28-29	29-30	-28
Leghorn	27-28	28-29	28-29
CHICKENS			
Colored	26-35	26-35	-27
Leghorn	28-33	27-32	25-26
BROILERS	40-45	40-48	40-
CAPONS	30-40	30-42	35-38
TURKEYS	30-50	30-50	40-45
DUCKS, Nearby	29-33	29-33	-30
GEESE	-32		27-29

The live poultry market is again working crazily under heavy receipts. There is too much stock coming to our terminals for the trade to handle readily, and as a consequence values are up one day, and down the next, and not following the ordinary relationships that we usually look for. For instance, express broilers are coming in very freely especially Plymouth Rocks. Under ordinary conditions, Plymouth Rocks enjoy a very decided premium over Reds. At the present time Reds are in lighter supply, and altho they are not preferred to Plymouth Rocks, they are selling on par.

Fancy Potatoes Higher

STATE			
150 lb. sack			3.25-3.35
Bulk, 180 lbs			4.00-4.15
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	3.25-3.60	3.00-3.35	3.50-4.00
Bulk, 180 lbs	4.00-4.25	3.60-4.00	4.35-4.75
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	3.50-4.25	3.50-3.75	5.00-5.25
Bulk, 180 lbs	4.50-4.90	4.00-4.35	5.75-6.00

For a change the potato market shows some improvement, some Long Islands advancing as much as 50 cents per 150 pounds and 55 cents for 180 pounds in bulk. This is the first real good sign that we have had, in a long time. The improvement is not only evident in Long Islands, Maines also show improvement, although not so marked. However, we are a little afraid that any great advance will not be long lived, because there are a great many potatoes available. Just as soon as we see any sharp advance in prices, stocks are going to roll in freely.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Feb. 8	Feb. 1	Feb. 9, 1927
Wheat (May)	1.29¼	1.31	1.40¼
Corn (May)	.94¼	.91⅞	.80¼
Oats (May)	.55⅝	.55⅜	.46
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.61⅜	1.57	1.49⅞
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.19⅜	1.20¾	1.17
Oats, No. 2	.66¾	.66¼	.54
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Feb. 4	Jan. 28	Feb. 5
Grade Oats	36.50	36.50	31.50
Spring Bran	36.00	35.50	31.00
Hard Bran	38.00	37.50	33.00
Standard Mids	36.00	35.00	32.00
Soft W. Mids	44.00	43.50	37.00
Flour Mids	39.00	38.00	35.50
Red Dog	40.50	40.50	39.50
Wh. Hominy	40.00	40.50	33.50
Yel. Hominy	38.50	38.00	33.00
Corn Meal	38.00	38.00	34.00
Gluten Feed	47.00	47.75	36.75
Gluten Meal		56.00	46.75
36% C. S. Meal		47.00	35.00
41% C. S. Meal	51.00	50.50	38.00
43% C. S. Meal	53.50	53.00	39.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	51.00	49.00	46.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Bean Prices Trending Upward

It appears that the bean market is in for some decided improvement. On the 8th pea beans were very firm with F. O. B. prices considerably above New York spot values, with the trend unabated. This news will come as welcome as the flowers in May to western New York growers. Our only hope is that it lasts. On February 8th marrows were bringing $8.25 to $9.00, peas $7.25 to $7.75, with premiums for very choice stock; red kidneys $8.00 to $8.75 and white kidneys $9.50 to $10.00.

Meats and Live Stock

Calves are again higher. On the 8th prime nearby veals brought $19.00—(we wish we had a carload to sell on that day). Anything that was medium to fair brought as much as $16.00 to $17.00.

Steers are still selling up as high as $16.00 with mediums from $13.00 up, poorer grades down to $10.00.

The bull market is steady, heavy fat states selling from $8.50 to $9.00 with a few extra choice at $9.25. Light and commons from $5.50 to $6.00.

Cows are the same as last week, selling all the way from $4.00 to $8.50 depending on quality, etc. A few choice at $9.00.

Lambs are steady to firm and meeting a good demand. Some choice states have sold up to $15.35 which is on par with the best of any other section. We can meet the other fellows if we want to.

Hogs are still in the dumps, $9.50 and the best is the best price we can get for Yorkers weighing from 160 to 220 pounds. Lighter weights seldom bring over $8.75, and heavier weights generally from $9.00 to $9.25.

Rabbits show no improvement over last week, being rather dull at 22 to 23 cents.

BABY CHICKS



Quality Baby Chicks

Barred and White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds and W. Leghorns. From suprivised flocks on free range. Chicks carefully culled. Write for catalogue.

QUALITY POULTRY FARM,

WM. A. SCOTT, Prop. Harrington, Del.

S. C. WH. LEGHORNS, Exclusively. Trapnested and pedigreed continuously for 17 years. Our birds are all high producers of large white eggs, mire than that, they are beautiful, stay white, birds with low tail carriage. Nowhere, can you see more vitality, beauty and handling qualities in breeding males. Our neighbors buy 75% of our output, there is a reason.

Before you order your chicks, hatching eggs or cockerels, visit our farm or let us send you our catalog, a postal will bring it. CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM, F. J. DeHart, Prop., R. F. D. No. 1, Cortland, N Y.

BLOOD-TESTED

SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS

15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.

MASSANUTTEN FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.

Box 3312, Harrisonburg, Va.

BABY CHICKS That Grow

From High Egg Laying Flocks

All leading varieties. Ten years reliability. Satisfied customers continually buy our strong, healthy chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for catalog and price list. Prompt and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Address box 415A.

BUCYRUS HATCHERY CO. Bucyrus, Ohio

"OUR LINDY" Col. Lindbergh's Beautiful Gelo-Photo with Historical Biography, 11 x 14 in., 35c each delivered. One dollar value. Suitable for framing. A. KOEHLER, 150 Park Row, New York. Agents Wanted. Special Prices.

Wanted--To Buy

All old Envelopes with U. S. and Confederate Postage Stamps on them used before year 1880. I pay $1.00 to $10.00 each for old envelopes with pictures of flags, soldiers, etc., on them, used during the war between the North and South from 1861 to 1866. Used or unused stamps before 1880. Send all you have for my inspection or write for surprising information FREE. Address R. V. Rice, 2652 Asbury Ave., Evanston, Ill.

INSURED CHICKS

Our total output of chicks (S. C. White Leghorns) will be bred from two, three and four year-old hens and pedigrced males. All chicks of one quality, the same as we will use in our own pens as replacements. Our chicks should insure your success. Our quantity is limited but not our quality. Price reasonable.

BAYVIEW POULTRY FARM, TUCKERTON, N. J.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS

Every Chick produced from Pure Bred Heavy Laying Flocks. March and April Delivery.

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$14	$67.50	$130
Bd Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	16	77.50	150
Wh Wyandottes & Bl Minorcas	17	82.50	160

Assorted chicks—Light 10c, Heavy 12c; Pekin Ducklings 30c each. 25 and 50 lots 1c more than 100 prices. Order direct from Adv. or write for Circular and prices, Also Special Mating and Two-Week Old chicks. Bank Reference. Postage paid. 100% Live Delivery.

TAYLOR'S HATHERY, Box 12 LIBERTY, N. Y.

CHICKS March and April Prices

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. B. Rocks and R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mix Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00

Special prices on larger lots, free range, 100% live delivery postpaid, circular free. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

ONE OF THE LARGEST CERTIFIED FLOCKS in New York State. S.C.W. Leghorns since 1911. Circular. RICH POULTRY FARM, Hobart, New York

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS, From State Supervised Flocks. NORMAN C. JONES, INC., Box 152, Georgetown, Del.

Additional Classified Advertising

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

MY PEDIGREED CERTIFIED SEED Potatoes for Spring delivery. 12 years of careful selection. Free from blight rot. GLENN CARTER, Marathon, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES 20 varieties. Special price on Mountains and Russets, also strawberry plants. ROY HASTINGS, Malone, N. Y.

PEACH TREES, $5.00 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express.. Plums, pears, cherrics, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trecs, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Clcveland, Tenn.

SEEDS—Selected varieties for the garden. Send for list. C. H. BREWER, Rahway, N. J.

DAHLIAS 25-$2.00. 75-$5.00. not labeled. 20-$2.00. 60-$5.00, labeled, all different varieties. Perennial phlox, mixed. 15-$1.00. 50-$2.00. MRS. HOWARD HOLSINGER, Denton, Md.

100 MASTODON EVER BEARING $1.75. Why pay more. Catalog Free. CHAMPION ORIGINATOR, New Buffalo, Mich.

SEED CORN—Sweepstakes or Lancaster Sure-Crop. Sample and prices free. J. KENNEL, Parkesburg, Pa.

NEW GLADIOLUS BOOK, just out. 36 pages, 46 illustrations. Describes 165 exquisite varieties, many new. Tells how to grow. It's free! The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection of thirty bulbs, all different, $1. postpaid. HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

SEED CORN—Pride of the North. 90 day yellow, from disease tested seed, tests nearly 100%. MARION DAY, Georgetown, Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA GROWN, Rural Russetts, from Northern Michigan certified seed last year. Grown on gravel loam and heavily sprayed. Vines were killed by frost. These potatoes were placed in cold storage in November and will come out perfectly dormant. Price $4.00 per 150 lb. bag F. O. B. Cold Storage Warehouse, Bethlehem, Pa. Cash with order. No orders taken for less than 5 bags. Shipment to be made March, date per your order. Special price carlots for immediate shipment. GREEN ACRE FARMS: (Largest Potato Growers in Pennsylvania,) J. H. Fulmer, Owner, Nazareth, Pa.

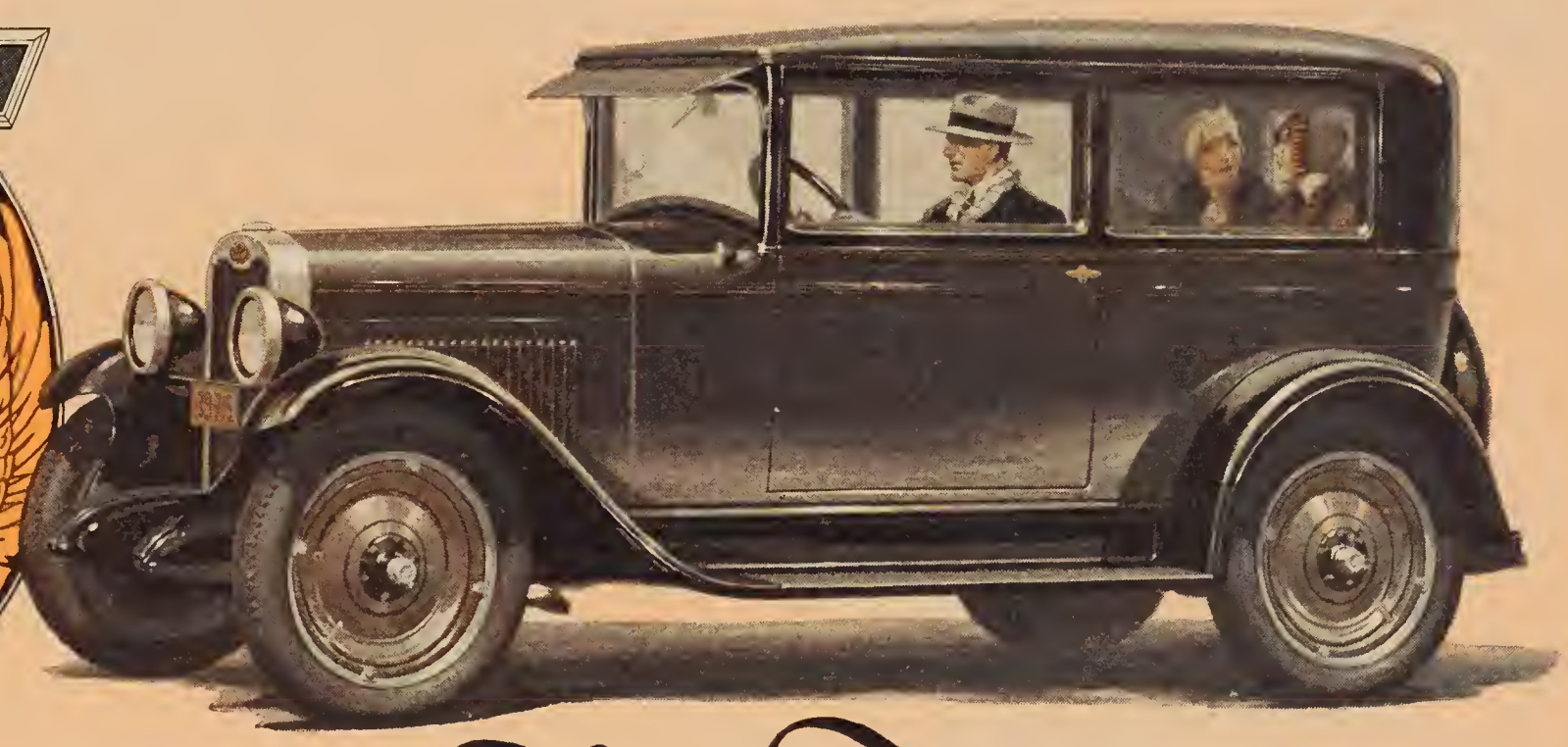
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for Economical Transportation

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Bigger and Better



New Features that set a new standard in automobile value

For years, Chevrolet has pioneered into the low-price field the features of advanced design found on the world's finest automobiles. As a result, Chevrolet cars have year after year, provided modern appearance, modern comfort, and modern performance.

And never has this progressive policy been better exemplified than in the Bigger and Better Chevrolet.

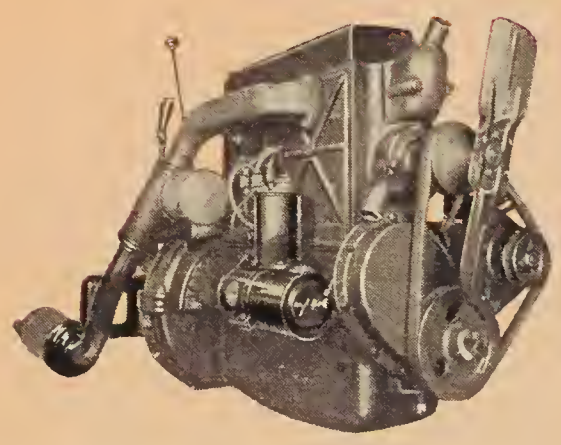
Built on a 107-inch wheelbase, 4 inches longer than before, and offering marvelous new bodies by Fisher, this great new car is everywhere hailed as an amazing revelation in automobile value!

Among the vital engineering advancements it incorporates, are new alloy "invar strut" constant clearance pistons . . . new mushroom type valve tappets . . . new non-locking four-wheel brakes . . . new semi-elliptic shock absorber springs . . . new worm and gear ball bearing steering mechanism . . . and a complete new steel motor enclosure!

So many vital contributions have been made to every phase of motoring luxury, that only a close personal inspection can convey an adequate impression of the fine car quality that is now provided in the Bigger and Better Chevrolet.

Go see your Chevrolet dealer. Ask him to show you this great new car and explain the new order of value that it represents. Get behind the wheel and go for a drive—over country roads or city streets.

It will take you less than half an hour to learn why the Bigger and Better Chevrolet is everywhere hailed as an automobile sensation—why everyone calls it the world's most luxurious low-priced automobile!



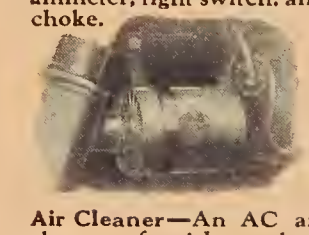
Motor—The improved Chevrolet valve-in-head motor offers even greater power, acceleration, and speed. New alloy constant clearance "invar strut" pistons, new steel motor enclosure, new laminated camshaft gears, new crankcase "breather" and new mushroom type valve tappets.



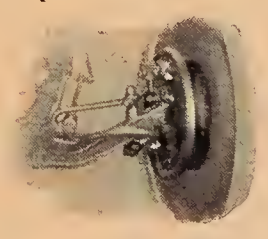
Radiator—New deeper and more graceful Harrison radiator. Thermostatically controlled cooling and centrifugal water pump.



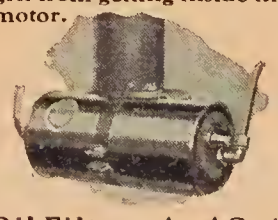
Instrument Panel—Fully enclosed and indirectly lighted. Theft-proof steering and ignition lock, speedometer, oil gauge, ammeter, light switch, and choke.



Air Cleaner—An AC air cleaner furnishes clean filtered air to the carburetor, and prevents dust and grit from getting inside the motor.



4-Wheel Brakes—New non-locking type. Easily adjusted at the wheels. Service braking area of 189 square inches. Independent emergency brake.



Oil Filter—An AC oil filter is included on all models to remove impurities and dirt from the oil supply.



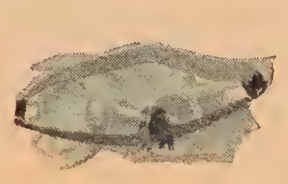
Fenders and Lamps—Headlamps and parking lamps are of fashionable bullet-type design. One-piece full-crown fenders harmonize with the smartness of the Fisher bodies.



Gasoline Tank—Safety 10-gal. tank in rear—with Stewart-Warner positive vacuum feed.

BODY by FISHER

Bodies by Fisher—Marvelous new Fisher bodies, of wood and steel construction. Finished in beautiful colors of lustrous, lasting genuine Duco.



Springs—Four semi-elliptic shock absorber springs—84% of wheelbase. Made of chrome vanadium steel. Set parallel with the frame.

A Partial List of Chevrolet Quality Features

- Improved valve-in-head motor.
- Stronger frame 4″ longer; wheelbase 107″.
- Thermostat control cooling system.
- New alloy "invar strut" pistons.
- New instrument panel indirectly lighted.
- New ball bearing worm and gear steering.
- Semi-elliptic shock absorber springs; 84 per cent of wheelbase.
- Safety gasoline tank at rear.
- Larger balloon tires 30″ x 4.50″.
- New streamline bodies by Fisher.
- New Duco colors.
- Theft-proof steering and ignition lock.
- AC oil filter.
- AC air cleaner.
- Single-plate dry disc-clutch.
- New crankcase breathing system.
- New two-port exhaust.
- Heavy one-piece full-crown fenders.
- Alemite pressure lubrication.
- Vacuum tank fuel supply.
- Improved Delco-Remy distributor ignition.
- Combination tail and stop-light.
- Large 17″ steering wheel with spark and throttle levers located on top.

and **4 Wheel Brakes**

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.
Division of General Motors Corporation

Q U A L I T Y A T L O W C O S T

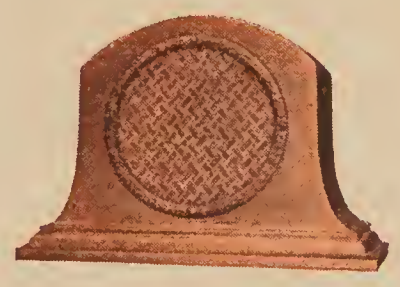


RADIOLA 16—
the product of 3 great companies:
RCA, General Electric and Westinghouse

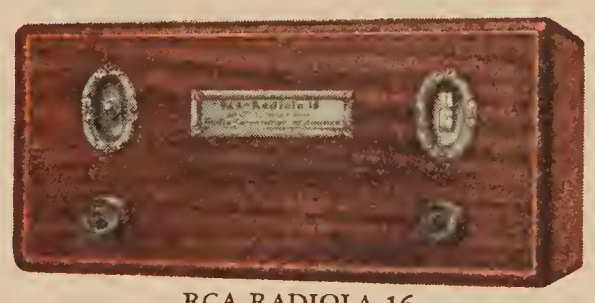
THE combined resources of RCA, General Electric and Westinghouse make possible the design and production of a fine instrument like the new Radiola 16 at so moderate a price that every home can afford to own one.

No home today can afford to be without a radio receiver. It is a necessity on the farm, every day of the year. It has a double value, providing varied entertainment for all the family as well as authentic information on crops, markets and more profitable farming.

Radiola 16 is not merely a radio set built down to a price, but a fine Radiola of sturdy construction embodying the latest knowledge of radio design.



RCA LOUDSPEAKER 100A . $35



RCA RADIOLA 16
With Radiotrons . . $82.75

RCA HOUR

Every Saturday night through the following stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company.

8 to 9 p. m. Eastern Time		*8 to 9 p. m. Pacific Time*		*7 to 8 p. m. Central Time*	
WJZ	WBAL	KPO	KGO	KYW	WDAF
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WTIC	WHAM	KFOA-KOMO		WCCO	WHAS
WJAR	KDKA	KHQ		WOC	WSM
WTAG	WLW			WHO	WMC
WCSH	WJR			WSB	

It is a 6-tube, tuned-radio-frequency receiver, with power amplifier Radiotron providing great volume without distortion. Single dial control. Operated by storage battery, or it can be adapted for alternating current drive by the use of socket-power devices.

With Radiola 16 the new RCA Loudspeaker 100A gives maximum performance. This is the loudspeaker with the rich, mellow tone.

Buy with confidence Authorized Dealer RCA *where you see this sign.*

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RCA Radiola

MADE · BY · THE · MAKERS · OF · THE · RADIOTRON

NEW YORK · CHICAGO
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Farm News from Northern New York

Improvements Planned for Jefferson County Fair

WITH Fred J. Wheeler elected as president of the St. Lawrence County Fair association, and Lloyd Blankman secretary, Canton is assured of a good fair in 1928. The dates have been selected as August 27 to 30th inclusive—the same it is understood as those selected for the State Fair. It is not anticipated that any conflict in dates will have any appreciable influence on the attendance at the Canton fair. The time for the Jefferson County fair at Watertown has been decided for the week of September 4 to 8th.

Several improvements to some of the buildings are being contemplated, and plans are being evolved to make the fair of more interest to country people than ever before. The past five or six years have witnessed an improvement worthy of comment in many of our country fairs, not only in cleaning up the midways which were fast becoming an eyesore and other things as well, but in making the fairs more of what they were originally—country fairs—with the competitive showing of farm animals and farm products and farm necessities the main features.

Another improvement is showing in the quality of judging that is being done at many fairs. I well remember a sheep breeder at one fair I attended some seven years ago, who turned to me with suppressed rage in his voice and said "There comes John X with that confounded ewe that he has shown already under two other breed classifications, and the judge doesn't seem to know the difference". Today one does not find this sort of thing going on.

Advertising New York Agriculture

The New York Development Association, professing membership in some nineteen or more counties of Northern and Central New York, is making preparations for a rather novel attempt to draw good farmers to some of the fertile Northern New York farms in an effort to provide interested workers for farms whose owners are reaching years where they can not or may not longer keep up the hard work. This association was recently formed for the purposes of developing, protecting, and conserving, and advertising the natural resources and attractions of New York State. It has been realized by the officers and directors of the organization that the welfare and prosperity of the farmers mean a great deal toward the welfare of the entire population of this area. Statistics show that approximately one third of the farmers are rapidly reaching the time of life when they must ease up in farm work, and too many times there are no buyers for the farms that have to be eased up in production.

Breed Associations Cooperate

A general move to coordinate activities of the various breed organizations is being developed in St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties by the farm bureaus and breeders. On Tuesday next — the 7th — St. Lawrence breeders will hold a dinner meeting at the state school of agriculture at Canton with W. D. Robens of Poland, secretary of the New York State Holstein Breeders association as main speaker. John P. Willman of Cornell who has been in charge of the selection of the Junior Project calves for state fair exhibits, and also of the calf club projects throughout the state, will discuss, together with W. E. Kenyon of Ogdensburg, the development of calf club work through the county.

On Thursday evening, February 23, Jefferson county breeders will consider several matters to be presented by a committee consisting of E. L. Pohl, Watertown; Dyer Millard, Ellisburg; Hudson Bull, Watertown R. D.; Fred J. Lasher, Watertown R. D.; George Converse, Woodville; and Martin B. Tillotson, Watertown, R. D.—W. I. ROE

Conference at State College Discusses Milk Production

A CONFERENCE of State College men and representatives from the milk industry was held at the New York State College, February 7. This meeting is said to be the first time that men from all groups present have met together in a conference of this sort.

Representatives were present from the New York State College of Agriculture, the New York Milk Conference Board, Sheffield Farms, Inc., the New York City Department of Health, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, the Sheffield Milk Producers' Association, the Unity Cooperative Dairymen's Asociation, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the State Department of Agirculture and Markets, the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, the New York Central Railroad, the Erie Railroad, the Pensylvania Railroad and the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad.

The purpose of the conference was to consider methods of developing a stabilized supply of milk on a sound economic basis. Dr. G. F. Warren of the State College started the discussion with a talk on the posibility of increasing the milk produced by the New York Milk Shed. He stated that there was no doubt but that the supply could be increased 25 per cent with relative ease, the only question involved being that of the profitableness of doing so and the time which would be required to raise the cows to produce the milk.

The sentiment of the meeting seemed well agreed that none of the plans now in operation in various territories for stabilizing the supply by penalties for milk produced during the flush season or by bonuses paid during the short season could be effectively operated in the New York territory. It was brought out that conditions here are different and that any plan which would bring pressure to bear to cause farmers to produce milk at seasons when they consider it unprofitable would not react to the best interest of the milk industry.

New Jersey Farm News

Farm Bills Before Legislature—Fruit Men Meet

UP at Trenton, a number of bills are before the legislature that are of vital importance to the farmers of the state. The Child Labor bill has again made its appearance. This time it prohibits the employment on farms of children that are under 16 years of age and who come under the school laws of any state. Under the terms of the bill, the presence of any children on the farm is to be taken as prima facia evidence that they are there for work and the owner or operator is liable to a heavy fine or a jail sentence.

The bill, if passed, will mean a hardship on asparagus growers, strawberry farmers, cranberry bog operators and the tomato and truck farmers. It is doubtful if hundreds of foreign families will come out to the farms to work if the children cannot be employed.

Honest Pack Bill

Indications now point to an early passage of the Honest Pack Bill at this session of the legislature. This act is being awaited with interest by the Horticultural Society, the State Grange and the Farm Bureau. The law is to be enforced by the Department of Agriculture. W. W. Oley, chief of the Bureau of Markets who has the enforcement of the bill, told the writer a few days ago that his department would be reasonable in its enforcement this year.

The board of directors of the Hightstown Trust Company, Mercer County, have authorized the formation of a credit bank. This new bank is similar to the one recently established in Burlington County by the Farmers Produce and Supply Company of Mt. Holly. This matter at Hightstown has been under consideration for a long time and the decision was reached after a long investigation by H. G. Wikoff, treasurer; Charles B. Probasco; A. G. Conover; and D. L. Messler, a committee on directors of the bank.

Better Fruit Grading

The leading fruit growers of 12 counties of New Jersey have agreed to accept the United States standard grading for fruit this coming season. A meeting held in the Community House, Moorestown, attended by growers from the peach sections of the state, took steps on February first to adopt the Federal plan on grading. This move was taken to aid in the marketing of fruit and to protect the farmer from unfair tactics on the part of dishonest commission merchants in securing rebates on fruit.

This is taken to be one of the most forward movements of the year in an effort towards better grading. This plan will also work in conjunction with the Honest Pack bill referred to earlier in this story.

New Peach Planting Schedule

A step in the orderly marketing of the peach crop was also taken by this group of fruit growers at Moorestown. In a discussion lead by Professor M. A. Blake, New Brunswick, the planting of new orchards should eliminate all of the old and standard varieties that ripen before the Elberta. The planting of such varieties as Greensboro, Carmen, Hiley, Belle of Georgia, Champion and others, was not advised. Such varieties as Jubilee and Eclipse were advised as being of better quality, and offer a much better opportunity of finding a good market than the other varieties that were condemned.

New York Grange Makes Steady Progress

AFTER serving the New York State Grange in various capacities since 1910 State Master S. L. Strivings announced before the State Grange annual session at Poughkeepsie that he will end his official connection with the State Grange and retire to private life. State Master Strivings has served four years in the master's position, with previous service as chaplain, lecturer, and overseer.

Master Strivings is succeeded by Fred J. Freestone of Seneca county, who has served four years in the overseer's place, with a year's service preceding in the lecturer's position.

Frank J. Riley, reelected secretary, a position he has held since 1920, reports that the membership of the State Grange Jan. 1, 1928, was 129,025, a loss of 980 members since one year ago. There are 879 subordinate Granges in the state, with not a single dormant Grange on record.

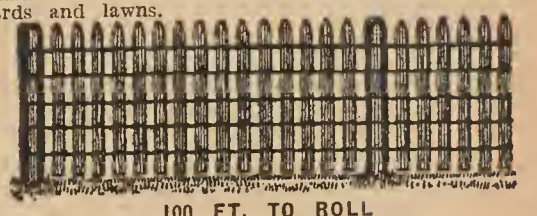
Chautauqua county continues to lead in membership, with 8122 enrolled. Jefferson is second with 7528. There are thirteen counties having over 3,000 members. In addition to the foregoing the other eleven are Oswego, 6341; Monroe, 6199; St. Lawrence, 6032; Steuben, 6671; Wayne, 4925. Ontario, 4082; Dutchess, 3867; Onondaga, 3836; Lewis, 3544; Genesee, 3127; Tompkins, 3075.

Four new Granges have been organized during the year, one in each of the following counties: Columbia, Yates, Franklin and Greene. Two Granges have been reorganized.

The voting strength of the session this year is 754.

Treasurer John W. Kleis reports a balance of $46,292.20 in the State Grange treasury Jan. 1, 1928.

FENCING We manufacture a ready-made Cedar Picket and Galvanized Wire Fence—interwoven—Painted Green—Red or Plain—made in 3 or 4-ft. heights. For chickens. farms, yards and lawns.



100 FT. TO ROLL

Used extensively for snow protection along Highways. Write for prices and catalog.

NEW JERSEY FENCE CO., BURLINGTON, N. J.

PATENTS

Time counts in applying for patents. Don't risk delay in protecting your ideas. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for FREE book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Communications strictly confidential. Prompt. careful. efficient service. Clarence A. O'Brien. Registered Patent Attorney 73-G Security Bank Building (directly across street from Patent Office). Washington, D. C.

Notice--Pigs For Sale

We have a large number of pigs to sell from selected high grade sows and registered boars. These pigs are bred to make large hogs in little time. We ship all pigs C. O. D. Our guarantee—feed them 10 days, and if not satisfied, return pigs at our expense. No charge for shipping crates. We guarantee safe delivery.

Purebred Chester Whites 8 weeks old—$5.00 each. Breeds—Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire cross—

Pigs 6 to 7 weeks old.....$3.75 each
Pigs 8 weeks old.....$4.00 each
Pigs 9 to 10 weeks old.....$4.50 each

Send your order to the

STONEHAM PIG FARM,
151 Main St., Box 115, Stoneham, Mass.

PIGS FROM QUALITY STOCK

Large Chester—Berkshire, or Chester—Yorkshire Cross.
7 to 8 wks. old, $3.75 to $4.50 8 to 10 wks. old, $4 to $5

All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.

Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.
P.S.—Selling purebred Chester Whites at $5.50 to $6 each

FOR SALE **PIGS** FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Why not have quality when starting to raise a Hog. These are all good Blocky Pigs, the kind that will make large Hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross and Chester and Berkshire cross. 8 weeks old $4.00 each; 9 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied you can return Pigs and your money will be returned. No charges for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

DUROCS BRED SOWS, FALL PIGS. New York's greatest herd.
ALLEN H. POST, Ensenore, N. Y.

Raising Chicks

with only one-quarter the usual losses



ONE thousand White Leghorn chicks were bought from a commercial hatchery and equally divided into four pens. All had the same housing and care and the same feed, except that two of the pens (500 chicks) received Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and the other two pens (500 chicks) did not.

The test began when chicks were one week old and continued seven weeks. Death losses are shown below.

Death losses week by week

	Pan-a-ce-a Chicks	Non-Pan-a-ce-a Chicks
1st week	7 deaths	9 deaths
2nd week	1 death	5 deaths
3rd week	2 deaths	5 deaths
4th week	1 death	5 deaths
5th week	0 deaths	4 deaths
6th week	1 death	5 deaths
7th week	0 deaths	14 deaths
Totals	12 deaths	47 deaths

Pan-a-ce-a chick losses 2⅓%

Non-Pan-a-ce-a chick losses 9%

Note that seven Pan-a-ce-a chicks died the first week, before Pan-a-ce-a could be effective. During the last six weeks only five Pan-a-ce-a chicks died, while over seven times as many, or 38 non-Pan-a-ce-a chicks, died.

A 10% loss up to 8 weeks old is counted exceptionally good. In this test the Pan-a-ce-a chick losses were only 2⅓% for the seven weeks, and only 1% for the last six weeks, when Pan-a-ce-a had an opportunity to function.

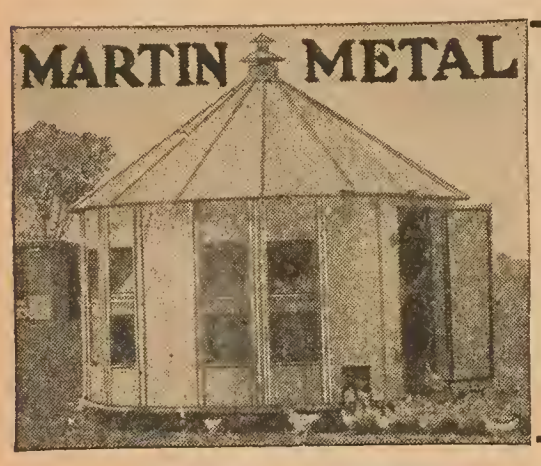
PAN-A-CE-A

Reduces Chick Mortality

Costs little to use Pan-a-ce-a. One 2-lb. broiler will pay for all the Pan-a-ce-a 200 chicks will require for 60 days

***Research Farm,* Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio**

MARTIN METAL BROODER HOUSE



Will put an end to all your troubles in raising chicks. No more heart-breaking losses. Raise 90% to 97% of your chicks. Faster, sturdier growth means heavier laying pullets. Chas Meyer reports raising over 900 out of 1000 chicks in Martin House. Pullets started laying at 5 months. Monroeville Hatchery raised 97%. U. P. Anderson cleared over $300.00 from 500 early broilers. The Martin Brooder House will ensure your success with poultry. Sold on liberal terms. Write today and get all the amazing details without obligation.

MARTIN STEEL PRODUCTS CO.,
DEPT. 11 MANSFIELD, OHIO

More Chicken and Egg Money!

$3 per hen a year easily made with the help of our most practical and interesting journal.

The POULTRY ITEM Box 100, Sellersville, Pa. **4** *Months Trial for only* **10c**



Long's Large Type English

S. C. White Leghorns.....$12.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds..... 14.00 per 100
S. C. Barred P. Rocks..... 14.00 per 100
Postpaid, live arrival and Sat. Guar.

TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa., R. 3

CROFT DAY OLD CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS

S. C. R. I. Reds 309 Strain | *$15.00 to $19.00 per 100*
S. C. White Leghorns 314 Strain | Circular.
White Pekin Ducklings 28c each.

CROFT POULTRY FARM, Burt, N. y.



100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Brown Leghorns	12	57.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Black Minorcas	14	67.50	130
Mixed	9	42.50	80

Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa

QUALITY BABY CHICKS $10. PER 100 UP

Reduced prices. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list. Early order discounts now given.

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Glaser's Pure Breeds



AMERICA'S FINEST STRAINS

Chicks from trapnested, pedigreed breeders. Full count guaranteed, delivered prepaid. Wh. or Brown Leghorns, Anconas, 100 $12. Barred or Wh. Rocks, Reds, Minorcas $14. Wh. or Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Partridge Rocks, $15. Order NOW for delivery when wanted. Reference: People's Banking Company.

GLASER HATCHERIES, Box 155-N, McCOMB, OHIO

Pekin Ducklings

Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity. Catalogue free.

Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.

The Breeding Pen

By L. H. HISCOCK

IT IS hardly right to stop dead with just a full discussion of incubation. There are other factors that enter into the whole situation and which cannot help but affect the success of any incubator whether it is large or small. If you are buying baby chicks it is a different story; you send in your order and when the time comes you get your chicks.



L. H. Hiscock

On the other hand, if you are intent on hatching your own eggs or having them hatched for you in a nearby hatchery, then there are a good many things to think about. First of all, a breeding pen ought to have the very best care. The birds should be well fed a good laying ration from now on. They should not be forced or stimulated by wet mash feeding or an overdose of illumination. A normal egg production produces strong, livable chicks, and the use of stimulation is enough to cause the destruction of the high vitality of the breeders. Ruin or impair this vigor, and just by so much do you lower the vigor and health of every chick you hatch. Keep the breeders in a sunny, well ventilated house, let them out on the ground if weather permits, and keep them busy and industrious. The best way to keep a hen active is to keep the floor well littered with straw, hayseed, shavings, etc. Sprouted oats, beet mangels, and cabbage form good delicacies for hens to pick on during the day-time. They enjoy them, and unquestionably the addition of such succulence does much to keep a hen's system tuned up during the winter months.

Selecting a Male Bird

Next to the breeding hen comes a consideration of the males. What I have just said about the care of the breeding hen, of course, applies to any cock bird. The importance of this side of breeding, however, often receives too little consideration. It may be all right to take a chance on a breeding hen once in a while if she does not quite come up to standard, but to use one poor male bird in your mating reduces the actual efficiency of the pen. First of all, a cock bird should be healthy and vigorous. Second, he should be from a good producing strain, at least as good as the hens and even better from a production standpoint if it is possible. If you are not sure what qualities go toward the making of a good male bird then here are a few of the most important; a broad, flat back that carries well back toward the tail of the bird; a deep body, a long keel, parallel or a little pitched away from the back-bone, and a good heart girth—that is, a wide expansion or breadth thru the ribs. A good way to get this measure is to put a thumb and first finger over the back of the bird so that the thumb gets the feel of the ribs on one side and the finger on the other. The poor bird is generally pretty straight up and down with little expansion when it breaths. A good bird will push the ribs out some, and, in fact, you will find that his ribs curve out perceptibly.

The third point in the selection of a male is weight. A small bird may have all the good characteristics I have mentioned, but because he is small he may be breeding a great deal of this smallness into your flock. In this connection and closely allied with this point is the one of color and markings.

And last, a point which is really a summary of all the others, be sure that the bird has a good head. I do not mean by this that he should simply have a five point comb. That may be a necessary factor from the show standpoint, but it does not make such a lot of difference in a bird you are breeding. Pick a comb that is not too badly ruined by extra points and projections, and above all take a comb that curves fairly well over the head of the bird and does not stick out too far. You will find that a comb that is well shaped to the head of a male or in other words, one that rounds over the head, will not freeze nearly as much as a comb that sticks way out straight. A male with a lop comb is apt to be lacking somewhere.

Pick the bird with the fairly short, well turned beak. Pick the bird that has a keen and alert eye, an eye which is not deep sunken and set way back in the bird's head, but an eye that is nearer the face surface where it gets unhindered vision.

In the last analysis, a breeding pen,

(*Continued on Page* 22)



"Why don't my Hens Eat more Pearl Grit"

We have had this question asked time after time. The answer is simple. "Hens don't need any more than they eat."

The Proof is Here

Maryland Experiment Station in comparing Lime Stone with Oyster Shell found: "The Limestone pen consumed 43% less material but laid 20% more eggs."

"Limestone can be safely used as the sole source of Calcium for growing chicks and laying hens."

Kentucky Experiment Station found that Limestone Grit produced by far the most eggs and the hens ate much less of the grit thus making a gain both ways.

PEARL GRIT

Is Carefully Selected Limestone

It is clean and healthful. It is pure limestone, high in Calcium. It furnishes the necessary grinding action in the gizzard, also insures ample supply of Calcium for bone and egg shell structure. A small amount of Pearl Grit will do more good than larger amounts of other grits and shells. "Less grit to buy and more eggs to sell" is borne out in actual practice when you use PEARL GRIT.

Made in three sizes: For Chicks, Growing Birds and Laying Hens.

The Ohio Marble Company
PIQUA, OHIO

We Have Dealers Everywhere
Ask Your Dealer



Just the Things Baby Chicks Need

Oatmeal! ...Cod Liver Oil and Meal! ...Molasses!

QUAKER Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter "does the work" because it's just the right combination of the things baby chicks should have—*and nothing else!*

A base of pure, soft oatmeal . . . vitamin-laden cod liver oil . . . fresh cod liver meal . . . valuable minerals . . . and now, *molasses!* These are ingredients every poultry owner should know about.

* * *

Think of this: *oatmeal is more digestible* (96% available) *than any other grain product.* It is soft and non-irritating. It just fits a baby chick's tender digestive tract.

The cod liver oil in Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter is the finest oil to be had. It works like sunshine, helps prevent rickets, leg weakness, toe-picking, and kindred ailments. It helps to build large, strong bones.

Cod Liver Meal, in just the right proportion, adds to the efficiency of every other ingredient in Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. It sends nourishment "right to the spot."

And now The Quaker Oats Company announces another important ingredient for this exceptionally good feed—*molasses!*

Tests over a period of years have proved the value of molasses in poultry feeding. It is rich in vitamin B. It contains potash. Being slightly laxative it relieves constipation. In Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, it is of exceptional value in preventing coccidiosis.

* * *

Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter remains a dry mash, pleasant to handle and easy to feed. By an exclusive process the molasses is combined with the other ingredients so that the texture of the feed remains fine and dry.

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Use this good ration this year. You'll get early birds for market. The pullets you keep will be the finest you've ever had.

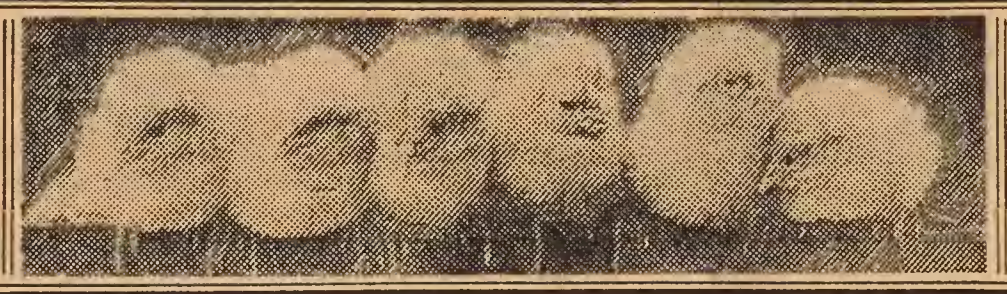
It's easy and economical to feed Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. You can raise more birds with no more labor.

Send for your free copy of the 1928 Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book. Your name and address on a card will do.

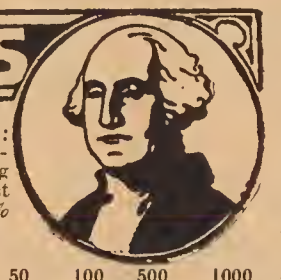
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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of a complete line of live stock and poultry feeds—buy the feeds in striped sacks

Quaker FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

BABY  CHICKS

WINTER LAYERS



There are SIX Reasons for Buying New Washington Chicks: (a) Blood, (b) 21 years' experience, (c) Satisfied Customers, (d) Care in breeding, (e) Expert culling and selecting of parent stock and chix, (f) Winter Layers. Buy the Best Chicks at these remarkably low prices. Postpaid Prices—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. & Blk. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Brown and Buff Leghorns	4.00	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, Reds, Blk. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Ex. Qual. Wh. Leghorns, Barron Leghorns	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Orps., Bf. Rocks, and Bf. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	
Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns, Wh. Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Heavy Mixed, 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1000, $120. Light Mixed for Broilers, 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. Wh. Pekin Ducklings, 25, $7.50; 50, $15; 100, $30; 500, $145. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmers State Bank. There is no risk. Free catalog.

The New Washington Hatchery Co., *Box R, New Washington, O.*

"Modern" from Accredited Chicks Flocks

MODERN CHICKS are *essentially* different from ordinary chicks. MODERN CHICKS begin laying in the Fall and lay WINTER EGGS when prices are high. All our ten years of selecting the BEST Parent stock, CULLING out the outfit, BREEDING, FEEDING, HATCHING and ACCREDITING has been in order to produce the MODERN CHICK which will lay the most eggs when eggs are HIGHEST IN PRICE. Member International Baby Chick and Ohio Chick Hatcheries Associations. ACCREDITED for three years. 30% of our Chicks are sold at Our Own Door to SATISFIED CUSTOMERS. As Good Chicks for the Money as you can buy anywhere. You cannot expect ordinary chicks to produce eggs in January. MODERN CHICKS lay because they are "built that way." *OUR CATALOG IS FREE.* It explains the Rigid Ohio Accreditation plan, our guarantee and terms, Care and Feeding of Baby Chicks and contains descriptions of breeds and actual Photographs of our Flocks. Get our FREE CATALOG. Order MODERN CHICKS and make money. Reference: Citizens Bank of Mount Blanchard.

MODERN HATCHERY, Box C, Mount Blanchard, Ohio

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS

LEADING BREEDS - - LOWEST PRICES!

BIG BEAUTIFUL COLORED ART BOOK FREE

Thousands of pleased customers again testify this year to the Quality of our Inspected "GOOD LUCK" Chicks. Don't fail to get our ART BOOK, showing our birds in their natural colors. All leading varieties.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Buff and S. C. and R. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$60.	$118.
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.	138.
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff and Wh. Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.	144.
Silver Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas, White Minorcas	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.	

.... Assorted Light, $9.50 per 100 straight. Assorted Heavy, $11.50 per 100 straight. Also QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. Bank Reference. Member I. B. C. A. Order your ART BOOK today. It will be a treat for you.

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES Dept. 50 NAPOLEON, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



Chicks C. O. D. Send Only $1.00

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert poultrymen. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stoves when bought with chicks. **SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG.** It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Valuable book free with each order. Prices reasonable. Write today.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1 Gibsonburg, Ohio

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TEN CHICKS FREE

On orders placed early we will allow 10 chicks free with every 100 ordered. Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautifully illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. **Guaranteed Chicks.** Find out about our guarantee plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

Hoytville Accredited Hatcheries, 106 Main St., Hoytville, Ohio

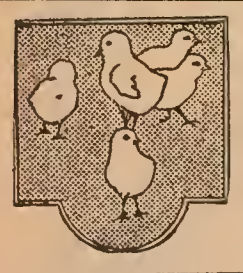
BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery. Postage Prepaid.

	50	100	500
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	6.00	11.00	52.50
Anconas	6.00	11.00	52.50
Barred Rocks	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and Buff Rocks	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC and RC Reds	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC Bl. Minorcas	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and SL Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	67.50
Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.50

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

James F. Krejci, 9507 Meech Av. Cleveland, O



BIG FLUFFY CHICKS

Barred and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wh. Leghorns and Anconas. Bred, hatched and shipped right. They grow, lay and pay. Save money, order from this Hatchery. Circular and price list FREE. Write today.

BRUSH VALLEY FARMS Dept. A, Centre Hall, Pa.

White Wyandottes—Single Comb White Leghorns

DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS

White Leghorn breeders State Banded. Catalog gives complete prices—Send no money—Chicks shipped C. O. D. —100% live arrival.

KEISER'S WHITE ACRES GRAMPIAN, PA.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.!

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you see chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
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White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed all Varieties	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request.

Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 114, Bellefonte, Pa.

Jones' Barred Rock CHICKS

ARE STATE SUPERVISED.

We hatch the year round

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WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST

A. C. JONES Poultry FARM

GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE

Accredited Chicks C.O.D.

Pay for chicks when you receive them. Especially selected, accredited stock.

BEAUTIFUL CATALOG FREE

Send for details, prices and catalog. Write today. Our chicks are highest quality.

South Kenton Poultry Farm, Box 20, Kenton, O.

(*Continued from Page* 20)

to my mind, has but one justification for existance: the constant improvement of your flock. If you are not interested in this side of chickens, if you are interested simply in a good annual production of eggs, then I should not go into breeding. As soon as you get to breeding birds, they change their status; you are not keeping them because they are good layers but because they have certain characteristics you want them to transmit to the chicks you are raising. In other words, as a plain laying proposition, they may not be worth very much; maybe they are five or six years old, and only lay a few eggs a year now, altho they were wonderful producers in their eariler years. To keep birds like that costs money with no chance of profit from a commercial egg sale point of view. If you repalce her with a pullet you have added to the output of your plant by a good many more eggs. The question, therefore, comes down to this: do I want eggs and nothing else, or do I want to sell chicks and hatching eggs?

Stimulating Ration Causes Trouble

I am writing to ask you to please help me in deciding just what my hens need. I will tell you just how they are fed so you can better understand their need. In the morning at a fixed time, a handful of a staple brand of scratch feed is fed to each fowl. At noon I mix a mixture of sour milk and laying mash, just enough for them to clean up in a few minutes. At night they have scratch feed again. Besides this they have oyster shells and grit, dry laying mash in a hopper before them all day and coal ashes and dry sand to dust in. The hen house is dry and light and warm enough. They also have heads of cabbage to jump for. They are busy all the time.

They are eating their eggs. What do they lack? They also pick up small feathers off the floor and eat them. I am afraid they will start picking feathers from each other. We were getting 8 to 10 eggs a day from 35 hens and pullets. Almost all of the old hens are molting now and just the 15 pullets are laying.—MRS. D. F. M., *New York.*

I AM afraid you are pushing your birds too hard. It is, of course, hard to understand why hens should lay soft-shelled eggs or even eat eggs, when they have all the shell and grit that they need. If your birds are on a good laying mash and grain mixture, that is sufficient to make them produce eggs. The amount of egg production desired is maintained by making them eat more mash or less mash, dry, in the hopper by giving them more grain or less grain. In other words the more grain they get the less mash they eat. A fair allowance of grain per hundred birds at this time of year is eight quarts. Feed very little of this in the morning, and the balance at night. If you find that they tend to not eat mash, then further reduce the grain.

The use of a wet mash at this time of year is not very desirable, and the use of sour milk added to a commercial mash gives the birds too much stimulant. A commercial mash is sufficient for laying purposes in itself. Often times later on, especially in the summer wet mashes are used to maintain egg production, but a plain egg mash mixed into a crumbly condition with water is better than a mash of a stimulating nature because it does not take so much out of your birds. You will, however, have to be very careful in discontinuing your wet mash

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

Reliable Baby Chicks

Produced under supervision of men trained by Poultry Department Ohio State University



Mr. R. E. Fader

When the Poultry Department of Ohio State University agreed to train and authorize men as inspectors for the Accrediting of Hatcheries which come up to their standard, Mr. R. E. Fader of Norwalk Chick Hatchery immediately put his flock under such supervision. Mr. Fader has been in the poultry business for over 23 years and this is his fourth year producing accredited chicks. His customers of last year report very fine results with these chicks and are going back for more. His flocks are carefully bred and the chicks he produces are healthy and strong.

He is offering chicks at a fair price. The public can buy chicks from the Norwalk Chick Hatchery and feel sure they will get honest and square treatment. Mr. Fader will send a fine illustrated catalog on request if he is addressed at the

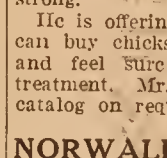
NORWALK CHICK HATCHERY
Box 15 Norwalk, Ohio

Leghorn Chicks
Giant, Heavyweight Large Type

Hatched from two and three year old hens. Egg records up to 301. Since 1915 our commercial egg farm customers report extra heavy production pure white eggs up to 24 ounce per dozen. Either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron separate strains, hatch weekly. Forty-one years experience with chickens. Send for full information and *Special Discount Offer FREE.*

FARM SERVICE, Route A10, Tyrone, Penn.

Keystone Chicks *Leaders since 1910*



30,000 Chicks weekly. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, etc. at lowest prices. 100% live guaranteed. Prepaid.

Mr. Adams says, "I raised 975 from the 1000 chicks purchased last year."

Mr. Hubler ordered Keystone chicks yearly for last 14 years.

Mrs. Rickford says: "I have the best laying hens around here from chicks I bought from you for last three years."

Mrs. Simpers says: "Pullet laid 104 eggs from Oct. to Feb. 22."

Get our prices before you place your order. Our 18th year in business. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, RICHFIELD, PA.
The Old Reliable Plant

100,000 CHICKS

Pennsylvania Supervised — ***Send no Money. Chicks shipped C. O. D.***

Tancred-Hollywood-English or American Strains, SC White Leghorn Chicks produced from State Banded Breeders that are under the direct Supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. SC Brown or Buff Leghorns breeders not banded. All chicks $14.00 per hundred; $41.00 per 300; $67.00 per 500; $125.00 per 1,000; $240.00 per 2,000. Dependable chicks for commercial poultrymen. 100% live arrival. Dependable Service. Send no money. Order at once. Bank reference. Write for catalog.

Pennsylvania Co-Operative Leghorn Farms, Grampian, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of

BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

Stony Point Hatchery, Box A Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots ½c less, 1000 lots 1c less.

Free range. 100% Delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

OUR CHICKS COST NO MORE

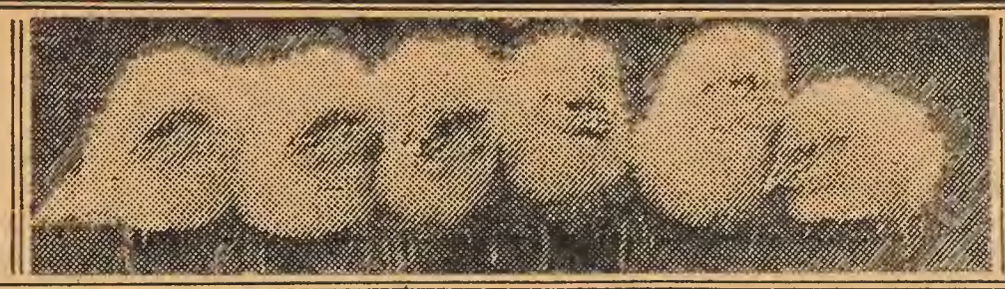
They pay better. Accredited from flocks supervised by expert trained at Ohio State University. Our catalog tells about our pedigreed males and other stock. ALSO BABY DUCKS. Write today.

Souder's Ideal Hatchery, Box M, Bucyrus, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns from large heavy laying stock, the kind that make big broilers. Send for prices.

KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Dela.

BABY  CHICKS

10 FACTS Worth Looking Into When Buying White Leghorn Chicks

1 Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection.

Eigenrauch Farms
RED BANK NEW JERSEY

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks *Win Gold Medal* for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania State Contest for Best Project $926.40 clear in 6 mos.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS
Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Penna

You can do as well, catalogue of these Sturdy Well Bred Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds, Good Discount for Early Orders—*Write now*

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS;
hatched by the best system of incubators from high grass bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $13.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $15.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $16.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30.00 per 100. Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
Nunda Poultry Farm, *Desk H*, Nunda, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association

200,000 CHICKS — 1928
"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS ON FREE RANGE.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	75.00	
Assorted Broilers	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order Direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular free.
The Valley Hatchery, R. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow/succcessors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9	42.50	80

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.



Van Duzer Baby Chicks Bred to Lay-Bred to Pay
Van Duzer Chicks are bred for ancestries back for greater egg production. They are bred to ley end bred to pay, the kind that produce poultry profits for you. All flocks ere tested for Becillary White Dierrhea by the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, New York. Send for our catalog describing strong, healthy chicks, all Smith hetched.
We guarantee satisfaction Write today!
The VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Box A Sugar Loaf, N. Y.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn CHICKS
Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today.
A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

Chicks Pure bred, Blood tested, free range breeders, Leghorns, Anconas 12c, Rocks, Reds 14c, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas 15c, Black Giants 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual free.
Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS $33; Eggs $14-100 "Duck News" Free
ROY PARDEE
Islip, L. I., N. Y.

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

at the present time; your birds have layed hard and they will feel the let-up. The best thing to do is to gradually decrease the amount, day by day, until you no longer use it.

In addition to these changes feed your birds all the green food they will eat in a reasonable day. Do not make them work to procure this food; make it easy for them to get it; the more they eat the better, for it will do more to stop the thin shelled eggs than anything. Make them work for all the grain they eat in a deep floor litter but make it easy for them to get green food. As regards the egg eating, if it is possible for you to do it, take your eggs up two or three times a day. Eggs are less likely to get broken in the nest.

—L. H. HISCOCK.

Pullets Produce Small Eggs

I have Plymouth Rock pullets six months old that are laying but the eggs are too small to sell at the store. I am feeding cracked corn and a little oats and I want to know if there is anything I can feed them to make the eggs larger. —MRS. V. D., *New York.*

THE WAY to avoid the production of small eggs is to feed so that the pullets become fully grown before they begin to lay. It is too late to do much with your pullets now although of course the size of the eggs will naturally increase as they grow older.

In feeding pullets it is advised to cut down on the protein they get as soon as they show signs of laying and to feed plenty of scratch feed until they get to their full size. If the pullets are getting only cracked oats and corn they are not getting enough protein now. We suggest that you either buy a ready mixed laying mash to feed along with the scratch grains or that you mix one of your own at home. The Cornell formula consists of equal parts of corn meal, wheat middlings, ground oats, wheat bran and meat scraps.

Sunlight Or Cod Liver Oil Prevents Leg-Weakness

FOR a NUMBER of years it was considered necessary to get baby chicks out on the ground within a week after they were hatched in order to prevent the trouble known as leg weakness. Recently, experiments have shown that a lack of direct sunlight is the factor which is responsible for the trouble and that chicks which do have access to sunlight are able to assimilate the minerals to make their bones strong enough to bear their weight. At about the same time a discovery was made that cod liver oil could be used as a substitute for sunlight and that by feeding it to chicks they were enabled to assimilate the minerals fed them just as effectively as though they had access to direct sunlight.

Recently a third way of avoiding this trouble has been tried out. It consists of exposing the feed for the chick to sunlight where it is not practical to put the chicks themselves in the sunlight. The top layer of the feed is given to the chicks each day and it seems to be able to absorb the ultra violet rays of the sun and to transmit them to the chicks themselves. Further experiments will be needed to determine the practical importance of this discovery.



NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Profitable Chicks and Dux Will Always Satisfy You
Hardy, Northern Grown, Vigorous, Healthy, Heavy Laying, Free Range Breeding Flocks insures you Livable Profitable Chicks. Our prices will save you money.
LEGHORNS—REDS—ROCKS—WYANDOTTES—PEKIN DUX
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed
For bigger Poultry Profits get our Catalog
NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
BOX 25 *Established 1887* RAMSONVILLE, N. Y.



OFFICIAL TRAPNEST Pedigree Record of Performance Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Matings, Great Winter layers from 300-egg blood lines. Chicks in 40 Popular and Rare Breeds, Jersey Black Giants, Hamburg, Polish, Lakenvelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish, Jersey White Giants, Silver Gray Dorkings, Ducklings, Baby Turkeys, Goslings. Member International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED. Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, $10.00 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13.00 per 100. All other breeds priced reasonably. Big Fine, Colorplate Poultry Book, Free, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this great book and invest your money this season in Famous Nabob 18K Strains. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now. GET OUR C. O. D. OFFER.
References: Bradstreet's Commercial Agency and Peoples Bank, Gambier, Ohio.
NABOB HATCHERIES Box F-28 GAMBIER, OHIO

Hillpot Quality Chicks
I could tell you the common-sense scientific reasons why my chicks are well-hatched, but my past customers can tell you how well they live and grow, how quickly they mature, how early they lay, what big egg yields they give. That's the important thing. Ask for my free 1928 Chick Book, illustrated in color.
LEGHORNS REDS ROCKS WYANDOTTES
W. F. HILLPOT, Box 129, Frenchtown, N. J.





NATIONAL CHICKS *500,000 Chicks for 1928*
America's leading breeds and strains. Insure profits with National Chicks. Guaranteed to be as represented.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred & White Rocks, Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Blue Andelusians, Wh. Minorcas	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250.00
Mixed or odds and ends	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	95.00

We have special mated pens in all these breeds. Send for our new illustrated catalog. All chicks sent postpaid. We guarantee 100% live delivery. References. Order at once. Delay is fatal.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 408 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.



SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"
They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS ARE BEST
because customers have already found what "AMERICAN" quality means in quick maturing broilers and heavier egg production in Winter when eggs are highest.

American or Eng S. C. White Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Hollywood White—Brown—Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh Leghorns—Barred Rocks—Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks Rocks—RI Reds—White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes—Buff Orpingtons, Blk. Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00

Light mixed 9c each—Mixed 10c each—Heavy Mixed 12c each. Also Andelusians—Brahmas—Columbia Rocks—Write for catalog. Order early. Bank reference. 100% live arrival. Excellent service.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Box 214, GRAMPIAN, PA.



Fairport *Quality* Chicks
are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 38 Fairport, N. Y.

RELIABLE CHICKS OUR 12TH YEAR
$9.00 PER 100 AND UP
From good healthy free range stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg. Mixed. Send for Catalog and Price List.
DELIVERY GUARANTEED.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Box 12 Millerstown, Pa.

FINE PURE-BRED CHICKS
Write for our catalog. It tells about our chicks from pure-bred selected stock. We have been in the chick business for years and know how to produce the kind of chicks you want at prices which will make money for you. Write today.
SENECA POULTRY FARM, Box A, Tiffin, Ohio

***Wyckoff* LEGHORN CHICKS**
from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at right prices. Special prices on March and May Chicks. Catalog. Ridgeway Poultry Farm, M. A. Campbell, Box H, Jamestown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Barred Plymouth Rocks. The kind that develops fast for Broilers and Layers. White Leghorns, the large white egg breed. Send for prices.
Scarborough Poultry Farm, DELEWARE MILFORD.

Home-made Remedy Stops Cough Quickly

Finest cough medicine you ever used. Family supply easily made. Saves about $2.

You might be surprised to know that the best thing you can use for a severe cough is a remedy which is easily prepared at home in just a few moments. It's cheap but for prompt results it beats anything else you ever tried. Usually stops the ordinary cough or chest cold in 24 hours. Tastes pleasant—children like it, and it is pure and good.

Pour 2½ ounces of Pinex in a pint bottle; then fill it up with plain granulated sugar syrup. Or use clarified honey, instead of sugar syrup. Thus you make a full pint—a family supply—but costing no more than a small bottle of ready-made cough syrup.

And as a cough medicine, there is really nothing better to be had at any price. It goes right to the spot and gives quick, lasting relief. It promptly heals the inflamed membranes that line the throat and air passages, stops the annoying throat tickle, loosens the phlegm, and soon your cough stops entirely. Splendid, too, for bronchitis, hoarseness and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, famous for healing the membranes.

To avoid disappointment ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

PINEX for Coughs

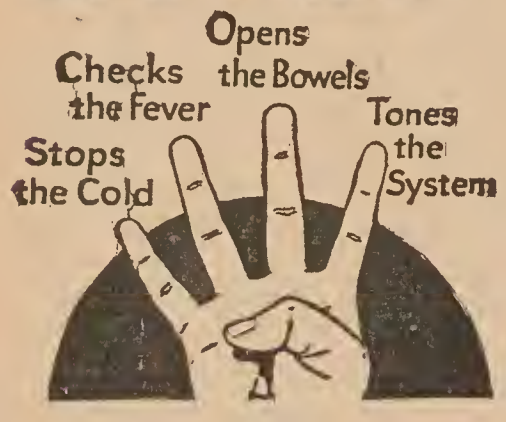


Genuine High Power Coleman Mantles give the clear, strong brilliance that Coleman Lamps and Lanterns are guaranteed to produce. So avoid substitutions! See that the name "Coleman" is stamped on each Mantle—your guarantee of the genuine. Coleman Mantles are made just the right size, shape and texture to give more light and longer service.

Price 10¢ each or buy them by the box (1 dozen $1)—at your dealers.

THE COLEMAN LAMP COMPANY
Wichita, Kansas
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO LOS ANGELES
Canadian Factory: TORONTO, ONTARIO
(2523)

Wet Feet May Mean a COLD



Stop it with HILL'S. Hill's Cascara-Bromide-Quinine tablets stop a cold in one day because they do four important things at one time. For safety's sake be sure you get HILL'S, in the red box, 30c. All druggists.

PAPER YOUR HOME for 90¢ PER ROOM

You can paper the average room with high-grade, artistic wall paper for as little as 90 cents—by buying direct at lowest wholesale prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for ceilings and borders as well as walls. Write today.

PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 41 Philadelphia, Pa.

Third State Kitchen Contest

A. A. Again Co-operates with State Home Bureau Federation

FOR THE third time the State Federation of Home Bureaus decided to have a Kitchen Improvement Contest using the story and sketch plan. There are some minor changes in the plans, the chief ones being that the time of the contest extends from February 16th to Better Homes Week which comes the last week in April.

It is a pleasure to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to furnish prizes for the state winners, a total of $100 in all. However, the names of the winners will not be announced publicly until the annual meeting of the State Federation in November.

You who have read the stories and sketches submitted by the former winners of state prizes have no doubt been much interested to see how cleverly these women have worked out the age-long problem of making a convenient kitchen out of one which was very inconvenient. It takes real ingenuity and real study to do this and because of the effort and thought which go into this contest it is our pleasure to offer a reward to those most successful.

Below we list the rules of the story and sketch contest. In our issue of the 28th we gave the contest rules of the Completed Kitchen Contest, which also terminates with Better Homes Week.

The aim of the contest is better workshops for the homemaker through a study of New York state kitchens as they are and as the homemaker has dreams of making them.

Eligibility to the Contest

The State contest is open to winners of first prizes in the county kitchen improvement contests. Home Economics trained homemakers are not to be excluded. These county contests are conducted under the direction of the county home bureau executive committees.

1. The contest is to be conducted in the form of an original description telling improvements which the writer would like to make in her own kitchen. The description shoudl not exceed 2000 words.

2. The description should be accompanied by two sketches, one showing the contestants own kitchen as she began with it, and the other as she would like to improve it. These sketches should show location of cupboards, furnishings, equipment, windows and doors, telling where these lead. Dimensions of room and distances should be indicated giving feet between working centers such as stove, table, sink and storage spaces, i. e., cellar, pantry, refrigerator, etc. These should be drawn to scale on block (graph) paper, using one block to represent one foot of measurement. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will provide uniform block paper to counties requesting it for contest use.

3. The letter should be accompanied by a list of movable equipment.

4. The letters and sketches will receive the following valuations:

I.	**Description**	40
	Appearance	10
	Content	20
	Clearance	10
II.	**Sketches**	15
	Appearance	5
	Accuracy	5
	Completeness	5
III.	**Proposed improvement in kitchen**	45

When judging the improvements in the kitchen the following points will be considered:

a. Arrangement of furniture, supplies and utensils used.
b. Floors, walls, ceiling, woodwork.
c. Light and ventilation.
d. Water system (supply, drain and disposal of water)
e. Furniture.
f. Equipment.
g. Storage facilities
h. Sanitation.
i. Atractiveness.

5. Letters should *not* be signed by contestants but should be acompanied by enrollment card furnished by county home bureau office on request. Each county entering the state contest will be assigned a serial number.

When the Contest Starts

The state contest opens February 16 and closes April 30. Prize winning letters from the counties should be in the hands of the state committee chairman, Mrs. Charles Merrill, Sherburne, N. Y., not later than September 1st.

Prizes donated by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will be awarded at the annual meeting of the State Federation of Home Bureaus in November.

1st Prize	$50	3rd Prize	$15
2nd Prize	$25	4th Prize	$10

Publicity

1. The state plan for publicity involves release of all state plans through county Farm and Home Bureau Newses and county press and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on February 16 as a feature of Farm and Home Week.

2. All rights for publication of state prize winners and their letters are reserved by the state committee. Names of county prize winners may be published at the discretion of the county committee. But no letters may be published until after the state prize letters are published.

* * *

The Contest in the Counties

Rules and suggestions on the 1928 Kitchen Improvement Contest for New York State from the state committee to the county executive committees.

The responsibility for the conduct of this contest within each county rests on the county executive committee. Therefore, this committee should decide whether or not they wish to enter the contest and should notify the chairman of the state committee by March 15th as to their intentions of entering and their plans for carrying on the contest.

Eligibility of individuals to the contest shall be the same as in state contest, i. e., home economics trained homemakers not excluded, except that winners of county prizes in the contests of previous years are eliminated from the 1928 story contest.

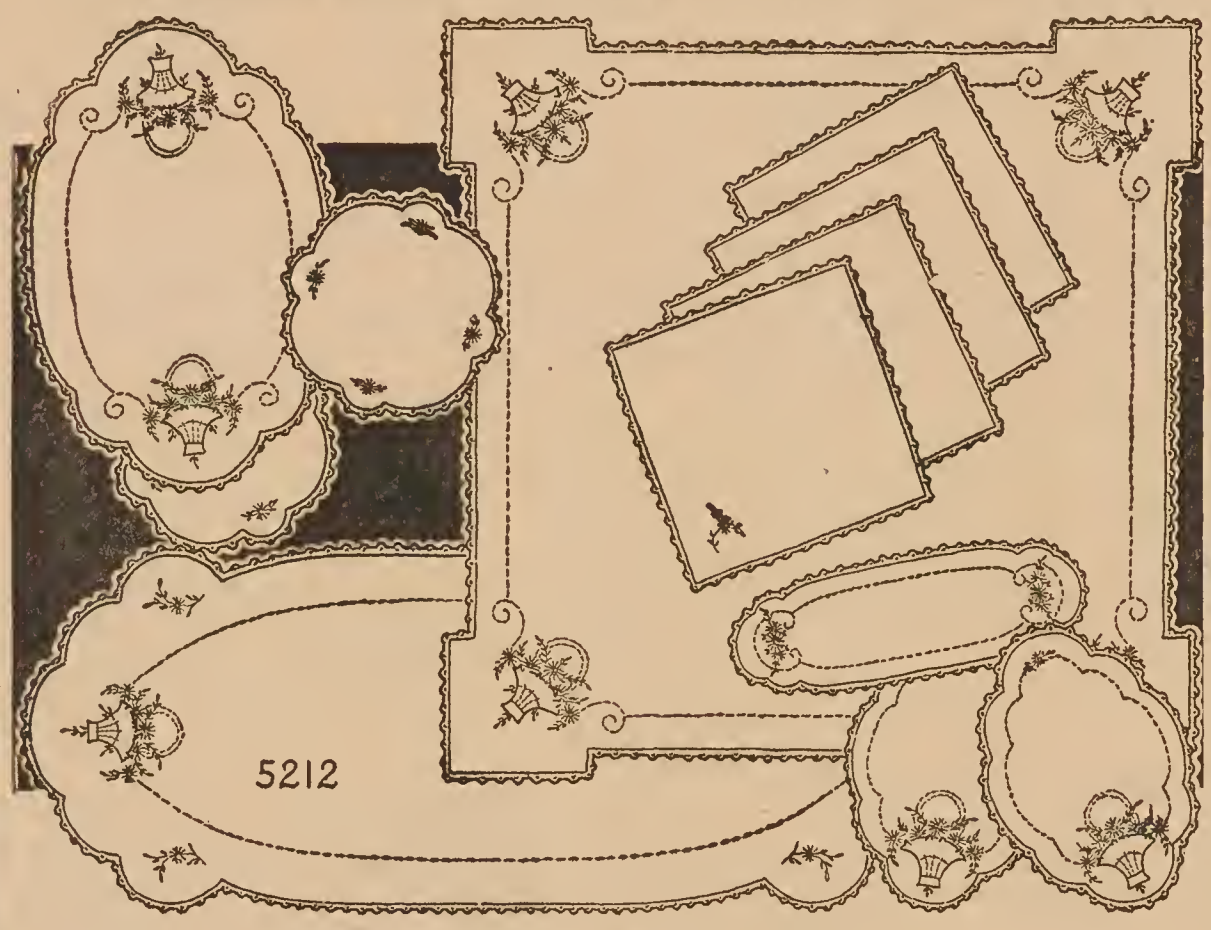
Plans of the Contest

The contest in the county should be conducted along the lines as outlined by the state committee under Plans of Contest (1-5). The success of the contest depends on plans carefully worked out and widely disseminated.

To emphasize the educational feature of the contest it is urged that the contest be given a place for discussion at Advisory Council and that it be incorporated into county and community Home Bureau program and the study of convenient kitchen porjects for 1928-29.

A publicity campaign should be launched in the county news, newspapers and at meetings, followed up by subject matter, pertaining to bet-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



A Complete Set for the Home, No. 5212

We have just completed a combination of scarf, buffet, vanity set and five-piece luncheon set consisting of one 36x36" lunch cloth and four napkins all stamped on fine quality Indian Head for the price of $1.50 complete. The design is most attractive and a detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme is furnished with each peice. For 25 cents additional we will send you our book, "The Art of Embroidery," consisting of ten complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches in embroidery. We also have a catalog showing our large and varied assortment of stamped goods. Price, 10 cents. All orders should be sent to Embroidery Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave.,N.Y.C.

Save 1/3 to 1/2



New FREE book quotes **Reduced Factory Prices. 5-Year Guarantee Bond** on Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces. 200 styles and sizes. Besutiful porcslain enamel ranges and combination gas and coal ranges. Mahogany porcelain enamel heating stoves. Cash or easy terms. 24-hr. shipments, 30-day free trial. 360-day test. Satisfaction guaranteed. 26 years in business. 650,000 customers. Write today for FREE book.

Kalamazoo Stove Co.
Manufacturers
801 Rochester Avenue
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Ranges $49.95 Up

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Where Readers Get Advice from Aunt Janet or from Other Readers

ONE of our readers has written for an old fashioned ginger bread or ginger cake recipe which was called "General Training Cake". She writes, "it was made in hard form with molasses and marked out in squares by a wooden block and sold at General Training meetings in or around Civil War times in the State of New York. We found a block in the garret which belonged to our grandfather and we wondered if we could not get the recipe for the cake as it should be and again use the block."

If you have this recipe will you please send it to Aunt Janet and our inquiring reader will then be notified.

AUNT JANET.

Third State Kitchen Contest

(Continued from Opposite Page)

ter kitchens and references to sources of reliable information and to the kitchen project in extension work.

Names of county prize winners may be published at the discretion of the county committee, but no letter may be published until after state prize letters are published.

Selection of judges shall rest with executive committee. No one person may serve on more than one group of judges. It is advisable to have three judges; one of these should be a home economics trained person, one should be a practical homemaker and at least two of the three should be from without the county. County and state entries shall be judged on the basis of the score card given under section 4 of contest plans.

The contest in the counties should open Feb. 16 and close April 30, 1928.

The selection of county prizes is left to the county committees. It is recommended that these prizes be pieces of kitchen equipment or furnishings not to exceed $10.00 in value.

Decidedly Chic



DRESS PATTERN 3256 *with its double breasted coat styling is a brand new spring design. The front skirt is cut separately and has inverted pleats while the back is all in one piece. The shawl collar affords a very becoming neckline. The 36-inch size requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with ⅝ yard of 40-inch contrasting, pattern for which can be had in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.* PRICE 13c.

Playtime Rompers



CUNNING ROMPER SUIT 3264 *is an ideal pattern for children of 2, 4, and 6 years. The straight legs which do not bind, the drop-seat back and the becoming round collar all help to make this practical as well as attractive. For the four year size 1¼ yards of 36-inch material with ¼ yard of 36-inch contrasted is all that is needed.* BUNNY 3124 *comes in one size only and can be made of white plush, printed batiste, wool crepe, flannel or oil cloth, and stuffed with soft cotton. Pattern for duck and cat are also included.* EACH OF ABOVE PATTERNS 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our new Spring fashion catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

More About Cookies

Fruit Cookies

1 cup of New Orleans molasses, 1 cup of sugar, 1 of seeded raisins. Boil together. When cool add 1 cup of butter, ½ cup of hot water, 1 tablespoon of soda. Spices to taste. Flour to roll out. Bake quickly. Will keep a long time.—MRS. G. G., *New York.*

No cookie jar is quite complete without some kind of fruit cookie. This keeps well and improves with flavor.

* * *

Molasses Cookies

2 cups of molasses, 1 of sugar and 1 of shortening, 1 coffee cup of hot coffee, 2 scant tablespoons of soda and ½ teaspoon of pulverized alum. Flour to roll.—MRS. G. G., *New York.*

This is a good old fashioned recipe and since we seem to be falling short on our consumption of molasses you will find this a good way to bring up your quota.

* * *

Oatmeal Cookies

1 cup of butter or ½ butter and ½ lard, 1½ cups of sugar, 2 eggs, 4 tablespoons of sweet milk, ¾ teaspoon of soda, 1 of cinnamon, ½ of salt, 2 cups of flour, 2 of oatmeal and 1 cup of chopped raisins or currants. If you want to drop them from spoon use 1 cup of sugar and ½ cup of milk instead.—MRS. G. G., *New York.*

Where there are little folks who need healthful sweets this type of cookie fills the bill nicely.

* * *

English Drop Cookies

2 cups of brown sugar, 1 cup of lard and butter, 1 cup strong coffee, 2 eggs, 1 level teaspoon of soda, 1 of baking powder sifted in 3 cups of flour, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, 1 of nutmeg, ½ cup seeded raisins.—MRS. G. G., *New York.*

The drop cookie is a boon to the busy home maker as it saves so much time in rolling and cutting.

* * *

Filled Cookies

1 cup sugar, scant cup of shortening, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon flavoring, ½ cup milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 3½ cups flour, 2 teaspoons of cream tartar. Roll thin.

Filling

1 cup chopped raisins, ½ cup sugar, ½ cup water, 1 teaspoon flour. Cook until thick.—MRS. G. G., *New York.*

Whereever a scant cup is called for in a recipe it means a level cup minus two level tablespoons.



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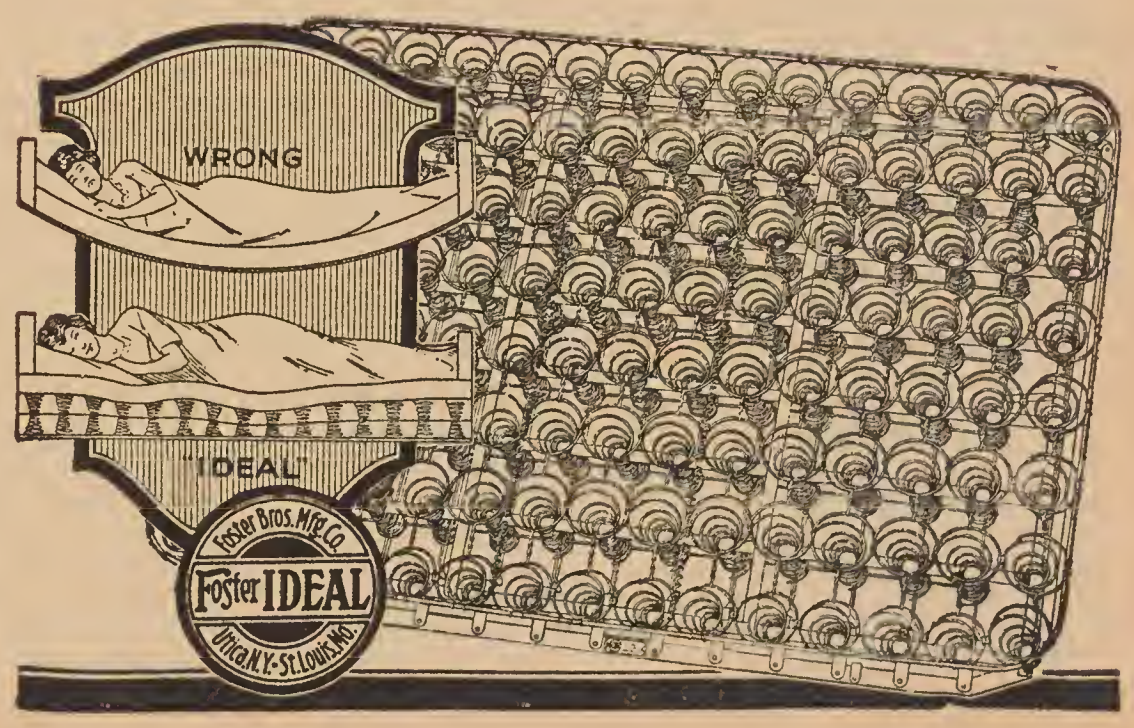
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Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. His life's ambition to operate his own timberland at last realized, Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique consisting of Lamartine, a Mr. Morris, business associate of Jonas Askew, and one Brousseau, an unscrupulous power in the north woods, is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland, the quality of which Lamartine lied about.

An examination of the books proves that Morris, who formerly had charge of the holdings, and his associates were bleeding the company. They endeavor in every way to embarass and discourage Hilary. Brousseau threatens to run Hilary out of the country unless he does as Brosseau dictates. Hilary defies him and war is declared.

AT THE time Hilary could hardly keep himself from running after the buggy, while Brousseau continued shouting and catching at the reins till the vehicle was out of sight.

When it had disappeared the cold fit came upon Hilary. He was getting a reputation as a fighting man, and this was the last thing he desired.

It was not only impolitic, but it would prove fatal if ever he were attacked and injured. With such a reputation he could count on the protection of no court in the Province.

Lafe—slow, wise, far-seeing, cynical Lafe, who had warned him from the first to be cautious, shook his head when he heard of this latest exploit.

The next morning Brousseau struck his first blow. Hilary had just ordered the rig in order to drive over to Leblanc's lease and try to stop the operations about the Chateau when Leblanc appeared in the office, accompanied by four ruffians whom Hilary recognized as the sub-jobbers.

"Well, Leblanc?" asked Hilary.

"What's this I hear you make complaint about my work?" Leblanc demanded.

"You've been cutting round the Chateau, Leblanc, and you'll have to stop it," said Hilary. "You knew you were not supposed to cut there."

"Ain't I got right to cut on my own lease?" demanded the jobber truculently.

"Maybe you have, but anyway you aren't going to cut round the Chateau."

"You think so?" asked Leblanc insolently. "All right. You find another boss jobber. Maybe you find one in September what couldn't get a job for next winter, you are so clever. I don't know. For me, I go to work for Monsieur Morris at Ste. Marie."

"So that's your game, Leblanc! How about that contract?"

"That's all right. But if I don' pay on January first, the contract is no good. That was your words, which you wrote down. Well, I keep the lease if you like, Monsieur Askew, an' I cut where I like, or I don't pay one cent. An' these men say they go wherever I go. They won't work for you if I go, because you thrash Black Pierre. They ain't dogs, they're men, an' they got families. They don' stand for no beating with fists. Maybe you change your mind about the cutting?"

"Go to the devil!" shouted Hilary.

"Maybe you like to beat these men now, eh?" sneered Leblanc. "No? All right. You find other boss jobber an' little jobbers, Monsieur Askew."

He clapped on his hat, and, as if they had rehearsed the scene, the four ruffians followed Leblanc in solemn and triumphant parade across the floor and out of the office.

This was first blood with a vengeance. Leblanc's lease was a necessity; it meant money, and money just when his capital would be exhausted. It was essential to sub-lease the tract to some one else. But there was no one in St. Boniface capable of assuming charge of such a contract. The *habitants* had no heads for business and no money to invest. All that was paid out in wages flowed back to the store, owned by the Ste. Marie Company, and to the Ste. Marie saloons. Ste. Marie was bleeding St. Boniface white in every way.

Filled with resentment, Hilary countermanded the order for the rig and walked up by the mill. The logs were ascending the toothed gear one by one, and the same melancholy procession, stripped snow-white, was descending from the rossing room along the flume to swell the increasing pile beside the wharf.

Hilary's nerves were raw and quivering as he reached the end of the strip of land where Rocky River pours into the Gulf below. The whistle blew, and he turned toward St. Boniface and stopped, watching the mob of men emerging from the mill.

How far could he count on them? To the last penny, perhaps, and literally. Their jobs would hold them to him in spite of Brousseau, just so long as their wages were forthcoming. Probably nine-tenths of them resented his presence in their country. His victory over Black Pierre had raised him in their estimation; they might hate him instead of despising him, but that was all. He could count on the devotion and faithfulness of perhaps one man besides Lafe Connell—little Baptiste.

The gang was hard at work below the dam, strengthening the structure of the boom. Riviere Rocheuse, pouring down from the foothills of the Laurentians, speeds with great force through the gorge above St. Boniface, widens opposite the settlement, and, gathering its waters there, shoots straight as a dart over the broken cliff into the Gulf.

It was between this cataract and the gorge, at the wider part of the stream, that the concrete dam had been constructed, holding back the force of the river, and admitting it by degrees into the lake below, filled with logs. Beneath the lake was the wooden boom, which kept back the logs from the cataract below and diverted them up to the flume, toward the cogged chain which caught them and guided them into the flume water, which ran through the rossing mill.

If, when the jam was broken, the pressure of the great mass of logs proved too strong for the boom, instead of passing into the flume they would pour over the cataract into the St. Lawrence, where their retrieval would be impossible. Such an accident had happened on a small scale once before. If it should happen now the loss would end all Hilary's hopes.

He was glad Baptiste had seen this. He was glad that his gang did not cease work when the whistle blew, but continued energetically upon their labors, like beavers in a lake. Hilary searched among them for the figure of the little time-keeper and general utility man, but failed to find it.

He ascended the hill beside the rushing cataract. He was crossing the waste land where the logs and tin cans were strewn when he saw Jean-Marie. The little man was engaged in earnest conversation with Black Pierre behind a shed in which were kept a spare buggy and a few sets of harness. Black Pierre seemed to be protesting vigorously.

The presence of the man beside Baptiste came to Hilary with a shock. Without changing his pace he advanced toward them, in his mind, repeating Lafe's advice over and over.

He was still inwardly quivering, yet trying to appear unconcerned, when the two perceived him. Pierre turned toward him with a scowl on his bruised face. His eyes were blackened, and he looked the incarnation of malignancy.

He spoke to Baptiste quickly, and, to Hilary's surprise Baptiste, without acknowledging his presence, walked slowly away with him. Baptiste's sudden departure puzzled Hilary a good deal at the time, and much more afterward.

CHAPTER VIII
Marie Dupont

LAFE was as despondent as Hilary over Leblanc's treachery. Hilary had only one cause for satisfaction in the situation, and that was a purely personal one. He was glad that Leblanc's cancellation of the contract had at least left the Chateau grounds immune, and so had neutralised Brousseau's first move in the campaign.

He was conscious that Madeleine Rosny had come to play a part in his life that was not warranted by the relations between them. He had seen her three or four times only, and their single interview had been a painful one. Yet the girl obsessed his mind, and Hilary could not free himself from the obsession.

He thought the matter over, and was frank enough to admit that he did not want to. He acknowledged, too, that he would have given a good deal to remove the opinion that she had formed of him. He could not see himself in the light of a greedy monopolist, when the whole adventure of the St. Boniface timber rights was a proposition of the most desperately sporting character.

What galled him was the reflection that in this fight which Brousseau had thrust upon him he was fighting Madeleine too. He shrank from the thought of Madeleine Rosny as Brousseau's wife; he tried to think of her as sacrificing herself for her father's sake. But this picture would not hold together; she was most evidently acquainted with Brousseau's designs, and approved of them.

On the day after the interview with Leblanc a new development occurred. Lafe, who had been grumbling all day, came into the office and flung down hit hat in utter dejection.

"Something new?" asked Hilary.

"There's talk of a strike," said Lafe in disgust. "Brousseau has had his men at work among 'em, and they're saying that you're keeping wages down, and that Brousseau would give two dollars a day if you would. There's a lot of talk going on just now, Mr. Askew."

"He wants to get into my capital, eh?"

"It's just one way of hitting us. I tell you, Mr. Askew, it's a tough job we've taken on. You know these men ain't got sense. They're just like children, Mr. Askew. Simeon Duval has been handing out free drinks in that shebeen of his at Ste. Marie, and telling them what a hard master you are, and they're just swallowing it."

"We'll face that trouble when it develops," answered Hilary.

But Hilary did some hard thinking, and it settled about Dupont. If Brousseau could buy out Dupont he was finished; he could never get a lumber schooner that year, and he must get out some shipments before navigation closed. He decided to appeal to Father Lucien to help him out of this difficulty.

But Father Lucien forestalled him with a visit that evening. He was agreeably surprised by the warmth of his welcome, heard Hilary attentively, and at once volunteered to assist him. "But there will be no trouble, Monsieur," he said. "Captain Dupont is independent, and he does not love the Ste. Marie people.

"I must apologise," he continued, as they strolled along the beach together, "that I have not called to see you before, Monsieur Askew. But we are both busy, you with your wood, and I with my people. So that is excused?"

"Certainly. But I am glad to see you at all times, Father Lucien," said Hilary. "And, to be frank, I was going to have a talk with you later about certain things that are objectionable—the liquor trade, for instance."

Father Lucien stopped and thumped his stick upon the chipstrewn sand.

"Now that is exactly what was in my mind when I started out to see you to-day, Monsieur Askew," he answered. "They are bad people over at Ste. Marie, and they are making St. Boniface as bad as they are. They laugh at me when I speak to them. It is bad; but it cannot go on. Monsieur Askew, as I said to you the day I see you, I 'ope we shall be friens. Now I know we shall be, and, please God, we shall at least keep the brandy out of St. Boniface."

They stopped and shook hands upon their compact, and then went on together, past the straggling outskirts of the village, beyond the wharf, until they reached Dupont's cottage.

It was well-timbered, and superior in aspect to most of the St. Boniface homes. There were pots of geraniums in the space between the double windows, which were nailed up all the year round. A fishing net was drying upon the shingle. Behind them the lights of St. Boniface had begun to twinkle, though the west was still red.

The cure' tapped at the door. Within Hilary could hear the murmur of voices, which suddenly ceased. Then there came the splutter of a match, and the flame of a lamp. Hilary saw a girl's figure in silhouette against the shade.

It was that of Marie Dupont, the Captain's daughter, and Hilary remembered that there was some mystery about her; he had seen her going

(*Continued on Page* 28)

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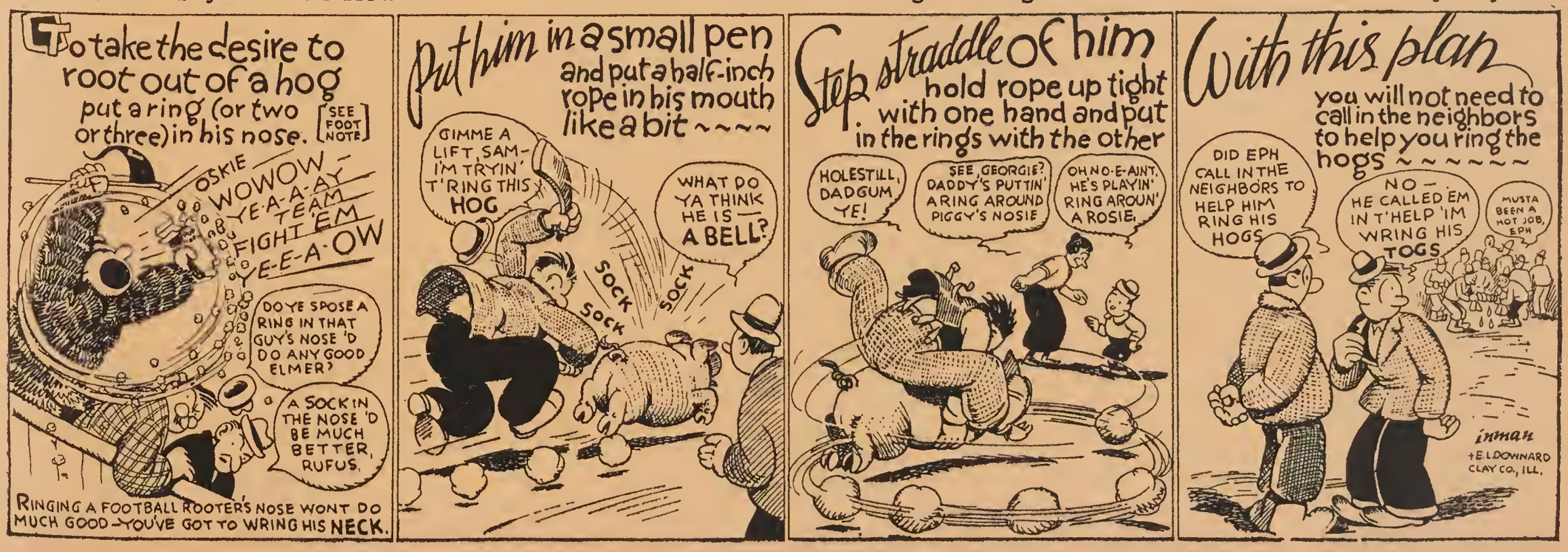
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HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To "Ring" a Hog

By Ray Inman



Wooden Spoil

(*Continued from Page 26*)

her solitary way about the village, ignored by all and ignoring all.

At the same time he saw another figure slinking away into the shadows of the pines. Father Lucien saw it too, and darted forward and caught it by the arm, and drew it toward the beach.

It was a girl of about four and twenty, with a foolish, weak face and gaudy finery.

"Nanette Bonnat," said the cure' very sternly, "how often have I forbidden thee to come here?"

The girl began to cry and tried to twist herself out of Father Lucien's grasp, but he held her by the wrists tightly.

"Is it because thy soul is lost that thou must have others to keep thee company in hell?" the cure' thundered.

"Let me go!" cried the girl, whimpering and struggling.

The door opened and Marie Dupont stood on the threshold. The flickering light of the lamp within fell on her face, illuminating one side and leaving the other half in shadow. The face was pretty, but sad, embittered, and rather hard. The cure', still holding Nanette by the arms, turned toward Marie.

"So my instructions count for nothing!" he said angrily.

"Where is thy father?" asked the cure'.

"He has gone to the store," faltered the girl. "Monsieur Tessier——"

"I shall say nothing," answered Father Lucien. "But do not let this happen again. Marie," he continued, "thou hast won the love of a good man."

Her face hardened, and she looked sullenly at the priest.

"A girl should think long before refusing a good man who loves her."

She cast her eyes down; and there was the incarnation of rebellious stubbornness in the rigid figure.

(*Continued Next Week*)



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Additional Classified Advertising

FARMS FOR SALE

DAIRY FARM—near Esperance, N. Y. on state road. 124 acres, 120 acres under cultivation. Good buildings, electric lights. Price with equipment $16000; without equipment $11000. Equipment consists of 13 cows, 12 head of young stock, 3 horses, electric milking machine, tractor and other good machinery necessary for use on a first class dairy farm. Another dairy farm located one and one-half miles from Schoharie village. 170 acres, 100 acres under cultivation. 70 acres of timber land. Price equipped is $15,000 without equipment $11000. SNYDER & CONKLIN, Agents, Schoharie, N. Y.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for Illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

TWO CENTRAL NEW JERSEY FARMS for sale. Farm No. 1, 65 acres, all in wheat, dwelling and barns. Farm No. ,2 170 acres, 120 acres in wheat, dwelling and barns and apple orchard. Both farms have been intensively cultivated and fertilized by us for many years and are in excellent condition. ESTATE OF A. BRAKELEY, Bordentown, N. J.

HELP WANTED

STRONG BOY or man for farm work. State salary and experience. G. KIDD, Verona Station, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

A PAYING POSITION OPEN to representative of character. Take orders shoes—hosiery direct to wearer. Good income. Permanent. Write now for free book "Getting Ahead." TANNERS SHOE MFG. CO., 892 So. C. St., Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

PURE HONEY—carefully inspected and packed. 5 lbs. clover, $1; 10 lbs. buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid to third zone. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with flags and designs on, $1 to $10 paid. Other envelopes before 1871 bought. W. L. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

TRAP TAGS with wire. Copper or aluminum. Name and address on each tag. Prices, 20 tags 50c; 45 tags $1.00; 100 tags $2.00, postpaid. Quick shipment. Write plainly. BIVINS, Box 611, Summit, New York.

VENTILATOR FOR SALE—A good bargain for a quick buyer. The dimensions are width at bottom 2 ft. 1 inch x 3 ft. 6 inch, width at top 5 ft. 6 inch, height over all 6 ft. 6 inch. For further information write HOTEL LOEPER, Ashland, Pa.

WANTED: Church societies or lady who wishes to earn extra pin money, to act as local representative. Old established Tea house offers opportunity to build modest business in package teas of highest quality. When writing give two references and receive full particulars. BOX 452, care AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

UNION Rug and Carpet LOOMS! Weave Colonial Rugs, quaint rag carpet, hand-made fabrics, etc., from new or used material. Pleasure and profit. Learn this fascinating home craft. New low prices. Easy terms. 10 days trial at our risk. Write for FREE LOOM BOOK today. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair $1. Black, Gray, Beige, Nude, sizes 8½ to 10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Ripe, guaranteed; Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.50; 10, $2.50; 20, $4.50. Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.25; 10, $2.00; 20, $3.50 FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.00; ten $1.75; tell kind wanted. Cigars $1.95 for 50. Satisfaction guaranteed; pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good Sweet Chewing, 5 lbs, $1.25; 10, $2.00; smoking, 5 lbs. 90c; 10, $1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs $1.00. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Box 50 Cigars $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

200 LETTERHEADS, 200 ENVELOPES, ten words printed, postpaid, $1.50. Wonderful value. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Special—250 envelopes $1.00. Write—FRANKLYNPRESS, Milford, N. H.

MAPLE LABELS—Order early! Pleasing samples, prices, etc., free! HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WANTED RAW FUR and wool. I specialize in furs, wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED—Raw Furs, Ginseng. Especially Black Muskrats, $2.50 each. Red Fox $20.00, Mink $20.00, Weasels, $1.75, Skunks, $3.25. STERNS FUR CO., New Brunswick, N. J.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE By manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Raising Rabbits on Paper

"Will you advise me through your paper if The Belgian-Florida Rabbit Association, Inc. 303 Fifth Ave., New York, is a reliable concern with whom to do business. I received a circular letter from them soliciting trade for rabbit meat."

THIS COMPANY was incorporated under the Laws of the State of Florida December 1927, succeeding a company operating under the name of Fulton, Inc., which was incorporated in the same State in the early part of 1925.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, explained that they now own 5000 acres in Seminole County, Florida, upon which they propose to establish a rabbitry with 10,000 pairs of White Flemish Giant Rabbits. It is their intention to have elderly people throughout the United States take over five acres of their holdings and breed rabbits both for their skins and meat which will be marketed throughout the United States by their selling organizations, such as the New York Rabbit Company, which is at present inactive pending the formation of the New York Corporation which will succeed the Belgian Florida-Rabbit Association.

They intend to visit Belgium sometime this month to contract for their purchase of breeding stock. At present they have no rabbits on their holdings in Florida.

From this information it is evident that any investment in this company would be highly speculative. They have no rabbits and so far we have not been able to find out whether they own land in Florida or not.

Another "Endless Chain" Breaks

"I wonder if you could have your Service Bureau investigate the following case. The Direct Sales Company, whose address is given as P. O. Box 1023, Bethlehem, Pa. has been operating a sales scheme of cigarettes and tobacco. It is a sort of endless chain affair. A card is sent to one person and he has to get three different persons to give him twenty-five cents and their names and addresses are sent to the company together with the money.

"The company sends the solicitor three other cards which are the same as the first one sent. These three cards are given to each of the persons who paid the twenty-five cents. They in turn have to secure three subscribers each and send the money to the company. When it is received the first man receives his choice of a carton of cigarettes or a pound of tobacco.

WE HAVE already given our opinion in the Service Bureau columns on this endless chain method of selling merchandise. Upon investigation, we find that the above company operated a retail tobacco and cigarette business on W. North Street, Bethlehem, Pa., for several months. A letter sent to this address was returned stamped, "Out of business, address unknown". It has been rumored that they have moved to New York City, but so far we have been unable to verify this report.

While not illegal, the endless chain method of selling is considered unethical and the Service Bureau does not recommend any company using this method.

Be Sympathetic But Watch Your Pocketbook

"There is a company from Philadelphia (Dovola Products Company) sending men through this section selling goods and part of the proceeds are supposed to be for the benefit of crippled children. They put up a very plaintive plea which is hard to resist by charitably inclined people. They sell their goods from 25 to 50 per cent higher than the same goods can be bought elsewhere."

THE DOVOLA Products Company is a registered trade style of March 10, 1927, of Raymond L. Hefferan, the company being registered as a subsidiary to the Grecian Chemical Company, a corporation of March 22, 1920, of Pennsylvania with an authorized capitalization of $5,000 recently increased to $100,000.

This company is engaged in the manufacture of toilet preparations and, according to our subscriber, solicit from house to house with the plea that a portion of the proceeds are turned over to the American Children's Aid Society of Washington, D. C., which charity, we are informed, has a questionable reputation and is not approved by legitimate social agencies. This charity is not registered with the Department of Welfare in Harrisburg as required by the Pennsylvania State law.

"Free Lot" Scheme Still Active

"I enclose letter and cards herewith which explain themselves. What is your opinion of the proposition of the Home Builders' Service Company? By some chance they obtained my name at the York, Pa. Fair."

AS WE surmised, this is another firm selling real estate which is reported to have little or no value. This is an old way of trying to get money from people under the pretense of giving them something for nothing. According to information sent us there is no such place as Homeland Park in the vicinity of York, Pa. We understand that it refers to a location probably ten or fifteen miles from the city of Baltimore.

Our subscriber was informed that he was "selected to receive a full sized homesite in Homeland Park". The only expense required of him was the *trifling* sum of $44.00 to cover the cost of searching of title, surveying, drawing deed, etc. This may be a trifling amount to some people. Others find it worth while to determine the value of the "free" lot before parting with that much money.

Money Paid to A. A. Subscribers During January 1928

Insurance Indemnities

Paid to January 1, 1928	*$ 87,792.74*
Paid during January	*4,420.69*
	$92,213.43

Daniel L. Buckley, Brasher Falls, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon; sprained back	$ 34.28
Anna M. Wallace, Erieville, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon; broken arm	40.00
WM. B. Miller, W. Hartford, Conn. — Auto collision; bruised head	20.00
Harry Goldstein, Greenfield, N. Y. — Auto collision; contusion and laceration	12.86
Nora B. Alexander Clymer, N. Y. — Auto tipped over; bruises	57.14
Henry Sharp, Berkshire, N. Y., R. 1 — Train struck auto; scalp wounds	30.00
H. C. Bullock, Thorofare, N. J. — Auto collision; cuts and bruises	30.00
Julius H. Pink, New Hamburgh, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon; bruises	75.71
Lee Whitman Est., Moravia, N. Y. — Auto collision; mortuary	1000.00
John R. Wallinan, Byron, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon; leg injured	20.00
Carl J. Carlson, Sinclairville, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon; bruised foot	10.00
Mildred Tullo, Martinsville, N. J. — Thrown from wagon; cuts—strains	20.00
Agnes E. Pyers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. — Auto collision; contusions	4.28
William Olin, Altmar, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon; sprained ankle	42.86
Katherine Beach, Interlaken, N. Y. — Auto collision; injuries	20.00
Gerald W. Page, Columbus, Pa. — Thrown from wagon; bruises, swellings	30.00
Floyd B. Wells, Poolville, N. Y. — Train struck car; fractured ribs	30.00
Charles Campney, Smiths Basin, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon; injury to back	30.00
Adelbert Wells, Herman, N. Y. — Struck by auto; contusions	3.57
Walter W. Titsworth, Sussex, N. J. — Auto tipped over; fractures	130.00
Charles Meade, Newark Valley, N. Y. — Auto accident; fractured ankle	30.00
Clifford Wemett Est., Lima, N. Y. — Auto accident; burned to death	1000,00
Walter F. Plum, Morrisville, N. Y. — Thrown from car; fractured leg	80.00
Albert L. Alexander, Clymer, N. Y. — Auto accident; cut fingers	20.00
Delmer S. Yerdon, Cherry Valley, N. Y. — Thrown from sleigh; sprained knee	20.00
Clarence Francisco, Amsterdam, N. Y. — Auto accident; lacerated face and scalp	47.14
Ralph E. Rohm, Moravia, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon; sprained back	41.43
Marietta Nellis, Pennellville, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon; fractured leg	130.00
Clara B. VanDyke Est., Meridale, N. Y. — Truck struck car; mortuary	1000.00
Foster H. Balch, Coopers Plains, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon; fractured skull	124.28
James A. Smith, Volant, Pa. — Thrown from wagon; strained back	20.00
Nelson Raesner, Hurleyville, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon; contusions	10.00
Edward B. Snyder, Candor, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon; contusions	10.00
Eugene Ruger, Wallkill, N. Y. — Thrown from car; contusions	30.00
Louise Rafferty, Ticonderoga, N. Y. — Auto collision; bruised thigh	10.00
Ernest Davis, Greene, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon; fractured arm	77.14
Emmett Washburn, Wilton, N. Y. — Thrown from car; fractured skull	130.00
	$4,420.69

Service Bureau Claims Settled

H. G. Oakley, Strattanville, Pa. — (Adjustment from mail order house)	$19.68
Isabella N. Bradford, Gt. Barrington, Mass. — (Settlement on milk can)	2.00
Harry Corlew, Glens Falls, N. Y. — (Refund on rupture appliance)	9.00
R. J. Graf, Addison, N. Y. — (Settlement for eggs)	26.10
Mrs. Carl White, Westford, Pa. — (Adjustment from mail order house)	27.76
H. J. Schucker, Clearfield, Pa. — (Adjustment for medical treatment)	5.00
John R. Ramsey, Euclid, Pa. — (Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise)	20.95
Henry Hondorf, Churchville, N. Y. — (Adjustment from clothing firm)	23.50
Raymond Merritt, Nineveh, N. Y. — (Settlement on Express claim)	19.88
Emery C. Paine,, Albion, N. Y. — (Refund on unsatisfactory contract)	23.50
R. T. Cummings, Gainesville, N. Y. — (Adjustment from fur company)	24.70
Miss V. E. Fuller, Gouveneur, N. Y. — (Refund on merchandise)	5.70
F. A. Smith, Richville, N. Y. — (Adjustment for eggs)	5.64
Charles Labar, Troupsburg, N. Y. — (Adjustment from commission merchant)	1.08
L. W. Habersaat, Perry, N. Y. — (Settlement from commission merchant)	6.50
Dan Bement, Burdett, N. Y. — (Adjustment from fur company)	3.00
McClure Brothers, Aura, N. J. — (Adjustment from commission merchant)	52.97
Alfred Goss, Hornell, N. Y. — (Adjustment from commission merchant)	15.05
T. H. Lauer, Clymer, Pa. — (Adjustment on unsatisfactory burner)	14.75
Miss M. Armstrong, Canton, Pa. — (Settlement for merchandise)	1.50
A. D. Collington, Summit, N. Y. — (Adjustment on merchandise ordered)	1.42
Mrs. Sam Reigelsperger, Wayland, N. Y. — (Refund on dog)	10.00
J. F. Lynch, Altmar, N. Y. — (Refund on rat remedy)	1.25
	$320.92

General Claims Adjusted Where No Money is Involved

Nelson Van Nostrand, Geneva, N. Y. — (Adjustment on automobile accessories)

Miss Anna Thomas, Montrose, Pa. — (Adjustment from publishing company)
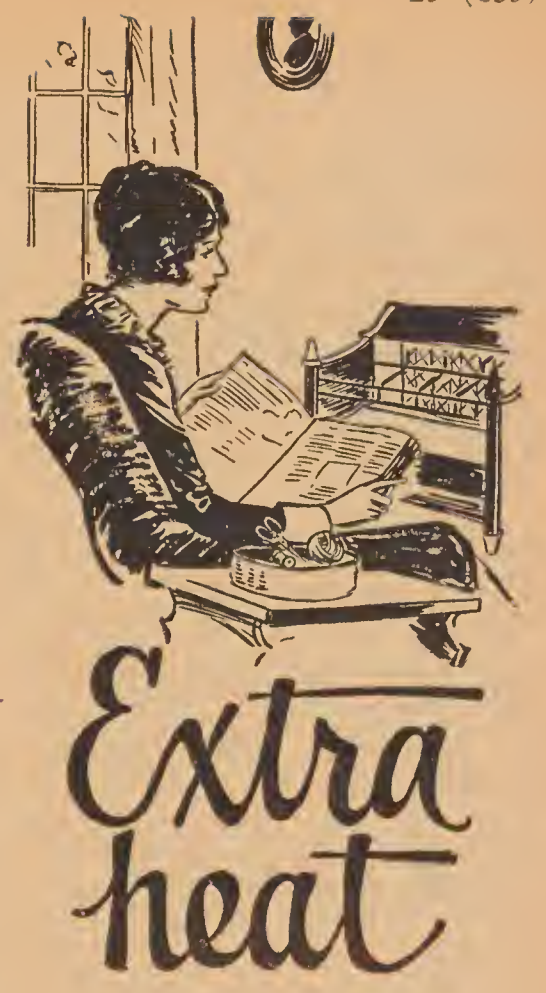
Mrs. Rose Flipse, Vestal, N. Y. — (Adjustment on rug)

Robert Hoagland, Dundee, N. Y. — (Adjustment on subscription)

Mrs. M. I. Hotaling, Rummerfield, Pa. — (Premium received)

Chicken Thief Rewards Paid During January

Troop A, New York State Police, Batavia, N. Y.	$ 50.00
I. A. Vetter, Wrightstown, N. J.	50.00
Total Paid to Subscribers	$4,841.61



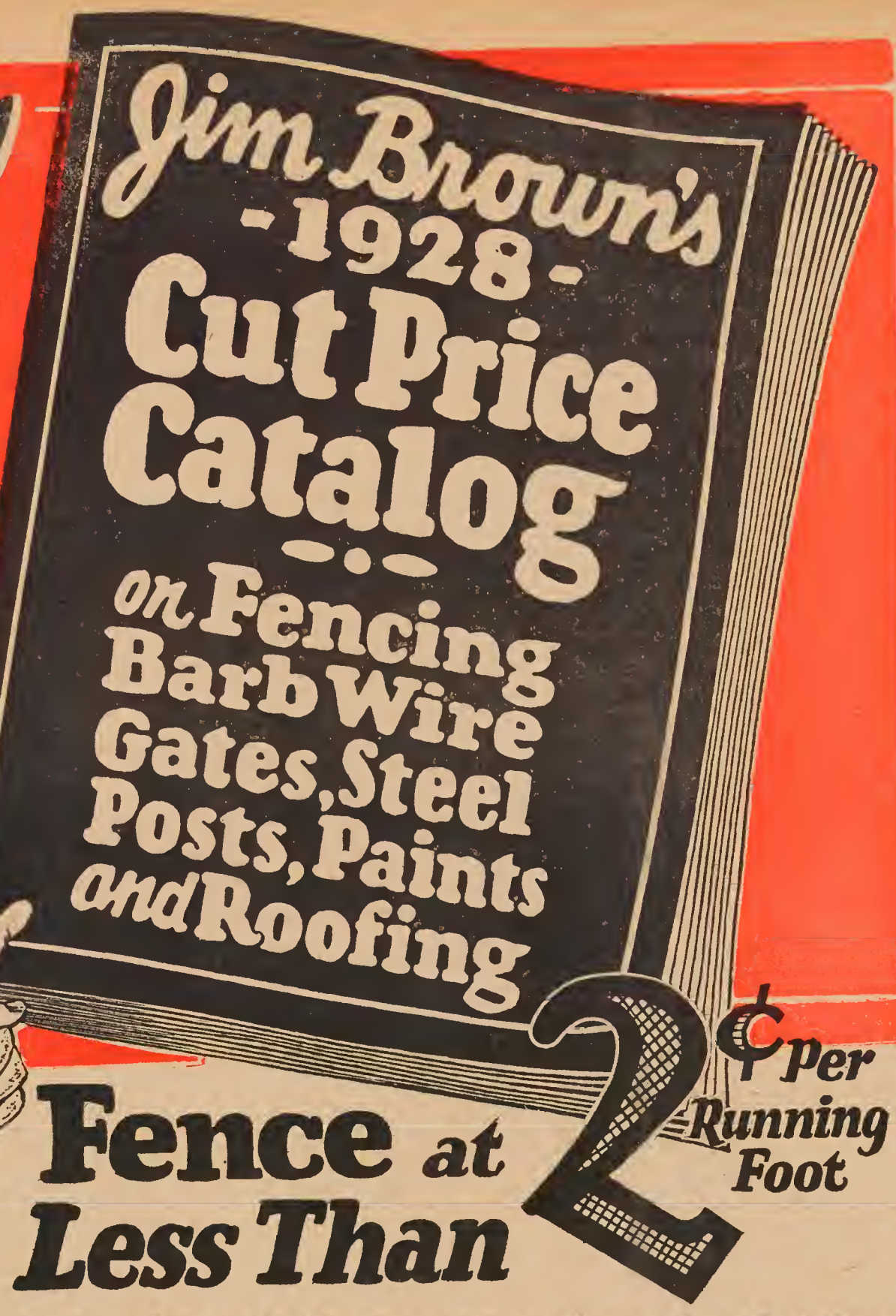
For rooms that are hard to heat or keep as warm as you would like to have them, and for bedrooms where there is no other heat available, there is nothing so convenient and quick acting as a gasoline heater. These wonderful heaters, which operate on the same principle as the new, modern gasoline kitchen stoves, give out tremendous heat without smoke, odor or noise, and cost almost nothing to operate. You can carry them to any room and they are absolutely safe and so simple to operate that the children can light them.

Portable oil heaters are a great convenience, too. If you prefer to use kerosene get one of the new kinds that are smokeless and sootless. They are just the thing to take into the bathroom or to take the chill off a spare room that is slow to get warmed up or is unheated.

"Farm Service" Hardware Men are an authority on these kinds of heaters. Come in and let us demonstrate them to you and show how they will bring you greater comfort in winter and save money in the early spring days when it hardly pays to keep a full winter fire going.



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Fence at Less Than 2¢ per Running Foot

I want to send every man who reads this paper one of my New Cut Price Catalogs. I want you to have this book so you can see with your own eyes how much money you can save on over 150 styles of Fencing (Farm and Poultry), Poultry Netting, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal and Asphalt Roofing, Furnaces, Cream Separators and Paint. My DIRECT-FROM-FACTORY plan of dealing cuts the cost and saves buyers a lot of money. As you look through the pages of my big Cut Price Catalog for 1928, note the high quality of everything made in my factories and see the low money-saving prices—you'll be glad you sent for it.

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Not only are my prices lower, but they are FREIGHT-PAID prices. That takes out all guesswork about the freight charges and gives you another big saving. My catalog tells you exactly what your goods will cost you laid down at your nearest freight station and the big saving will surprise you.

Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed

Just a word about QUALITY. Low prices don't mean a thing unless the quality is right; that's the point I want to emphasize; I believe I make and furnish my customers with the BEST QUALITY Fencing (Farm and Poultry), Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal and Asphalt Roofing, Furnaces, Cream Separators and Paint that it is possible to produce. That's why everything you buy from me carries my personal guarantee—a guarantee that insures you quality and satisfaction.

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Just fill out the coupon with your name and address and I'll send you my money-saving Cut Price Catalog by return mail. If you are going to build fences—if you are going to put on new roofs or repair your old ones—if you are going to paint any of your buildings, get this book before you buy and see the money I can save you.—Jim Brown.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

$1.00 Per Year | FEBRUARY 25, 1928 | Published Weekly

State Grange Meets at Poughkeepsie

Officers Elected and Many Important Resolutions Passed

AT the biennial election of officers at the Poughkeepsie session of the New York State Grange the following were chosen: Master, Fred J. Freestone of Seneca county; Overseer, Raymond Cooper of Oswego; Lecturer, Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur of Lewis; Steward, Olin B. Lawton of Oneida; Assistant Steward, Dana P. Waldron of Wayne; Chaplain, Rev. E. L. Tucker of Monroe; Treasurer, John W. Kleis of Erie, reelected; Secretary, Frank P. Riley of Cayuga, reelected; Gatekeeper, George H. Ritter of Otsego; Flora, Mrs. Blanche Clemons of Livingston; Pomona, Mrs. F. G. Frost of Tioga; Ceres, Mrs. J. W. Jennings of Schuyler; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Mabel Cleveland of Delaware; Member Executive Committee, Edson J. Walrath of Jefferson, reelected.

Perhaps at no session of the State Grange has there been a more distinguished list of speakers than at Poughkeepsie. It is an evidence of the high position occupied by the Grange in the community that such eminent public men as U. S. Senator Royal S. Copeland, State Senator Calvin H. Baumes, Commissioner of Education Frank P. Graves, Dean A. R. Mann of the State College of Agriculture, Director F. B. Morrison of the Geneva and Cornell Experimental Stations and Editor E. R. Eastman of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST should all appear on the week's program of the State Grange.

State Secretary Frank J. Riley in his annual report gave the present membership of the State Grange as 129,025. Although this figure shows a net loss of 980 for the year the general condition of the State Grange is considered very satisfactory.

At the present time there are 879 subordinate granges in the state and for the second time every one of these granges has made a full annual report to the State Secretary. Chautauqua County leads in the number of grange members with 8,122, followed in order by Jefferson, Oswego, Monroe, St. Lawrence and Steuben. During the past year four new subordinate granges were organized, one each in the counties of Columbia, Yates, Franklin and Greene.

The State Grange received five invitations for the 1929 sessions from Rochester, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Oswego and New York. The selection will be made by the State Grange executive committee.

The work of the Juvenile Grange continues to grow and the present membership in the 62 units of this department is 1821. St. Lawrence county leads with six Juvenile Granges.

The Revolving Scholarship Fund, established at the Buffalo session in 1924, has had a remarkable increase during the past year and now stands at $6,596.39, according to the third annual report of Neil Gilmour, who is largely responsible for the growth of the fund. This fund will now be put in operation and loans made to Grange boys and girls to aid them in obtaining a higher education. Onondaga county has the honor of raising the largest sum for the fund, that county's gifts totaling $832.70.



Above is one of the most interesting pictures that we have seen in a long while. The lady is Mrs. Jennie B. Stone of Oswego, N. Y. She is 89 years old and the recent meeting of the State Grange at Poughkeepsie was her golden State Grange convention. She attended her first convention in Ithaca in 1879 and has attended ever since. The gentleman is Jacob Schaeffer of Adams Center, N. Y., 85 yars old and the oldest Pomona Grange master in the United States. Mr. Schaeffer is also a veteran of the Civil War.

One year ago the Knapp flag was awarded to Hemlock Grange of Livingston county for the largest increase in membership during the year. This year the flag goes to Madison county, Erieville Grange being the winner, with a percentage of increase of 225 per cent.

The Dutchess county Grangers set out to beat the record this year in the number of sixth degree members, and they came near succeeding in their effort to wrest the palm from Jefferson, which holds the record with a class of 1087 at the 1926 session at Watertown. The Poughkeepsie sixth degree class numbered 954, which is larger than any class except the one at Watertown.

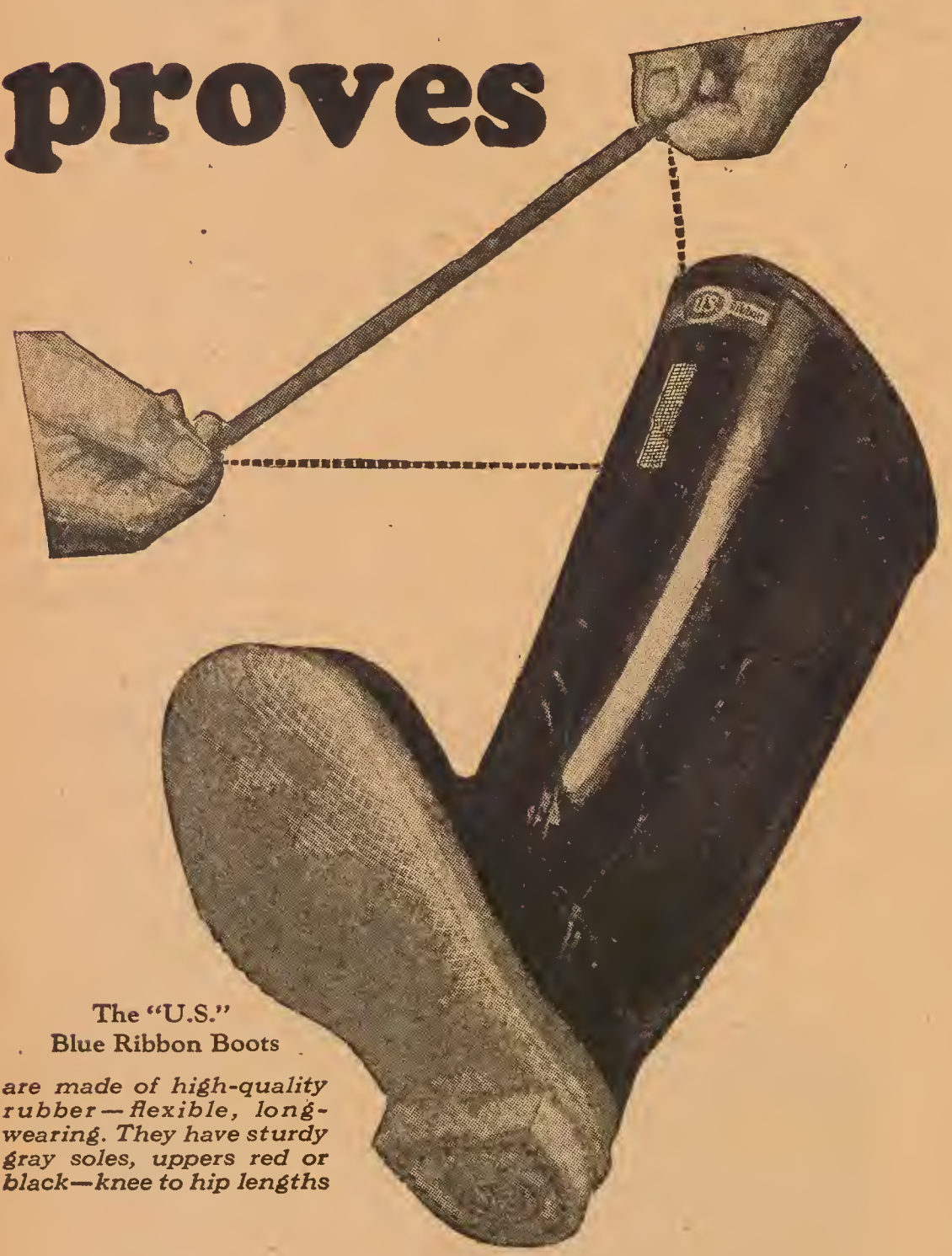
The 108 resolutions submitted to the delegates for action covered a wide range, with those on educational matters and on adoption of a two-cent tax on gasoline taking the lead. The big convention went on record in favor of the gasoline tax, with the proviso that at least 50 per cent of the revenue obtained should

(Continued on Page 9)



Some Noted Grangers—From left to right: S. J. Lowell of Fredonia, formerly master of New York State Grange and master of the National Grange; Fred J. Freestone of Interlaken just elected master of the New York State Grange and S. L. Strivings of Castile, retiring master of the New York State Grange.

This test proves



The "U.S."
Blue Ribbon Boots

are made of high-quality rubber—flexible, long-wearing. They have sturdy gray soles, uppers red or black—knee to hip lengths

the quality of these "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots

TO stand the strains of hard wear—boot rubber must be flexible! You can stretch a strip cut from any "U.S." Blue Ribbon upper more than five times its own length!

And this rubber is backed up! At every vital point where wear comes hardest, are anchored from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric reinforcements. And you won't break through that thick gray sole—it's oversize and tough as a tire tread.

"U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes fit right, look right, wear right. Get a pair—and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company



The "U.S."
Blue Ribbon Walrus

slips on right over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Either red or black, 4 or 5 buckles

Trade Mark

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON
Boots Walrus
Arctics Rubbers

What Readers Think

Emphatic Views on Dirt Roads, TB, Taxation

ALL reforms must be backed by public sentiment." Come on, back road farmers, let's have something to say. Is it because we have become so reconciled to our fate and so accustomed to taking the teatman's place that our wishes and needs have not been considered and we have been practically ignored *except at tax times?*

I am another one of the unfortunates who lives off the main road. I can see my neighbor back his car out and drive to town any time he wishes, aided by snow plows, snow fences and up-to-date methods of keeping the road open for traffic, while I with two girls in high school six miles away must plod behind horses all that distance because the road we must travel to get to the improved road is impassable to drive a car over, owing to the banks of snow which fill the road, caught by uncut brush, or because of the mud or sink holes, as the case may be. We are denied the privilege of having our mail delivered because of our road.

Yet I pay a tax for good roads. I pay to have my mail delivered, and I must buy a license for my car for the whole year when in reality I am able to use it only five to seven months out of the twelve.

I thank you for the space this may take and for the interest you take in us in agitating this much neglected subject.—I. J. T., *New York.*

Editor's Note:—**Needless to say, we fully agree with this writer, and pledge American Agriculturist to work with dirt road farmers for better service.**

Suggests Study of TB Problem

IN VIEW of the fact that the serum test has considerable of a factor of error, and that the possible losses to the dairy farmers are relatively great, the State should appropriate funds for thorough research work on this line. If there are not scientific men of sufficient calibre and education among the veterinarians, they should be called from other professions, and the disease should be studied until its physiological and pathological effects are thoroughly discovered and understood. There are certainly some changes observable that take place in the animal after it becomes infected with tuberculosis, either in temperature or its secretions, which, when discovered and studied, may lead to full scientific exactness in respect to bovine tuberculosis. I do not believe that this has ever been done with respect to bovine TB as thoroughly as it has to human diseases.

The investigation should discover whether TB can be communicated to healthy cattle by the serum. This should be arrived at by actual trial and not by theory.

This work should be committed to open-minded investigators, not to light weight enthusiasts of either side. The State should know exactly what it is demanding of the farmers.

Editor's Note:—**We like the above letter because it makes a constructive suggestion on the TB eradication work without being radical. No progress is ever made by men who are unfair and radical in their views and statements on any problem, and the elimination or control of bovine TB is held up by too many beliefs and statements that are not based on actual facts.**

As to the above writer's suggestion, we believe that he is right that more research should be made on this important problem by open-minded investigators. On the other hand, there have been yars of study and research devoted to the control of TB and the tuberculin test, while not one hundred per cent, is the best means of determining the disease yet known to science.

Methods of Assessing Farm Property Questioned

THE "farm relief" problem being so prominently before us for another year, and your asking for a word direct from the farm on the subject, prompt me to offer the following suggestion: *Are the same methods used in assessing farm properties as city assessors use in arriving at the values of their properties,* that is, *a value based on the earning power of the property and not entirely upon the record of sales?*

As a basis for assessing property, the earning power, or rental income, is of greater importance than the record of sales. Neither one can be termed absolutely correct, but the two are better than either one.

The city method is very simple. It needs no special legislative action before applying it to farm properties. When the rental income goes up, the assessed valuation goes up, and when it goes down the assessed valuation is written down. For us to change to that method would merely be correcting a very bad habit which we have unconsciously fallen into, a habit so grossly wrong as to cause, in many instances, a tax exceeding the total income of the farms.

Renting Value a Measure of Earning Power

If an assessor is in doubt as to the earning power or rental value of a farm, he should assume that the farm is stripped of all the stock and tools, then see what any farmer would be able to pay for the use of it for a year. Or let a farmer imagine that he is renting the place from his wife, furnishing all the personal property and labor. He would soon know how much he could afford to pay under such circumstances. Ten times that sum would be a better measure of the value of that farm than the average record of sales in the neighborhood. At least, it should be an important factor.

Not that this method would reduce taxes for anything new assessed against a district, but it would have its effect in putting a stop to all this reckless, long term, bonding habit for public improvements which has been so much over-worked of late. If public improvements must be, let the wealth of the state be taxed instead of the property in obtaining them. The wealth of the state has greatly increased, but that increase has not been on the farms. It is the duty of the State Tax Department to find that wealth, instead of furhter burdening the farming sections.

Farm Owners Earn Less Than Hired Man

The "Captains of Industry" and the "Best Minds" have been earnestly striving to set us right for a long time. Also, Washington and Albany have been working over-time to bring us justice. All that we can see that they have accomplished for us is a reduction of their own income taxes, while we have been earnestly working to get an income on which to pay a tax. According to the Industrial Conference Board, our incomes are far less than those of our hired men.

So, we believe that, since all the great ones have failed in this farm relief problem, we, as farmers, should center our efforts on a few of these simple things, and see that they are pushed over.—M. L. S., *New York.*

The Tax Situation and the Remedies

Adjustments That Would Bring Relief to Farmers

By E. R. EASTMAN
Editor, American Agriculturist

DID it ever occur to you that most of our problems are local ones? It is the troubles and perplexities of the everyday work in the home, on the farm, and in the local neighborhood that always worry us most. This is one of the chief reasons why your great Order has been so effective and has accomplished such wonderful results. It is organized for local work. It has been in the Subordinate Granges, which are closest to the farm home, to the farm itself and the rural neighborhood, where your greatest work has been done.

So I want to bring to you at this time a few facts of tremendous importance to every farmer on the problem of taxation, a problem that is almost entirely a local one and therefore one which your Order with its splendid local organizations can perhaps do more to solve than any other agency. Do I need to tell you that the tax burden is driving thousands of farmers off of the land?

Let us look this tax situation squarely in the face. In Ohio, the per capita tax of farmers increased 5 1-5 times from 1880 to 1924. During the same time, the city man's tax increased only 2½ times. From 1912 to 1921, not a single state in the Union decreased its expenditures. New York doubled its expenses. From 1919 to 1925 federal taxes declined 39 per cent; but those of the cities increased 87 per cent; and those of the local subdivisions 56 per cent.

With local government, the situation is even worse. In New York the cost of county, town and district government has increased since 1912 from $62,000,000 to $139,000,000.

Emery, speaking before the last meeting of the National Grange, said: *"These figures mean a total yearly expenditure for government in the United States greater than the value of all the crops annually raised on* 6,500,000 *American farms, utilizing* 340,000,000 *acres of land."*

I repeat that the problem of high cost of government is a local one, one of *your* school district, *your* town, *your* village, and *your* county. Therefore, it is *YOUR* problem, standing at your right hand to be solved, and to add zest to your personal responsibilities in this matter, please remember that 71 per cent of the cost of local government falls upon real estate and therefore chiefly upon your farms.

Why Are Taxes High?

We have this ever increasing burden of taxation because the people themselves are demanding so much service from the government, some of which at least they used to do for themselves. We have too many laws. In 1925, our several state legislatures passed more than 12,000 laws in the one year, and it was an off year at that. To enforce these laws and to do the thousand and one other jobs that we have for our government agencies require a vast horde of government employees. It is said that there is now some kind of a public servant for every twelve people in the nation. Most of them are working hard and doing the job that we have given them to do. The point is that if we insist upon this service we must expect to pay for it.

Again, taxes are high because with the increasing population and complexities of modern civilization, more service is necessary. We of course need more and better roads, schools, hospitals, etc., than our fathers did, and in any tax discussion or action we must be careful to be fair in that we do not injure ourselves and hold up real progress by stopping necessary public service.

In fairness it must be added also that taxes are high because all other costs are high, including those of labor. These are high price times.

Tax Remedies

What, if anything, can be done about the farmer's tax burden? Let us say first that if agriculture is to endure, something *must* be done and I personally hold that if the government wants to give the American farmer really

(Continued on Page 8)

Study the Farm Tax Problem

THE points made in the article on this page were contained in a short address given by E. R. Eastman before the annual meeting of the New York State Grange at Poughkeepsie. The suggestions were so well received by the Grangers that we thought all of our readers would be glad to read the address and to give consideration to the remedies suggested for tax relief to farmers.—*The Editors.*

Post Timber is Scarce

How to Lower the Fence Repair Bill

IT is estimated that it requires from eight to one hundred million fence posts every year to maintain the fences on American farms. This figure means little to the man who has no fences even though we might estimate that if these posts were laid end to end they would reach across the continent approximately forty times. It gets a little nearer home when we say that it takes from 9 to 17 rods of fence for every acre in a farm, depending on its size and shape, that every rod of fence requires a post and that on an average one twelfth of these posts must be renewed every year. It is a costly proposition. It requires labor to do the work and labor is expensive. At the same time fence post timber is not so plenty as it once was, in fact it is safe to say that relatively few farms in Eastern States have plenty of timber of a sort that will make durable posts. When labor was cheap it may have paid to put in posts that would last for only four or five years but that time is past.

Lowering Fence Costs

How then can the cost of replacing fence posts be lessened? There are about four possibilities. Wooden posts of a variety that will last may be cut or purchased, wooden posts may be treated with cresote to add to their durability, iron posts may be purchased or cement posts may be made on the farm.

Dr. J. J. Crumley of the Ohio Experiment Station in a recent book has the following to say about the durability of various fence posts:

"The three most important factors influencing the durability of timbers in the soil are: Quality or soundness, rate of growth, and species in the following order: Osage orange will last 150 to 200 years, and has no close competitor; then come black locust and red cedar very close together, with a little in favor of the locust. Considerably below these two is mulberry; then white cedar and catalpa quite close together; and below these chestnut and oak (white and bur), with a little in favor of the chestnut; then tamarack, sassafras and black ash. The durability of the last three is too poor to justify putting them in the class of post timbers."

Slow Growing Timber Lasts Longer

As to rate of growth, Mr. Crumley says a post from a white oak that has grown slowly is as durable as one from a black locust that has grown very rapidly, supposing that each is perfectly sound; but one from a locust that has grown slowly will last ten times as long as one from a white oak that has grown rapidly. It is found to be a regular principle that posts cut from fast growing trees fail rapidly, regardless of the species of timber.

We frequently hear questions as to the effect of various treatments on the life of posts. Dr. Crumley, after six years of experience in examining over 47,000 posts summarizes his experience as follows:

A large post usually lasts longer than a small one of the same species of wood.

There is no difference per se between a round and a split post.

A post split out is no better than a sawed one, and vice versa.

There is no efficacy in setting a post with the top end in the ground.

Seasoning a post before putting into the ground does not make it more durable.

Posts in a stiff clay soil decay principally just beneath the top of the ground, while those in a porous soil decay all the way down; the effect is the same.

Do Not Cut in Spring

There is some evidence that it is not a good time to cut posts in the spring just as the tree begins to grow.

An old tree, if it is sound, will make as durable posts as a young one, and vice versa.

The top of the trunk of a tree, if it is sound, will make as good posts as the same trunk near the ground.

On account of peeling, it is more economical to cut posts in the spring or summer, the very time when they check worst; but the seasoning may be retarded by piling the posts in the shade, and such precaution is certainly worth while.

(Continued on Page 23)



Suitable timber for fence posts is becoming scarce on thousands of eastern farms.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie., or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 February 25, 1928 No. 8

The First Sign of Spring

ONE of the sure signs that spring is not far away is the coming of the seed catalog. We confess we always like to see these catalogs come. Their pages put the bright side of farming forward and renew our faith and increase our enthusiasm for the opening of yet another season of growing things.

To be sure, the results of our planning and work never quite come up to the pictures in the seed catalogs, but what of it? From one way of thinking, these pictures and glowing statements make a fine goal or star at which we can shoot. Then, too, it must be said that for the most part the seed men are reputable and are trying to render honest service to the farm industry. More care than ever before is taken by the seed men to grow the best, to grade out that about which there is any doubt, and to sell only the seed that will grow and grow well.

Incidentally, this is the time to buy your seed, before the big rush. Those who come first have first choice and quick service. More than this, you have the seed on hand when you are ready for it.

It is time, too, to make your garden plans. More and more farmers are making their plans both for the garden and for their entire farm before the busy season opens. Then they know what seeds they are going to buy and the approximate quantities, they can fill their fertilizer orders ahead, and in general reduce the worry and pressure that come to so many farmers at the last moment when the ground is ready for planting.

Prospects For Canning Crops

"Last year many canning factories, particularly canners of peas, did not operate. What is the future of the canning industry for farmers?"

THIS is the question many farmers are asking because the canning factory crops bring in cash early in the season when it is much needed, and some of the canning crops fit well into the rotation. The trouble with the business in the last year or so is the old one of surplus. In 1926, 18,000,000 cases of peas were put up, an increase from only 4,000,000 cases canned in 1910. The result was a glutted market in 1926, with nothing much done by either growers or canners to increase the market demand by advertising.

On the other hand, the demand has fallen off because of the tremendous increase in the use of fresh vegetables. The old idea of there being a "season" for nearly every fresh product is being pushed off the stage. With most products almost the whole year is the season. We saw strawberries on the market in January. Even in the small towns, it is possible to get fresh vegetables almost the year around, and when folks can buy fresh food at reasonable prices, canned varieties have to suffer.

However, speaking personally, we much prefer high quality canned products like peas than so-called fresh peas that have laid around for several days and dried up in the pod after they have been picked. There is no doubt that there will continue to be a market for canned peas, but probably for a lessened production.

Are the People in the Cities Really Poor?

WITH all of this rush of country people to the cities that has taken place in recent years, it might be well for us to consider occasionally some of the conditions which exist among thousands of city families. We hear about the high wages and the short hours of city workers. What are the facts?

An organization known as the "Family Society of Philadelphia" recently made a study of 552 families in that city to determine just how poor they were. It was found that it took $38.15 a week for a family of five to maintain ordinary health and decency. Out of these 552 families. 88 per cent of the men were receiving less than this $38.15, the average wage being $22.57. Over-crowding, lack of sanitary conveniences, limited food supply, and many other deplorable conditions were found in these families. In commenting on this situation, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America said: "The poverty of these families is not unusual. Every great city has it. Our prosperity is not universal, and it will not become universal until we measure wealth not by the growth in individual circumstances but by the number of those who share the increase in the national income."

None know better than the editorial staff of a farm journal how difficult conditions have been on farms in the last several years. We have these hard times brought to our attention every day. Nevertheless, it is also true that there are very few farm people anywhere in America who are obliged to live in the extreme and degrading conditions of poverty that exist among thousands in our crowded cities.

Music in the Air

A YOUNG Russian scientist, Leo Theremin by name, recently astounded the scientists of the world by perfecting an instrument similar to the radio by which he could draw all manner of sounds and musical tones from the air by simply waving his hands.

The apparatus consists essentially of two high-frequency oscillatory circuits, one of which is fixed and the other variable, a detector, and suitable audeo-amplifying system connected to a loud speaker. Perhaps we can better explain the apparatus if you remember that all sound is caused by vibration and the high frequency oscillatory circuits in the apparatus are simply two rods which are made by electricity to vibrate or oscilate, or in other words, to beat very rapidly, setting up sound waves in the air.

Let us suppose that one of these rods beats at the rate of 500,000 oscillations a second, while the other beats or sends out waves at 480,000 times per second. The two sets of sound waves thus produced meet and interfere with each other resulting in one wave of only 20,000 beats or oscillations per second.

Now most of us know that the number of sounds or tones which the human ear can detect is very limited. The sounds are in the air just the same, but we cannot hear them. We cannot for example, hear a sound which travels or vibrates 500,000 times per second nor 480,000 times per second, but we can hear one that vibrates at only 20,000 times per second. So when the two sound waves in Prof. Theremin's instrument meet and make one wave of 20,000 vibrations we can hear a sound. It may be a beautiful tone or it may be just a common radio squeak, but Prof. Theremin found that by waving his hands and using his body as an earth conductor he could interfere with the sound waves in different ways so as to get different wave lengths which resulted in beautiful musical tones audible to the ear.

By experimenting with this instrument and using his great skill as an electrician and musician he was able to invent a new musical instrument capable of producing tones and overtones similar to those produced on any musical instrument. Therefore, he has a whole orchestra of almost unlimited tonal capacity in his one instrument.

Space will not permit describing this wonderful discovery in further detail, but it seems to us that every time one of these new inventions come along man has been able to lift a little the dark curtain that hangs across the future so that one with imagination can catch a fleeting glimpse of the tremendous and awe-inspiring possibilities of what lies ahead for the human race in the next thousand or ten thousand years. Who shall say what perfection man shall not reach when he discovers more and more of the secrets of life and living with which God has surrounded us.

Better Times Ahead

ECONOMISTS and experts whose business it is to study statistics and data over long periods are predicting that a long time price decline will set in on or before 1935. When it does, the price levels will swing the balance in favor of agriculture. We have talked with two or three of these experts who tell us that they look for a long period of fairly prosperous times to agriculture to begin within a very few years, a period which will compare favorably with the fairly good times which farmers had for the first fifteen or eighteen years following 1900. Here is hoping. It is about time!

What an Established Brand Means

A RATHER striking example of what the right kind of cooperation can do is furnished by some of the cauliflower growers of Delaware County, New York. This organization, which we have described before in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, has established a brand name of *"Mountain Brand"* for cauliflower and is making it famous in the markets because of its high quality.

The Delaware County Farm Bureau News reports that some of the growers wanted to see what difference the *Mountain Brand* label made in their returns. One man shipped part of his day's cuttings under the label and part without. As far as he could see, the quality in each lot was identical. The same receiver got both lots. When returns were made, the *Mountain Brand* sold from twenty-five to fifty cents a crate more than that which was not branded.

Eastman's Chestnut

MAN, ef Ah didn' have no mo' brains dan what yo' got, Ah'd—"

"Hesh up, boy! Ef yo' brains was dynamite, and dey doubled ever' second fo' a hunnerd yeahs and den sploded, dey wouldn' blow yo' hat off on a windy day!"

News from the Publisher's Farm

A POULTRYMAN living in Mansfield, Pa. wrote me the following interesting letter:

"Waste no time in a census of the scrub bull. Swat the bull. Give a prize to the first county which does not have a scrub. This will not eliminate them all, but thru the state it will mean considerable, for each county will strive for the prize. Make it necessary that the county to retain the prize must furnish, for five years thereafter, a statement that it is still free of the scrub. (To be made yearly).



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

I fully realize that there are probably a lot of good sires that go to the block when a "fancy" price cannot be obtained, and I have also sent some (in my line) there, and was wishing for even a fair price to save them. This could probably be brought about through a better understanding of the value of the individual and his line".

Another interesting letter that I received in regard to the Scrub Bull Campaign came from a farmer in Copenhagen, N. Y. which reads as follows:

"Just for what purpose is the campaign to be conducted? Is it to help the small farmer and the farmer of small means to better his herd, i. e. a sort of philanthopic movement, or is it a movement to raise the standard of the Holstein breed in general? Or still again, is it a movement to help the "Big Fellow" unload his bull calves at a nice figure to the "Little Fellow"?

In my estimation, if it is for the first two reasons, they would be commendable. If for the last, condemnable.

I am one of the "Little Fellows", so of course it is from their point of view that I see things. I have had from fifteen to thirty head of pure breds for several years (variation in number due to T. B. testing and natural causes). Now, I don't know as the term "scrub bull" is any too clear to me. I have seen some fine individuals that were not registered, and one of the scrubbiest looking bulls I ever saw was a registered Holstein bought as a calf from a dairy where only cows of good pedigree were supposed to be kept.

As you say, the practice has grown amongst the breeders to either get a "fancy" price or butcher their bull calves. In my opinion, the first thing to be done in order to convince all farmers that a registered pure bred bull is a necessity is to get the price down where he ceases to be a luxury. All farmers are not going to pay fifty dollars and upward for bull calves.

Now to sum up the whole thing, my idea of how the campaign may be more successful is to—1st, get lower prices on the bulls, for if the owners will not sell at reasonable prices, the ordinary farmer cannot and will not buy. 2nd, get more owners of good stock (not necessarily of state wide reputation) to advertise, and lastly, I think that to make anywhere near a complete campaign, it will be necessary to get the cooperation of the county farm bureaus."

I would like to get more opinions of our readers as to what they think will be the best way to conduct a state wide campaign to replace the so-called scrub bull with good pure bred bulls out of high producing dams.

* * *

I WAS delighted to receive word from the New York Seed Improvement Cooperative Association that my Cornell No. 12 Seed Corn had passed all of the tests. It received a score of 99.81% for purity and 94% of the seed germinated. As far as I know, we are the only growers of Certified Cornell No. 12 Seed in the East. In the call for the annual meeting of the Seed Improvement Association to be held at Ithaca during Farm and Home Week they enclosed a questionnaire which I thought was a very interesting one and might prove to be helpful to some of our readers who are desirous of growing pure seed and would like to become a member of this association. The questionnaire reads as follows:

Are You a Pure Seed Grower?

"Before entering upon the enterprise of pure seed production, you may well take an inventory of your own qualifications and the conditions under which you are to operate. Frankly ask yourself the following questions:

1. Am I a pure seed enthusiast and do I appreciate the value of pure seed and the attention necessary to produce it?
2. Am I careful and painstaking or am I inclined to be slipshod, careless and unreliable?
3. Am I willing to grow up in the pure seed business and learn by heeding advice, getting experience and cooperating in the right spirit with the other fellow?
4. Am I situated where I have a fair chance of producing a superior seed product? Is my land infested with weeds and foreign seeds to such an extent that high quality seed production is doubtful?
5. Will I give my best attention toward such matters as clean land, careful seeding, rouging, threshing, handling and marketing?
6. Finally, do I realize that pure seed growing is not a get-rich-quick scheme, but a phase of the farming business which will usually bring reasonable profits to the man who is fitted to the job by temperament and location?

"While these questions should be carefully considered by the prospective member of the Seed Association, it is well that the present members take such an inventory of their qualifications from time to time if they are to continue to produce pure seeds".

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

EVERY job has its good points as well as its bad ones, and editing a farm paper is no exception. We work hard here trying to give you folks a paper that is practical and readable and that will leave you in a little happier frame of mind when you lay it down. But I have discouraging days when I wonder if we are doing all that we should in service to the big AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST family. There is so much that can be done to help along prosperity and happiness for farmers that the days somehow are not long enough.

However, the blue days are more than offset by the thousands of encouraging letters that we receive during the year and by the personal encouragement I get every time I visit a big farm meeting, and meet so many friends of the old AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, who are kind enough to tell me that they enjoy reading it and that they are glad to be a member of the A. A. family.

Because of this interest on your part, I am sure you will be pleased to know and have definite proof that *your* paper is making progress. So we are taking you into our confidence. At the bottom of this page you will find a summary showing how the business and service of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have grown from 1923 to 1927.

That A. A. is pleasing you is shown, I think, by the fine increase in the number of subscribers since 1923. I get a real sense of satisfaction when I remember that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST each week visits more than every other farm home in the State of New York alone and that our circulation in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England is also gaining rapidly. The total now is more than 144,000.

Did you ever stop to think that more than 1200 pages of reading matter for the price of a year's subscription is a fairly good bargain—and how we do work to make that reading matter the best possible and fitted to the needs of the farmers of this particular section. When we plan each issue we always have two or three times as much material as we can use, so we are able to sort and condense and get that which is of especial interest and value to our own subscribers.

Another indication of what our folks think of our service is the growth in the number of letters received. More than 21,000 letters is a lot of mail to get in a year, and nearly double the number of letters received five years ago. Only a paper that is close to the hearts of its readers can get the large number of letters we do, bearing on almost every problem in the life and work of the farmer and his family. The few of us who work hard here to answer these letters in a helpful way feel it a sacred privilege to answer the questions and render the service that is asked for in this great volume of mail.

Another thing we get a real "kick" out of is the money that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST collects and pays each year through its Service Bureau collections and its insurance indemnities. More than $42,000 last year is a considerable sum of money distributed to A. A. readers. Most of our Service Bureau collections are in small amounts to hundreds of different people who badly need the money and who in most cases would never receive it were it not for our work. The same is true for the insurance indemnities. This money is paid, as you know, to those who are injured and to the families of those who are killed. Certainly no one is in greater need of money than such unfortunate ones. I firmly believe that our insurance policy is one of the best services ever rendered by any farm paper.

Lastly, note the gain in the number of lines of advertising carried by the paper. This, too, should be of particular interest to you because the Publisher has established a policy of improving and extending the service of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST as rapidly as the advertising increases. Any profits made by the A. A. goes right back into making a better paper. This is shown by the purchase of the big new printing press and plant at Poughkeepsie and of the use of better type and paper on which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is printed.

So, taking it all in all, we feel very enthusiastic over the growth made by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST during the past five years and the prospects which lie ahead of us for still greater service to our people in the five years to come.

Five Years of Progress

	*New York Circulation**	*Total Circulation*	*Pages in Paper*	*Editorial Letters*	*Service Bureau Collections*	*Insurance Indemnities Paid*	*Advertising Lineage*
1923	**69,012**	**123,773**	**986**	**11,015**	**$4,786.71**		**208,824**
1924	**82,366**	**127,286**	**1,056**	**12,244**	**5,711.33**		**260,073**
1925	**95,065**	**128,392**	**1,132**	**15,379**	**7,489.90**	**$21,359.30**	**260,217**
1926	**96,822**	**135,542**	**1,156**	**17,100**	**6,117.39**	**31,102.06**	**280,085**
1927	**102,789**	**138,855****	**1,202**	**21,706**	**5,700.13**	**35,331.38**	**287,812**

**December 31st Publisher's Statements used as basis. **Total circulation at present is more than 144,000.*

Cheapest at Harvest Time

YOU can't tell what fertilizer costs when you buy it. The only way to measure its true cost is in results. No matter how little you pay for fertilizer, you haven't saved a cent unless it increases your profits. No. You can't tell what fertilizer costs until the harvest is in. But you can tell what it is *worth* and you can tell right now.

Royster's for Extra Profits

You don't have to buy your fertilizer in the "dark". You don't have to guess. For 43 years thousands of farmers have been using Royster's. Every year they are buying more and more. Would they be doing this if it hadn't made good in a big way? Royster's fertilizers are high analysis, powerful, rich. Easy to put down. Ask the Royster dealer near you.

TRADE MARK F.S.R REGISTERED

ROYSTER
FIELD TESTED
Fertilizers

Bare Ground Damages Wheat

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

WE continue to have a very open winter, freezing and thawing, generally high temperatures with very little snow and an occasional rain. It is reported that the ground hog came out on Candelmas day, saw his shadow and went back in for another six weeks of winter. Will it be the same kind of winter that we have had so far?



M. C. Burritt

Wheat looks more brown and seared than ever and water stands on it in many low places. It looks now as if there could not help but be a high percentage of injury. This crop generally went into winter with such a good growth, however, that the percentage of total abandonment may be small. I am fearful for the new alfalfa seedings. It has been hard on them. We are all wondering, too, what effect the continual freezing and thawing of the tree roots in a water soaked soil will have—it would seem like more of the severe winter injury of the last two years.

We Are Still Pruning

After several days away from home it was good to again get back to the pruning of the apple trees. Pruning is one of the most interesting jobs I have to do. Every tree is a problem. The last two days have been ideal for the work, mild temperature yet frozen ground, no snow and no wind and we have made the most of it. We are still continuing the severe heading back and thinning out of the old trees as described recently. It is a slow but a satisfying job. But I dread clearing out the brush we have left! Today we started pruning in the younger orchards and next week, at the editor's request, I shall discuss the pruning of younger trees.

There is a deal more of satisfaction in the handling and sale of apples this season. One has something left after paying for his storage, barrels, packing, picking and spray materials—some wages in other words. Baldwin apples have been selling for from $4.25 for the smaller sizes of "unclassified" up to $6.50 for the best "A grade" two and a half inch apples, according to quality. Because of the high price the lower grades have been rather more in demand. Although a fair percentage of what was put in storage is still there, the total holding is small and should all move out at good prices.

Cabbage Shipped at Low Prices

Cabbage continues to move out of New York State at the rather low rate of from forty to sixty cars per week, but at prices which hardly pay the storage and trimming costs—four to six dollars per ton. In the face of this experience what will the new cabbage acreage be? Our own will be about the same as last year or a little more and we are now getting out the manure on the alfalfa sod which will go under the first thing next spring for this crop. While we are far from satisfied with cabbage prices a good crop sold early has broken us even in a poor year. But this is not generally the case.

Any one who thinks that farming has permanently gone to the bow-wows, should read Edward East's book "Mankind at the Crossroads" as an antidote for his pessimism. While it is primarily an argument for the limitation of the birthrate, he presents a long look ahead at the food supply and demand which is most reassuring to future farmers, whether of this generation or that of our grandchildren.

Professor East (Harvard) points out that of the total land area of the world —33,000 million acres—only 40 per cent or 13,000 million acres is fertile and tillable enough so that it can be profitably used to raise food. From the beginning of our world, whether you call it 6,000 or 100,000 years ago, up to 1800, a total of only 850,000,000 people had accumulated on this earth. By 1900 this number had doubled to 1,700,000,000. At the present rate of population increase which is 12,000,000 plus people per year, allowing 2.5 acres per person on the 40 per cent of available land, the maximum population which the earth can support, 5,200 million, will be reached in a little over one hundred years. Although the birthrate is falling, the death rate is falling, too, thanks to medical knowledge.

Little Undeveloped Agricultural Land

Europe, Asia, India, China and Japan are already overpopulated and either importing food or barely existing on low standards of living. Germany supports only 72 per cent of its own people, France 70 per cent, Italy 64 per cent and England only 50 per cent. Balancing food imports against food exports, the United States has practically no surplus and is only self-supporting agriculturally. The only food reserve countries already developed in the world are Argentina, Canada and Australia and these will reach their limits in from 30 to 60 years. The Belgian Congo and South Africa is the only big undeveloped food reservoir which is likely to last 100 years. When these resources are gone and probably then only, the white man will develop the tropics.

The maximum population which the

(Continued on Page 9)

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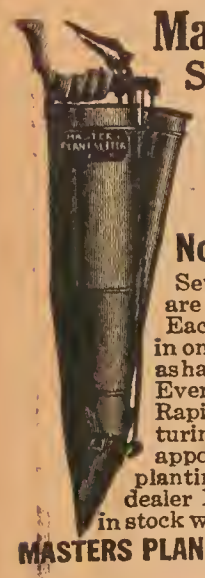
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The Tax Situation and the Remedies

(Continued from Page 3)

effective and permanent farm relief, let it work out a plan for relieving the farmer of his crushing and ruinous taxes by distributing the tax burden more fairly and putting it on income rather than on real estate.

Some plan which will give real tax relief to farmers is far more important to American agriculture than all the uneconomic "farm relief" schemes that have been proposed in Congress so far.

That wonderful old man of the Grange, Dr. Atkeson, recently said: "We cannot go on increasing taxes without bankrupting the taxpayers."

I say—and I know every farmer will agree with me—that it is the farmer taxpayer who is being hit worst of all.

What About Tax Reduction?

Some say that with all the government service now required, it may not be possible to reduce taxes very much. However, it is possible to keep them from going higher, and in particular to *adjust* the raising of taxes so that the *farmer's* tax bill can be very much reduced.

On the problem of actual tax reduction, let us consider carefully the following possibilities:

FIRST: Can tax collectors be eliminated and taxes paid by mail directly to the county treasurer?

SECOND: Are there any local offices in district, town, village or county that can be combined or eliminated? Also, is it possible to combine towns, or even counties? These subdivisions were laid out in the old days when transportation and communication were difficult. Today conditions are changed.

THIRD: What about carefully prepared budgets? Are they made each year for the town and county? Are they followed? Why not require, as most cities do, that every citizen be furnished with a statement of how his money was spent when he is asked to pay his taxes?

FOURTH: Are all of your local officers as efficient as they ought to be? How much do you as a citizen and as a member of a local farm organization know about the machinery, work and efficiency of your local government? Would it not speed it up if every locality had a tax committee of farmers to study local tax conditions and government work?

Tax Adjustments

But the greatest tax help for farmers must be brought about by tax *adjustment* rather than general tax *reduction.* How can tax adjustments be made?

FIRST: Relief for farmers can be had by inaugurating the principle of taxing *incomes* instead of property.

Every Grange, every other farm organization, and every farmer should stand and fight for this just principle of taxation.

SECOND: Tax adjustments should be made by decreasing the number of tax exemptions.

The amount of tax exempt property in New York State is 23.8 per cent on taxable real estate. And it is increasing in the United States as a whole, at the tremendous rate of one and a half billion dollars annually. It is a self evident truth that every time a piece of property is exempted, it increases by so much the tax burden on other property, and chiefly on the real estate owned by farmers.

THIRD: Tax adjustments should be made by increasing the taxation of personal property.

Why should the real estate of both country and city stand practically all of the taxation simply because it is in plain sight of the assessor, when billions of dollars of personal property go untaxed?

FOURTH: Tax adjustments must be made by a fairer system of assessing property and the equalization of assessments to get the true scientific appraised value of the property.

FIFTH: Unfair taxation on farm property can be relieved by more federal and state aid.

Of course, the farmer contributes to taxes of the state and the nation, but not in proportion to the people of the cities. City people use our roads and they get large numbers of the products of our rural schools. Why should they not help more to pay for them?

SIXTH: Tax adjustments for the farmer may be secured by a public policy of limiting public work in proportion to the taxpayer's ability to pay.

When a farmer has no money, he cuts his expenses, even for many necessities. Why not a little more wise economy in public work, remembering, of course, that it is just as unwise to go to the other extreme?

SEVENTH: A poll tax for every voter not a property owner is a fair proposition.

A poll tax helping to equalize the tax burden would give every voting citizen a little more pause for thought when he was called upon to vote for measures requiring further taxation. *I hold that representation without taxation is just as wrong as taxation without representation.*

(Note: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will furnish, free of charge upon request, suggested tax programs and supplementary material for a study and discussion of this important subject.)



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State Grange Meets At Poughkeepsie

(*Continued from Page* 1)

revert to the building of state highways in sections outside of incorporated cities and villages. On the subject of education the Grange decided in favor of retaining the centralized school act, with a few amendments making it to conform somewhat to the desires of those who, while believing in the general scheme of the consolidation of rural schools, hold that the people of the districts concerned should have a right to freely voice their consent before the consolidation is made.

Other measures acted upon by the Grange were: Favoring more training schools for teachers in rural schools; urging increased state aid for the small schools; favoring the abolishment of the State Census Department; asking the enactment of a state enforcement act to carry out the provisions of the eighteenth amendment; calling for a strict enforcement of the Volstead act; favoring the deportation of all aliens convicted of crime; opposing any relaxing of the restrictions now in force regarding immigration; opposing the holding of professional prize fights; declining to increase the delegate quota from 400 to 500; allowing the husbands and wives of officers of the State Grange the same rate of compensation as delegates; favoring placing assessments on farm property on the basis of earning capacity; opposing the exemption of any property from taxation; favoring payment at full value for cattle slaughtered under the tuberculosis test law; and favoring an increased tariff on certain kinds of farm products.—L. L. ALLEN.

G. L. F. Holds Annual Meeting

AT the annual meeting of the Grange League Federation Exchange at Poughkeepsie, Monday, February 6, the day preceding the annual session of the New York State Grange, it was shown that the G. L. F. had done an annual business of $13,000,000 with the organization on a firm financial basis.

The following officers were re-elected: N. F. Webb, Cortland, president; Fred Porter, Crown Point, vice-president; George Kirkland, DeWittville, secretary; and M. C. Burritt, Hilton, treasurer. The Grange directors of the G. L. F. are Edson J. Walrath, Evans Mills; Raymond Hitchings, Syracuse and George Kirkland, DeWittville. The Dairymen's League directors: N. F. Webb, Harry Bull, Campbell Hall and Henry Burden, Cazenovia. The Farm Bureau directors are Arthur Smith, DeRuyter; Fred Porter and Mrs. M. C. Burritt.

Monday evening a largely attended meeting was held at the Poughkeepsie Y. M. C. A., with an address by Director F. B. Morrison of the Geneva Experiment Station.

President Webb states that last year's business shows an increase of 50 per cent. There are now 34,000 stockholders in the G. L. F.—L. L. A.

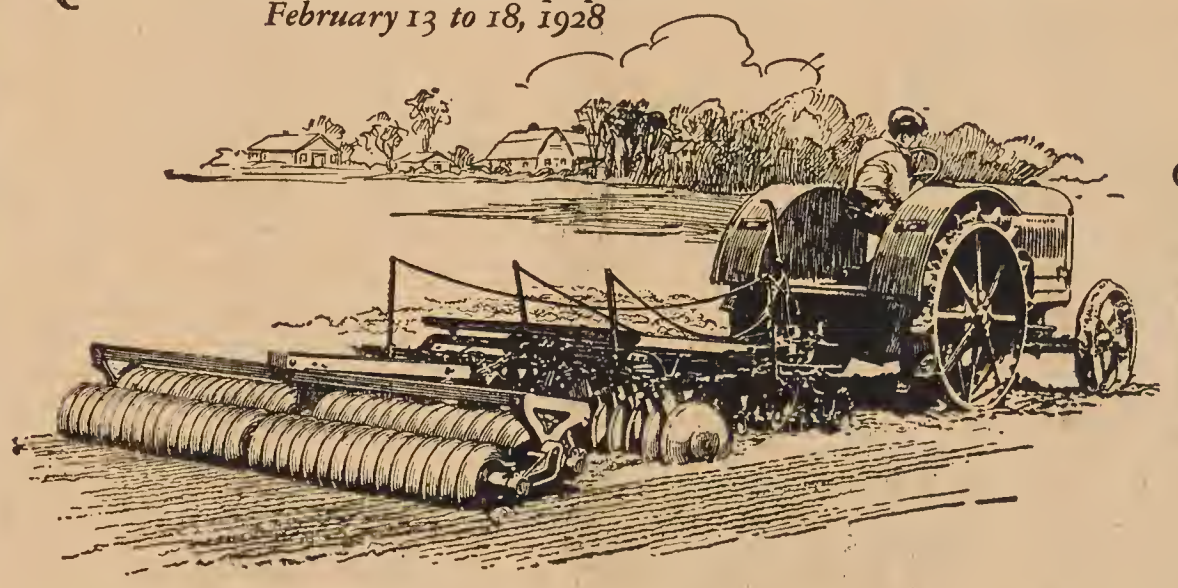
Bare Ground Damages Wheat

(Continued from Page 6)

United States can support is said to be 331 million and more probably 200 million. At our present rate of growth our population will double in 38 years. We can possibly increase our 478 million acres of tillable land to 800 million when necessary, with better methods and harder work. Professor East has great faith in the native Nordic stock of our farm population.

There will, of course, be periods of over and under production. It looks to me as if we were just now going into a period of underproduction.—HILTON, *N. Y., Feb.* 11.

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And this does not take into account the great value of *timeliness*. The tractor speeds up every farm activity and helps you through the job at the one best time. Often the crop is made or the yield saved by the speed of tractor operation. Time is always money on the well-managed farm. Such savings and broadened opportunities are open to you if you own a McCormick-Deering Tractor.

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Our Livestock Population

Changes in New York State During 1927

THE changes in the numbers of dairy cows in New York State and the changes in the numbers of young stock raised are of much importance to dairymen as they indicate the probable changes in the milk supply for the next few years. According to R. L. Gillett, agricultural statistician of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the number of cows and heifers two years old or over increased one per cent during 1927. At the same time yearling heifers being saved for milk production increased about 18 per cent while heifer calves saved to be raised increased even more.

On January 1, 1927, the number of dairy cows was estimated at 1,330,000 as compared with 1,318,000 a year ago. Cattle prices have also shown a considerable increase during the year which, however, cannot be interpreted as increased farm income. The report also points out that the dairy cows of the state have been maintained in number largely by purchases of animals from other states.

New York State ranks third in the number of dairy cows, Wisconsin and Minnesota being first. Because of higher values per head, however, this state is second only to Wisconsin in total values of these animals.

In the entire United States, dairy cows increased six-tenths of one per cent, yearling dairy heifers 3.1 per cent, while all cattle, including beef cattle decreased 2.1 per cent. Horses are 4 per cent fewer, mules 2 per cent less, sheep and lambs 6.5 per cent more and swine 8.4 more. The total of all animals enumerated above on farms in the United States was $5,596,922,000 compared with $5,078,418,000 a year ago, representing an increase of 10.2 per cent.

	Milk Cows and Heifers 2-Years Old and Over Kept for Milk Number, January 1		*Heifers One to Two Years Old Being Kept For Milk Cows Number, January 1*	
	1927	*1928*	*1927*	*1928*
New York	1,318,000	1,330,000	178,000	210,000
New England	776,000	767,000	126,000	125,000
New Jersey	119,000	122,000	15,000	16,000
Pennsylvania	845,000	855,000	124,000	136,000
Ohio	926,000	917,000	160,000	165,000
Michigan	841,000	849,000	153,000	162,000
Wisconsin	2,014,000	1,994,000	345,000	373,000
Minnesota	1,513,000	1,528,000	312,000	315,000
Iowa	1,314,000	1,314,000	245,000	240,000
UNITED STATES	21,818,000	21,948,000	4,048,000	4,175,000

Horses Have Decreased

The number of horses in New York State decreased 3 per cent during the year but the value per head increased sufficiently to bring the total value of horses in the state to a figure 3 per cent greater than last year's values.

The number of hogs on New York state farms showed a rather large increase of 20 per cent but at the same time there was a decrease in the value per animal making the total value of hogs in the state only 4 per cent greater than it was a year ago.

Sheep showed an increase in price of 3 per cent, at the same time the value per head increased enough to make the total value of New York State sheep 5 per cent more than it was a year ago.

Oswego Dairy Council Active

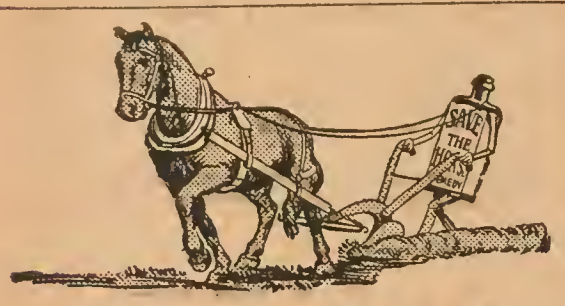
ON February 2nd the second annual meeting of the Oswego County Dairy Improvement Council was held at Mexico, N. Y.

The Council members discussed plans for the holding of their second annual Dairy Field Day, which will be held during the last week in June.

The principal features of the Field Day program will be stock judging contest for the vocational students, a calf club exhibit by the juniors, sale of purebred bulls consigned from herds in the Oswego County Dairy Improvement Club. There will be about fifteen purebred bulls sold at this sale. There were ten bulls sold last year to dairy herd owners in Oswego County. The dams of nine of the bulls sold last year had dairy improvement records with an average close to 10,000 pounds of milk for the year. The Dairy Committee carefully goes over all the bulls that are offered for the sale and has the power to accept or reject any of the animals.

The Home Bureau cooperates with the Council by operating a milk bar, and nothing but milk and dairy products are sold at the Field Day. Last year over $200.00 worth of milk and ice cream was sold at the Home Bureau milk bar.

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)



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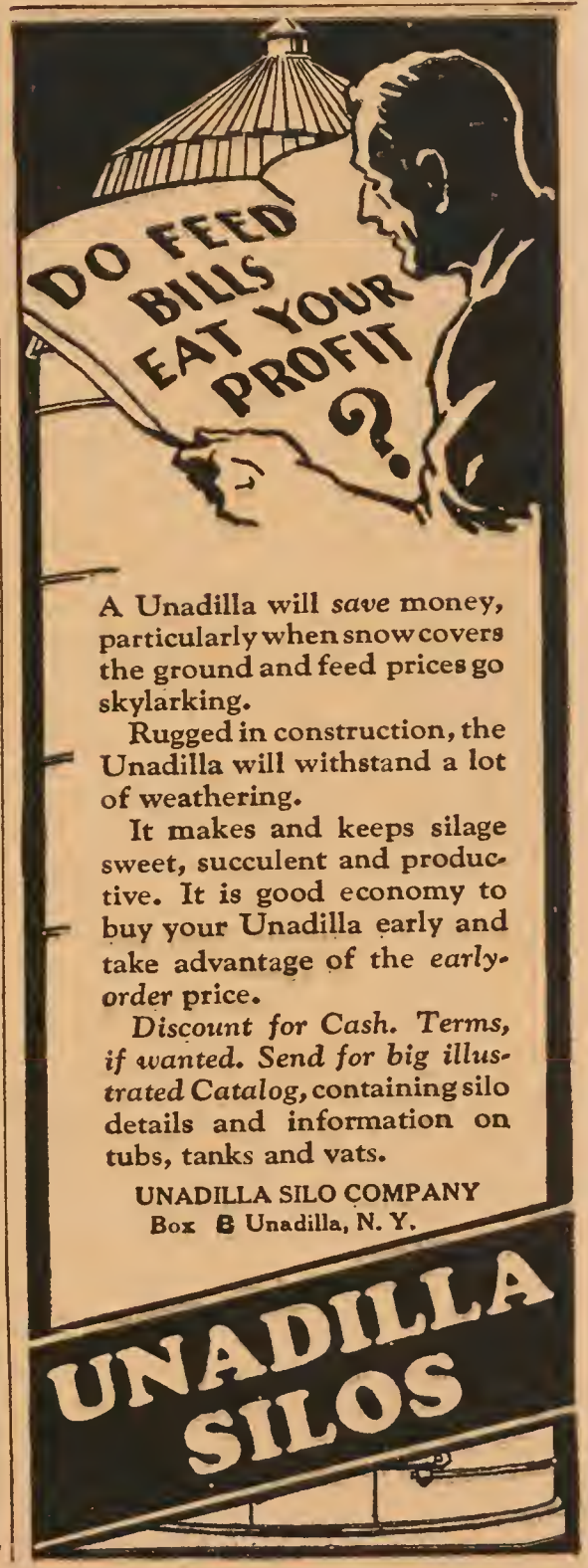
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FENCE POSTS

$20.00 buys 100 Downs Steel Angle Fence posts, 6 ft. long. My posts are the best and cheapest on the Market. Prices will prove this. Price lists free.

J. H. DOWNS
9 HOWARD PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.



A Unadilla will *save* money, particularly when snow covers the ground and feed prices go skylarking.

Rugged in construction, the Unadilla will withstand a lot of weathering.

It makes and keeps silage sweet, succulent and productive. It is good economy to buy your Unadilla early and take advantage of the *early-order* price.

***Discount for Cash. Terms, if wanted. Send for big illustrated Catalog,* containing silo details and information on tubs, tanks and vats.**

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Put ALL your cows on a profit basis

Kow-Kare safeguards the health of the whole herd—if fed regularly as a part of the winter-feeding program. Its highly-concentrated ingredients act directly on the organs of digestion, assimilation and reproduction. Cows in fair vigor are made more productive, more profitable. Animals of lowered vitality are built up to profitable productive yields.

Try dairying this winter on this safe-and-sane conditioning plan. Feed each cow with her grain ration a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare for one to two weeks each month. Note the increase in the milk crop—and the freedom from profit-killing disorders. Kow-Kare rationing costs only a few cents a month per cow. The investment returns itself many fold.

Condition your freshening cows

Give every freshening cow the benefit of the Kow-Kare invigorating, regulating action. After once using this famous aid at Calving you will never again be without it. Use a tablespoonful in the feed two to three weeks before and after.

For cows troubled with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever and similar troubles Kow-Kare is your reliable home-remedy. Full treatment directions on each can. Feed dealers, druggists and general stores have Kow-Kare. $1.25 for large size; $6.25 for six cans. Small can 65c. Send for free book, "More Milk from the Cows You Have."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Lyndonville, Vermont



(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

Some other features of the Oswego County Dairy Improvement Council are: Holding educational meetings during the year on the care and raising of calves and care and management of herd sires: a tour of purebred breeders to Northern Pennsylvania Bull Associations; barn meeting on the selection of cows for soundness and abortion. A series of meetings will also be held in the fall on the care and feeding of dairy cattle, using the records of the Dairy Improvement Club as a basis for the discussions at these meetings.

There are three delegates in the Dairy Council representing the Pomona Grange, Dairymen's League, Farm and Home Bureaus, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Luncheon Clubs in the county and the County Bankers' Association.—FRED B. MORRIS

Says Ice Machines Coming To Farms

I NOTE in your editorial that this is a poor winter for ice and that milk cannot be cooled properly without ice. I think that is one of Eastman's Chestnuts!

The time has come when any dairyman who has electricity can cool his milk cheaper and far better with an electric milk cooler than with ice. We installed an electric milk cooler last July and have forgotten about ice. Our milk leaves the milk house down to 40 degrees, with bacteria around 20,000. (We should worry about ice.) It costs less for electricity than it does to get ice out of the ice house and to the cooling tank. The cost runs about $40 a year for a ten-can dairy.—W. S. M., *New York.*

Editor's Note:—We are glad to publish the above letter because we believe the time is coming when the tiresome and costly job of filling the ice house will be entirely replaced by artificial cooling apparatus of one kind or another. Think what it would mean to dairymen not to have to struggle every day to chop loose and pry out the ice from the ice house.

Buckwheat Mids for the Dairy

BUCKWHEAT middlings contain 1,532 pounds of total digestible nutrients in a ton and more than 24 per cent of digestible protein. This refers only to the middlings from which the hulls have been removed, and, in this form, some dairymen consider them equal to or better than gluten feed for milk production. A mixture for dairy cows containing buckwheat middlings may be made of 200 pounds of bran or oats, 300 pounds of hominy, 300 pounds buckwheat middlings, and 100 pounds cottonseed meal.

When comparing the prices of buckwheat feeds with other standard feeds, ground buckwheat may be compared to wheat bran and buckwheat middlings to gluten feed.

Small Top Pails Keep Milk Clean

Are there any figures available to show just what the effect of small top pails is on cleanliness of milk?

THE United States Department of Agriculture made a number of tests and give figures to show that under conditions below the average about half as many bacteria were found in milk where small top pails were used as when the pen top were used. There seems to be nothing which will lessen the bacteria more in milk where hand milking is followed for the amount of cost and trouble involved.

Wonderful *New* Milking Method

Milks Cows Like No Other Machine Ever Milked Cows Before



At last something really new in machine milking history! The wonderful new SURGE Milker!

A machine that is making records for Breeders who never dared use a machine before. A machine that produces low count, premium priced milk—and does it with no more work than you now give to washing milk pails. The Surge is sweeping everything before it!

Only These 4 Rubbers To Wash

Think of that! You men who have *tried* to keep old fashioned milkers clean—*mark this!* Only 4 simple pieces of rubber to wash. No long tubes. No claws. No places for the milk to lodge and breed bacteria. Easy to produce Grade "A" milk and get premium prices.

Which is easier to keep clean?

With The Surge Milker the milk travels ONLY 4 inches from Teat to Pail. With other milkers it travels through 4 feet of curling rubber tubes and twisted claws—where bacteria breeds and contaminate the milk. To produce CLEAN milk any milker must be thoroughly washed EVERY DAY. The Surge is so easy to clean that there is no temptation to slight the job.

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Just mail the coupon below—*now*—and we will install The Surge Milker complete in your barn—*Free*—and show you what it will do on your own cows. No cost or obligation on your part.

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Please send me without cost or obligation, Free Surge Catalog and tell me all about your special Free Demonstration Offer on the SURGE Milker.
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No. of cows milked..... R. F. D.....
Name.....
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the February prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.37	$3.27
2	Fluid Cream		2.00
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.36	
2 B	Cond. Milk Soft Cheese	2.61	
3	Evap. Cond. Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.45	2.20
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Sheffield price is for 3% Milk. On the 3.5% basis it is $3.47.

The Class I League price for February, 1927 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.85 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

January Prices Announced

Dairymen's League Prices

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for January for 3.5% milk.

Gross	$2.96
Expenses	.06
Net Pool	2.90
Certificates of Indebtedness	.10
Net cash to farmers	$2.80

The net cash price to farmers in January, 1927 for 3.5% milk was $2.57 (3%, $2.37). The January, 1926, net cash price was $2.49 for 3.5% milk.

Sheffield Prices

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as $2.85 per hundred, ($3.05 for 3.5% milk). The price paid in January, 1927, was $2.64 for 3% milk ($2.84 for 3.5%). The January, 1926, price was $2.64½ (3%).

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FOR QUICK SALE

Grades 25 large heavy springer cows $165 each choice, 10 or more $175.

Registered 14 two year old springers $175 each, well grown perfect individuals.

Registered 32 three, four and five year old close springers. Registered and transferred to American herd books $200 each for the lot or choice of 10 or more $225 each. Bulls from dams up to 28000 lbs. milk and over 1200 lbs. butter in a year. Must be seen to be appreciated.

JOHN C. REAGAN,

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Save from 10 to 50% on your seeds this year. Write for catalogue giving detailed information about our complete line of superior quality field, garden and flower seeds.

Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

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Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY

Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.

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Splendidly Equipt Farm at $3700 Overlooking Cornell University

70 acres, Improved road to Ithaca which is only 4 miles; 50 in smooth tillage, spring water, wood and timber, variety fruit; good 7-room house and basement barn, poultry houses; bldgs. valued $7,000 to replace. Low price $3700 includes horses, 4 cattle, flock poultry, reaper, drill, gas engine and buzz saw, harnesses and long list machinery, tools also household goods, radio, closed Chevrolet, hay, oats, potatoes, vegetables, etc.; only $1000 cash. Greatest bargain of year. J. J. KIELY, Strout Agency, 304 East State Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

Butter Supply Exceeds Demand

CREAMERY SALTED	Feb. 15		Feb. 16, 1927	
Higher than extra	45½-46	47½-48	52½-53	
Extra (92sc)	-45	47 -	-52	
84-91 score	41 -44½	41½-46½	48	-51½
Lower Grades	40 -40½	40 -41	45	-47

The supply of butter has been running ahead of the consuming demand and as the result the situation has not been quite as satisfactory as of late. Prices have slumped materially, but this has had as yet no material effect on distributing channels. It is expected that the drive being made by the chain stores offering butter at bargain prices, will have a decided effect on consumption. It will take a while, however, for these bargains to show any effect. The situation is unsteady, some stores report fairly good clearances, others are still complaining. Dealers do not pass up any opportunity to move stocks, being very free sellers. Obviously with a market in this condition buyers are not taking on anything but immediate requirements which makes it a hand to mouth market.

Production is steadily increasing. Reports from Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin indicate that the make is rolling up.

Fresh State Cheese Lower

STATE FLATS	Feb. 15	Feb. 8	Feb. 16, 1927
Fresh Fancy	24 -24½	24½-25	
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	29 -29½	29 -29½	27½-28
Held Average			26 -27

As we anticipated in these columns last week, the cheese market has fallen off slightly, and on the 15th fresh colored cheese from the State was selling from 24 to 24½ cents. At the decline the market shows a little more firmness. It is said that some southern markets have opened up in which State cheese is out-bidding Wisconsin. We would like to hear of more instances where New York productions are outselling those of other sections.

Egg Prices Again Lower

NEARBY WHITE	Feb. 15	Feb. 8	Feb. 16, 1927
Henncry			
Selected Extras	40	42 -43	36 -37
Average Extras	38 -39	40 -41	34 -34½
Extra Firsts	37½-38	39 -39½	33 -33½
Firsts	37	38 -38½	32 -32½
Gathered	34 -38	-39½	31 -33½
Pullets			
Pewees			
BROWNS			
Hennery	40 -41	40 -43	36 -37
Gathered	39	38½-39	30 -34

The egg market has taken another stiff blow. White eggs are in liberal supply and prices have slumped. It is indeed unfortunate that there isn't some method by which we can bolster up the egg trade. Every section seems to be overflowing with the product. Out of the west are coming heavy shipments of white as well as mixed colors, and these added to the liberal supplies of nearbys depress values to a marked degree. Some particularly fancy lines of nearby Jersey stock have been sold at concessions that mean actual losses. Naturally with the market in this condition dealers are very reluctant to take on any large quantity of stock.

Live Poultry Market Unsettled

FOWLS	Feb. 15	Feb. 8	Feb. 16, 1927
Colored	26-27	28-29	-30
Leghorn	26-27	27-28	30-32
CHICKENS			
Colored	28-36	26-35	
Leghorn	30-33	29-30	
BROILERS	42-52	40-45	43-48
CAPONS	30-40	30-40	35-38
TURKEYS	30-50	30-50	25-30
DUCKS, Nearby	29-33	29-33	28-30
GEESE		-32	

As this issue goes to press, it is rather difficult to determine just exactly what the live poultry market is going to do. Receipts of fowls by express were extremely light, and these were placed on the basis of freight market. The "fly in the ointment" was the fact that the freight market could not be established. Buyers in general refused to go above 26 cents on fowls. Some of the sellers were inclined to accept that figure, while others held out for 27 cents. Since nobody could come to a definite decision the market was left open.

Broilers also show considerable improvement, while capons, turkeys, ducks and geese hold to previous listings.

Fancy capons and hen turkeys have been in demand. Rabbits are moving along at previous rates, generally selling from 22 to 25 cents a pound.

Beans Hold Steady

The bean market is holding steady, white and red kidneys are trending upward if anything, while peas hold firm. On February 15th the following quotations prevailed: Marrows $8.50 to $9.00; peas $7.50 to $8.25; Red kidneys $8.00 to $8.75; White kidneys $9.50 to $10.25.

Potatoes Again Go Higher

STATE	Feb. 15	Feb. 8	Feb. 16, 1927
150 lb. sack	3.25-3.40		3.25-3.50
Bulk, 180 lbs			4.00-4.15
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	3.25-3.60	3.25-3.60	3.50-4.00
Bulk, 180 lbs	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.35	4.35-4.75
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	3.75-4.50	3.75-4.25	5.00-5.25
Bulk, 180 lbs	4.50-4.90	4.90-5.25	5.75-6.00

Within a few hours after our last report went to press, we learned that we would expect another advance in the potato market. A prominent potato grower from the vicinity of Southampton (down on the East end of Long Island) visited our office and left with us the very important news that Long Island is very short of reserve stocks, at least so the reports state. If that is true we look for a better wind up to the potato deal.

Above, you note that we quote the first in many many weeks New York State potatoes on the New York market. We also call attention to the fact that prices closely approach those of last year.

Your reporter does not wish to take the responsibility of advising a man to hold to the bitter end, as it is a highly speculative feature. However, with Long Island reporting limited reserve stocks the situation is not without some hope.

However, we must take into consideration the fact that the season is getting late, and shipments from the South are going to increase. And do not forget the West.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Feb. 15	Feb. 8	Feb. 16, 1927
Wheat (May)	1.30⅛	1.29¼	1.40⅜
Corn (May)	.98	.94¼	.79¾
Oats (May)	.55⅝	.55⅝	.45¾
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.63⅛	1.61⅜	1.49½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.15¼	1.11⅛	.92
Oats, No. 2	.66¾	.66¾	.54
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Feb. 11	Feb. 4	
Grade Oats	36.50	36.50	
Spring Bran	36.00	36.00	
Hard Bran	38.25	38.00	
Standard Mids	36.50	36.00	
Soft W. Mids	44.00	44.00	
Flour Mids	38.50	39.00	
Red Dog	40.00	40.50	
Wh. Hominy	39.50	40.00	
Yel. Hominy	38.00	38.50	
Corn Meal	39.00	38.00	
Gluten Feed	46.00	47.00	
Gluten Meal	54.00		
36% C. S. Meal	46.00		
41% C. S. Meal	50.25		
43% C. S. Meal	52.50	51.00	
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	51.00	53.00 / 51.00	

(No quotations available for same period last year)

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Meats and Live Stock

Live calves are not quite up to what they were last week. Primes barely able to reach $18.50, a half dollar below last week. Other values ranging all the way from $7.00 up depending on quality. Marks grading medium to good are selling anywhere from $14.00 to $18.00.

The steer market is a little irregular. Last week we quoted $16.00, this week we can't hit above $15.50. However, the situation in the beef market is very good, and we do not look for any sharp declines.

Bulls are steady. Some selected still selling up to $9.00. Other grades ranging down to $5.50.

Cows are a little irregular this week, very few reaching $8.00, most of the good stuff selling anywhere from $6.00 to $7.50. Reactors anywhere from $4.00 to $8.00.

The lamb market is steady, and meeting a good demand where quality is considered. Some prime states are selling up as high as $15.75 with mediums $2.00 lower.

Hogs are steady, but the prices are not very good. Yorkers weighing up to 150 pounds seldom bring better than $9.00. Those weighing from 160 to 220 pounds $9.00 to $9.30. Heavier weights from $9.15 down.

HARNESS AT WHOLESALE PRICES



Send for our direct-from-factory catalog showing 12 styles of harness from $49.25 to $64.75, and hundreds of harness parts and horse supplies at wholesale prices. Write today for free catalog. JOHN A. WEIDER & SON, Rochester, N. Y. Dept. M.

WEIDER'S FREE CATALOGUE

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Pay the postman when you get your chicks. Pure-bred selected stock with fine breed type and laying ability. Big Catalog Free.

Write for our illustrated catalog which tells all about our chicks and our C. O. D. plan of shipment. Write today.

We also furnish 2 and 6 weeks old chicks.

J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Dept. 28, Ottawa, O.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn CHICKS

Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today.

A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

Chicks Pure bred, Blood tested, free range breeders, Leghorns, Anconas 12c, Rocks, Reds 14c, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas 15c, Black Giants 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual free.

Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS $33; Eggs $14-100 "Duck News" Free ROY PARDEE Islip, L. I., N. Y.

Wyckoff LEGHORN CHICKS

from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at right prices. Special prices on March and May Chicks. Catalog. Ridgeway Poultry Farm, M. A. Campbell, Box H, Jamestown, Pa.



Long's Large Type English

S. C. White Leghorns.....$12.00 per 100

S. C. R. I. Reds..... 14.00 per 100

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Postpaid, live arrival and Sat. Guar.

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QUALITY BABY CHICKS $10. PER 100 UP

Reduced prices. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list. Early order discounts now given.

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Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity. Catalogue free.

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Production bred breeding stock; day-old chicks; hatching eggs and pullets usually for sale. Late April and May hatches not all booked.

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PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

Our chicks are from carefully selected pure-bred stock which we have worked for years to bring to its present quality. You will find our chicks grow into healthy high quality birds. Prices are right. Ask for our fine new catalog. Write today.

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CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns.....$12 per 100; S. C. Reds and Rocks $13 per 100; Mixed.....$9 per 100

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CHICKS FROM TRAPNESTED HENS

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Among the Farmers

North Country Milk Producers Meet

WITH the sun shining more than it has all winter so far, and getting far enough up into the sky so that it has much more strength and warms the air very materially, just enough snow and ice on the ground to make both excellent wheeling and sleighing, many of the odds and ends jobs around the farms are being caught up. A lot of ice had to be drawn on trucks or wagons, but those who are just getting their supply of the cold crop in are having the time of their lives putting all they can crowd onto the sleighs, for a team can pull almost any load now.

In St. Lawrence County the Granges are considering resolutions recommending increased tariff on agricultural products with especial emphasis on those affecting the dairy business. Some of the Granges are calling for a 50 per cent increase on dairy products. These resolutions are being sent to Representative B. H. Snell, and to the Master of the National Grange and the president of the Nation Farm Bureau.

Over in Lewis County, at Lyons Falls, the Farmers Cooperative Association has been having another successful year under the management of Howard C. Zimmer. Reports rendered at the annual meeting this week were considered and officers elected.

The Jefferson county farm bureau has just made report on the final showing of their potato variety trials. In these only one variety was used but both certified and uncertified seed were planted side by side. At Henderson O. R. Spencer planted Russetts with a difference of 55.9 bushels in favor of the certified seed. With Jay Exford of Champion, the certified Russetts beat the uncertified by 122.5 bushels.

Sir Walter Raleigh was the next variety used and with Isaac B. Mitchell of Lafargeville 36.3 bushels was the difference. With C. Luther Hutchings of Star Grange the difference was 62.6 bushels, while with W. H. Jenks of Henderson the certified were ahead by 56.8 bushels. Robert G. Brown of Chaumont tried Green Mountains and the certified seed was the leader by 66.5 bushels. The conclusion readily arrived at is that it does not pay to try to produce a paying crop of potatoes from seed stock that has been grown any length of time.—W. I. ROE, *Feb.* 11, '28.

New York State Raises TB Indemnities

Just as we went to press with this issue, we received the following telegram from Commissioner B. A. Pyrke of the New York Department of Agriculture and Markets:

"GOVERNOR SIGNED YESTERDAY KIRKLAND INDEMNITY BILL."

This is good news for the dairy industry and shows what hard work, backed by united support of dairymen, will do. The bill raises the indemnities paid by the State for cattle condemned for TB approximately 25 per cent for both grades and purebreds.

American Agriculturist began making suggestions months ago that something ought to be done to further help dairymen in this costly job of cleaning up tuberculosis. A conference of farm organizations and leaders was called by Commissioner Pyrke last fall and as a result of that conference and with the help of Senator Kirkland and Assemblyman Witter, backed by American Agriculturist, the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus, Commissioner Pyrke, and other organizations, leaders and farmers, a bill raising the indemnities to dairymen was introduced in the present Legislature and pushed right by the Governor.

New Jersey Farm News

A LARGE part of the peach belt of New Jersey has been hit by a severe freeze that has taken probably 40 per cent of the buds, while injuries in some orchards run as high as 100 per cent. Taken as a whole, however, the growers are not alarmed over the loss, claiming they can stand to lose one-half of the buds and still make a crop of fruit.

During the latter part of January, the weather in New Jersey had been mild and pleasant with about freezing temperatures as the lowest for many days. The spring like weather brought on the buds, only to face a zero temperature on January 30. Orchards below 100 foot elevation appear to have suffered the most severely, unless near the Delaware River or a large body of water. The injury centers in Gloucester, Atlantic, Camden and Burlington Counties. With but few exceptions there were plenty of buds on the trees and most of these growers still feel that they will have a good crop of fruit if the rest of the buds can only come through without further injury.

Tomato Prices Announced

The Campbell Soup Company, Camden, have announced their prices for contract tomatoes. They are offering the same prices as last year, with $22 per ton for those delivered from August first until September 6, and $20 per ton for the balance of the season. Prices from other canners have not been announced and from information secured, they do not plan to come out until the first of March with 1928 prices.

Increased Potato Acreage

Reports received from various parts of New Jersey show that the potato farmers are planning for an increased acreage this season. Monmouth, Middlesex, Mercer, Salem and Cumberland are all planning to add a few extra acres to their 1927 plantings. Fertilizer dealers report larger sales and the demand for seed has been much heavier than in former years.

Farm Wages Lower

Farm wages are likely to be lower this season. Help is much more plentiful and it is taking any wage it can receive. The State Department of Agriculture reports an average of $4 per month lower than one year ago. Instances are known in the State where the reduction has been that amount per week below last year. Labor is much more plentiful than for many years in most farming sections. —AMOS KIRBY.

Fruit Growers Meet At Poughkeepsie

The eastern meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society was held at Poughkeepsie on February 15-16-17, and was one of the best meetings ever held by the organiza-

(Continued on Page 22)

Motor Car Bodies

Covered with Celluloid

Today, paint is not used in finishing motor car bodies. Instead, they are "Ducoed" or lacquered.—When a car body is lacquered, it is actually covered with coatings of colored celluloid, sprayed on.—The use of lacquer has resulted in a far greater variety of colors and color combinations in finishing motor car bodies. It has another great advantage, that of retaining its luster much longer than paint.—Although lacquer has greatly simplified body painting, as many as 15 major operations are required before the lacquering of a Fisher Body is completed.



Method of Finishing a Fisher Body

After a Fisher Body receives *four* coats of "rough stuff" it is ready for a Japan ground color. It then receives *four* to *six* coats of lacquer. Then there are, of course, *five* drying periods, one between each coat of lacquer. It is then carefully rubbed, once after the "rough stuff" has been applied and again—this time with oil and fine sandpaper—after the lacquer has been applied. Finally, it is polished; and then, if the paint design calls for striping, it is striped by highly skilled men who work free-hand and who *specialize* in this delicate art.

BODY by FISHER

Body by FISHER

Scientists Discover Plain Glass Kills Your Baby Chicks!





Plain Glass Brooder House | Flex-O-Glass Brooder House

Glass Kills Your Chicks

IT sounds as ridiculous as Radio did to our grandfathers, but this test at the Nebraska Experiment Farm proved it true beyond any doubt.

All of the above chicks were of equal health, weight and number when three days old. The group at the left was put under plain glass. The group at the right was under Flex-O-Glass, as you see above, and all were fed and cared for the same. These photos were taken when the chicks were eight weeks old, and all but three chicks had died under plain glass. It had actually killed them. The chicks under Flex-O-Glass were all strong, healthy, full of pep, free from rickets (weak legs), and past the critical stage as you can easily see. This proves the sun's Ultra-Violet Health Rays which Flex-O-Glass admits make chicks grow amazingly fast and strong.

FLEX-O-GLASS Proved the Best

Similar tests were conducted by the Iowa, Ohio, Wisconsin and Kansas State Experiment Stations, the American Medical Association (the world's greatest authorities), as well as thousands of users in every State, and the exceptional results they had with chicks raised under Flex-O-Glass has caused a Sensational National Recommendation of this wonderful product for all poultry house and brooder windows, in place of glass.—And FLEX-O-GLASS costs only one-eighth as much as glass, is cut with ordinary shears, nailed on, easily removed and re-installed. FLEX-O-GLASS pays for itself in a few days in extra chicks saved—but it lasts for years.

FLEX-O-GLASS Hotbeds Are Better

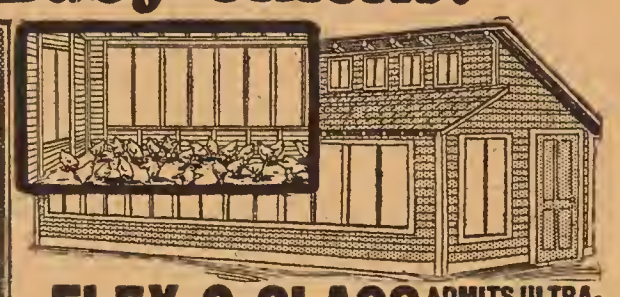


Gardeners—Get stronger, bigger plants that will grow when transplanted. Because FLEX-O-GLASS admits concentrated Ultra-Violet rays and Infra-Red (heat) rays, it makes plants grow much stronger and faster than when under plain glass. (Glass stops these rays.) Have plants earlier. Get more money for them. FLEX-O-GLASS is installed much easier, holds heat better and costs far less than glass. Scatters light just as needed. Frames are lighter and easier to handle. (PROGRESSIVE DEALERS WANTED)

PRICES—All Postage Prepaid

Per yd. 36 inches wide: 1 yd. 50c; 5 yds. (at 40c) $2.00; 10 yds. (at 35c) $3.50; 25 yds. (at 32c) $8.00; 100 yds. or more (at 30c per yd.) $30.00.

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO.
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Dept. 683, Chicago, Ill.



FLEX-O-GLASS ADMITS ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS

One-Eighth Cost of Glass—Weather Proof—Unbreakable

Keeps Baby Chicks Healthy

It doesn't pay to turn your chicks out in the spring rains, slush and snow to catch cold and die. Science has proved you cannot raise them successfully under glass. Put them in a brooder house with large FLEX-O-GLASS windows that admit plenty of unskimmed sunlight. Every chick will stay healthy, free from rickets (weak legs) and other diseases. Their fast, strong growth will be amazing. Use 15 square yards of FLEX-O-GLASS—only $5.00 worth—for 300 chicks. Also keep your hens in this coop next winter and gather eggs while they are high. Raise your early pigs under FLEX-O-GLASS. Give them actual sunshine indoors. Sunshine is Nature's only health producer. Use it.

Genuine FLEX-O-GLASS GUARANTEED Most DURABLE



FLEX-O-GLASS was the first material advertised for admitting Ultra-Violet Rays from the sun. It always has been and is today made better than any other glass substitute. It always looks new and bright, even after many seasons of exposure to wind, rain and snow. "Flex-O-Glass," marked on every yard, proves it is endorsed by all Leading Authorities, for your protection. Beware of cheap imitations. The exceptional qualities found only in genuine Flex-O-Glass are fully covered by patents.

Special $5 Trial Offer

Use FLEX-O-GLASS 15 Days at Our Risk

The Flex-O-Glass Mfg. Co. will send you 15 square yards of FLEX-O-GLASS in a roll 36 inches wide and 45 feet long, postpaid to your door, for $5.00. Use it on a Scratch Shed or Brooder House 9 x 15 feet—size for 300 chicks—or use for Hotbeds, Enclosing Screened Porches, Storm Doors, Poultry, Barn and Hog House Windows. Try Flex-O-Glass 15 days. Your money back if then not absolutely satisfied. Order your supply today. Free Book with your order—"Prevention of Chick Diseases." Mail a check or money order. 24-hour service. Send $9.50 for 30 yards, if you wish larger roll on trial.

Mail This Guarantee Coupon Now

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 683
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Find enclosed $.....for which send me..... yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide, by prepaid parcel post. If I am not absolutely satisfied after using Flex-O-Glass for 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.

Name.....

Town.....State.....

HARRIS Tested COD LIVER OIL
and BREWERS' YEAST

THE selection of a brand of cod liver oil today presents a puzzling problem—American, Norwegian, red, yellow, etc.

Harris Laboratories make quality products for physicians, hospitals and veterinarians. They were *the first* to offer cod liver oil to poultrymen. This oil is carefully tested for potent vitamins A and D. *Play safe*—buy your oil from a house of established reputation.

Used by the U. S. Government, Experiment Stations and thousands of progressive farmers. Sold by your dealer or direct.

30 gal. freight collect, $37.50
5 gal. exp. collect, $9.00 1 gal. postpaid $2.50

HARRIS LABORATORIES
TUCKAHOE, N. Y.

Pure **Cod Liver Oil** Amber
The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
5 Gallon Drum - $ 6.75 | *F. O. B.*
0 Gallon Drum - 13.00 | *N. Y.*
Special Prices on Barrels
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

More Chicken and Egg Money!
$3 per hen a year easily made with the help of our most practical and interesting journal.
The POULTRY ITEM Box 100, Sellersville, Pa. 4 *Months Trial for only* 10c

DUROCS BRED SOWS, FALL PIGS. New York's greatest herd.
ALLEN H. POST, Ensenore, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

Quality Baby Chicks

Barred and White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds and W. Leghorns. From suprivised flocks on free range. Chicks carefully culled. Write for catalogue.

QUALITY POULTRY FARM,
WM. A. SCOTT, Prop. Harrington, Del.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

Stony Point Hatchery, Box A Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS *Will ship C. O. D.*

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots ½c less, 1000 lots 1c less.
Free range. 100% Delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.



100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Brown Leghorns	12	57.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Black Minorcas	14	67.50	130
Mixed	9	42.50	80

Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

RELIABLE CHICKS OUR 12TH YEAR
$9.00 PER 100 AND UP
From good healthy free range stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg. Mixed. Send for Catalog and Price List.
DELIVERY GUARANTEED.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Box 12 Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Barred Plymouth Rocks. The kind that develops fast for Broilers and Layers. White Leghorns, the large white egg breed. Send for prices.
Scarborough Poultry Farm, DELEWARE MILFORD,

Chicks From: Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks. Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Rocks	$3.75	$7	$13	$62.50	$120
S. C. W. Leghorn	3.25	6	11	52.50	100
Assorted chicks	3.00	5	9	42.50	80

I pay postage—100% Live delivery full count. Order direct from this advertisement or write for circular.
FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

Producing Eggs That Hatch

WHEN eggs fail to hatch there is always a reason. Sometimes there are several reasons. The fault may be in the incubation. It is more often in the eggs, particularly in early season hatches. All eggs may look alike but there are big differences when examined in the chemical laboratory. An egg must contain all the elements that go into the make-up of the living chick, calcium and phosphate for the bones, proteins for the muscles, blood, etc., fats for heat and energy and those mysterious but very essential vitamines. All of these must be put into the egg by the hen.

If the hen is short on any essential element she may still lay the eggs but they cannot hatch. It is therefore up to the poultryman to see that each hen in his breeding flock is given every chance to supply her body with vitamines and minerals as well as with the usual fats, proteins and carbohydrates.

Milk is Good for Breeding Flocks

Milk is one of the best foods known for this purpose. It supplies minerals and vitamines as well as acting as a body regulator. It may be as liquid skim milk, as dried skim milk or dried buttermilk in the dry mash or in the condensed paste form with equally good results. No breeders' ration should be considered complete without milk.

Vitamines A and D are especially important for breeders. Green feed and cod liver oil furnish vitamin A and cod liver oil also is the richest source of vitamine D. It is therefore evident that breeders should be given both green feed and cod liver oil. Hens can manufacture their own supply of vitamine D when they are out in the sunshine. They should be let out on all sunshiny days or at least have all the windows out on such days so that the sun shines into the pen unhindered by glass or cloth windows.

An excellent breeder's ration may be made up as follows:

Scratch Grain

200 lbs. cracked yellow corn
200 lbs. wheat
100 lbs. heavy oats*

Mash Mixture

100 lbs. yellow corn meal
100 lbs. wheat bran
100 lbs. flour wheat middlings
100 lbs. ground heavy oats
50 lbs. meat scrap
50 lbs. dried skim milk
3 lbs. salt
2½ qts. cod liver oil

If heavy oats (40 lbs.) cannot be obtained omit the oats from the scratch grain.

It should be pointed out that one cannot put the making s of "hatchable" eggs into the hens on short notice. It is a long-time process. The period of preparatory feeding should start at least two months before the hatching eggs are wanted.

Another big factor in making eggs strong and hatchable is just ordinary fresh air. Do not be afraid to open the windows. It will help to keep the house drier and the hens healthier. Only healthy hens can lay good hatching eggs.—L. E. WEAVER, *Poultry Department, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.*

Produce Eggs When They Are High

BY managing his poultry flock so that at least 25 per cent of the year's egg production comes between October 1 and January 31 ,a farmer can nearly triple the labor income from hens.

Some Ohio farmers are doing this,

(Continued on Page 16)

"SUNBEAM" ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

Healthy, Hardy, Vigorous Chix backed by 11 years experience in careful breeding. Ohio State Accredited. Low Prices, Superior Quality. Personal attention to all orders.

	PRICES 50	100	300	500
Barred White and Buff Rocks, S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds	$7.75	$15.00	$43.50	$70.00
S. C. White and Buff Orpingtons, White and Silver Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	46.50	75.00
White and Brown Leghorns	7.00	13.00	37.50	60.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 2% discount on all cash orders three weeks in advance. Postpaid to your door. Send for beautiful 1928 catalog. Member I. B. C. A. Reference: Buckeye Commercial Bank.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY *Box 2958* FINDLAY, OHIO

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you see chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed all Varieties	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 114, Bellefonte, Pa.

BABY CHICKS *Reds—Leghorns Wyandottes—Rocks*
Selected, healthy, heavy laying, free range flocks insures you livable, profitable chicks. Fully guaranteed. Catalogue free.
LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Barker, N. Y.



Van Duzer Baby Chicks Bred to Lay-Bred to Pay
Van Duzer Chicks are bred for ancestries back for greater egg production. They are bred to lay and bred to pay, the kind that produce poultry profits for you. All flocks are tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea by the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, New York. Send for our catalog describing strong, healthy chicks, all Smith hatched.
We guarantee satisfaction Write today!
The VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Box A Sugar Loaf, N. Y.

BOS QUALITY CLASS A CHICKS



From healthy heavy layers of large eggs. S. C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds, and Assorted chicks at reasonable prices. No money down. Pay full amount 10 days before chicks are shipped or C. O. D. Special discounts. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalog FREE.
BOS HATCHERY, *ZEELAND, MICH., R. 2 A.*

Prize-Winning S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks
From N. J. State Certified and Blood Tested Breeders
Our exhibit won 2nd prize at the State Certified Chick Show at Trenton, N. J. These chicks will develop into vigorous, heavy-laying birds guaranteed to please. Write for booklet and reasonable prices.
MAPLECREST POULTRY FARM, Stockton, N. J., Leon H. Niece, Prop.

Jones' Barred Rock CHICKS
ARE STATE SUPERVISED.
We hatch the year round
* * *
WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST
A. C. JONES Poultry FARM
GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE

Accredited Chicks, C. O. D.
Pay for chicks when you receive them. Especially selected, accredited stock.
BEAUTIFUL CATALOG FREE
Send for details, prices and catalog. Write today. Our chicks are highest quality.
South Kenton Poultry Farm, Box 20, Kenton, O.

S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. B. Rocks and R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mix Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00

Special prices on larger lots, free range, 100% live delivery postpaid, circular free. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY. F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

White Wyandottes—Single Comb White Leghorns
DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS
White Leghorn breeders State Banded. Catalog gives complete prices—Send no money—Chicks shipped C. O. D. —100% live arrival.
KEISER'S WHITE ACRES GRAMPIAN, PA.

OUR CHICKS COST NO MORE
They pay better. Accredited from flocks supervised by expert trained at Ohio State University. Our catalog tells about our pedigreed males and other stock. ALSO BABY DUCKS. Write today.
Souder's Ideal Hatchery, Box M, Bucyrus, Ohio

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns from large heavy laying stock, the kind that make big broilers. Send for prices.
KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Dela.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS, From State Supervised Flocks.
NORMAN C. JONES, INC., Box 152, Georgetown, Del.

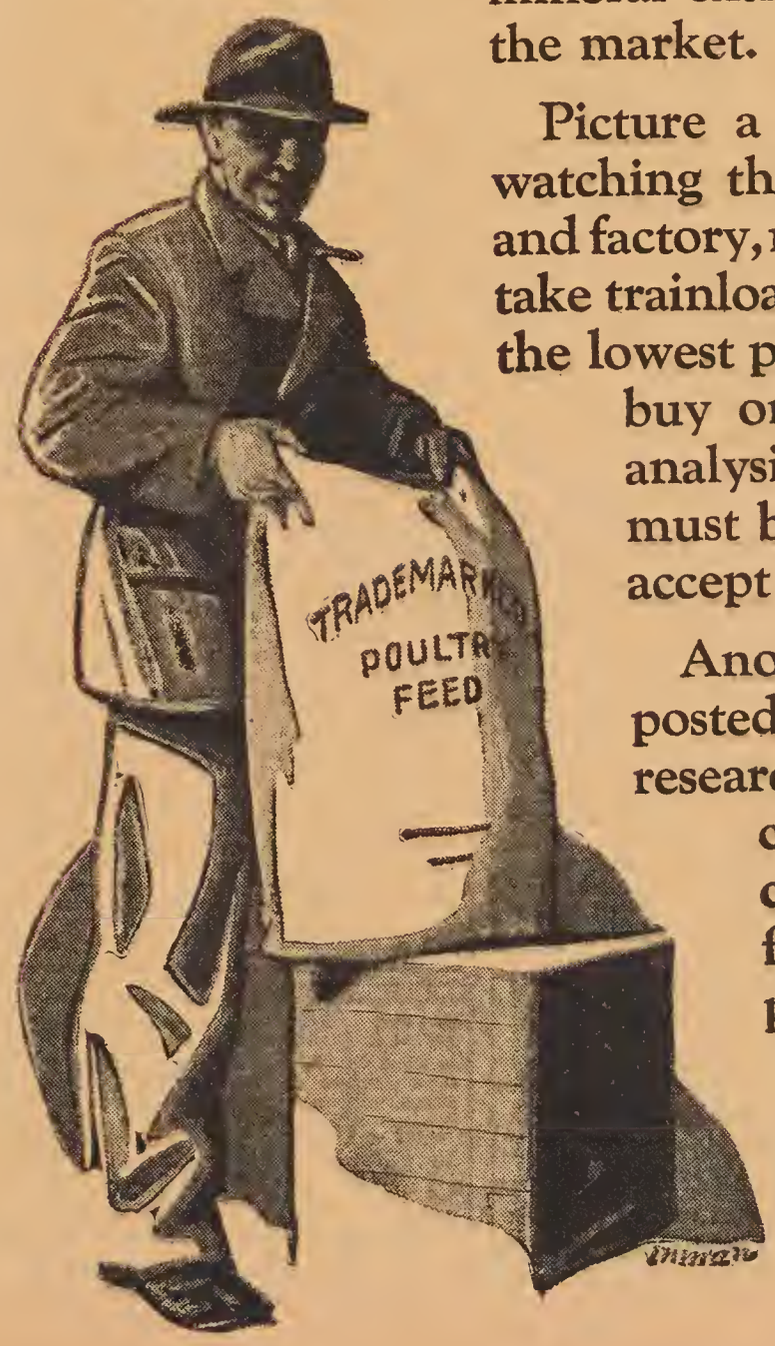
WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Large Wyckoff and Tancred Strains
$12—100; $57—500; $110—1000
100% live delivery guaranteed postage paid
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.

The necessity for careful feeding of poultry is beyond question. Hens won't lay profitably, chicks won't thrive without it. Haphazard feeding brings only haphazard results. The question is: what ration will you feed. Where will you get it and how will you know beforehand that it is going to give good results?



Let Experts Mix Your Poultry Feed

The Trade-mark is the manufacturer's signature, your safe guide to reliable products.



IN THE composition of an ideal poultry feed there are many ingredients not grown on your own farm. Animal protein, dry buttermilk, mill by-products, organic mineral extracts, you must buy in the market.

Picture a crew of keen buyers, watching the output of every mill and factory, ready to pay cash. They take trainloads at a time; command the lowest possible price, but they buy only on rigid chemical analysis. Every ingredient must be choice or they don't accept it.

Another crew of experts, posted up to the minute on researches, combines these choice ingredients into a complete commercial feed. With modern power machinery they mix a carload as cheaply as you could mix a few hundred pounds. The result is a mixed feed of *known* value. Every sack is the same. Good because it is *made* that way. Economical because of mass buying and mass production. *Trade-marked* to show who stands back of it.

If you should go into the market as an individual purchaser to buy a few hundred pounds of any of these ingredients, you could not secure either quality or price to compare with the purchases of these experts,

When you buy a high grade commercial mixed feed, it means that you have the most skilled buyers and the most expert students of feeding problems to mix your feed for you. By the economies of modern business they are able to furnish it at a lower cost than a feed of similar quality which you can mix yourself.

You Can Depend on Feeds You Buy from Advertisers in American Agriculturist

BABY CHICKS



20TH CENTURY



THOUSANDS OF PLEASED CUSTOMERS

can tell you about the splendid chicks we have been producing from our High Class, Heavy Laying, American-Cert-O-Culd flocks for 28 years; pure-bred, carefully culled for size, type, color, vigor and egg laying ability. Look at the low prices—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—you can safely order from this advertisement. References: Commercial Bank, or Dun and Bradstreet.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff, Blk. Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$115.00
Barred and Wh. Rox, R.C. and S.C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	70.00	135.00
W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	8.50	16.00	75.00	145.00
Impt. Barron W. Leghorn, W. Minorcas, Parks' Rox	9.50	18.00	85.00	160.00

Heavy Mixed, $12.50 per 100; Light Mixed, $9.00 per 100; Wh. Pekin Ducklings, 25c each.

Special Mating Imported Barron S. C. White Leghorns

Our flocks for this very Special Mating consist of 350 YEARLING hens carefully selected by an Expert Poultryman. These hens weigh not less than 4½ pounds, and up to six pounds. They produce better than 250 eggs per year, per hen, imported direct from the TOM BARRON of England.

C. O. D. Shipments We will ship 20th Century Chicks C. O. D. (pay postman on delivery) if you prefer.

Get our FREE illustrated catalog. Tells all about our money-making chicks, C. O. D. plan, imported matings, etc.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY Box R New Washington, Ohio



Eagle Nest OHIO ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS — QUALITY GUARANTEED

Prices below for all chicks to be shipped March 1st to May 7th, 1928. Every Eagle Nest Chick Ohio Accredited.

VARIETIES PRICES ON	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$38.00	$62.00	$120.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks,	4.25	8.00	15.00	43.50	72.00	140.00
Black Minorcas, S. C. and R. C. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	43.50	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	145.00

Mixed Chicks (not accredited)—Light 9c; Heavy 12c. TERMS CASH. Future orders 10% down. Balance 10 days before shipment. Postage Paid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Order from this Advertisement.

THE EAGLE NEST HATCHERY, DEPT. 22 UPPER SANDUSKY, Ohio. U.S.A.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



Chicks C. O. D. Send Only $1.00

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert poultrymen. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stoves when bought with chicks. SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG. It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Valuable book free with each order. Prices reasonable. Write today.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1 Gibsonburg, Ohio

FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS ARE BEST

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

because customers have already found what "AMERICAN" quality means in quick maturing broilers and heavier egg production in Winter when eggs are highest.

American or Eng S. C. White Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Hollywood White—Brown—Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh Leghorns—Barred Rocks—Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks Rocks—RI Reds—White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes—Buff Orpingtons, Blk. Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00

Light mixed 9c each—Mixed 10c each—Heavy Mixed 12c each. Also Andelusians—Brahmas—Columbia Rocks—Write for catalog. Order early. Bank reference. 100% live arrival. Excellent service.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Box 214, GRAMPIAN, PA.

YOU NEED THIS CATALOG !



TEN CHICKS FREE

On orders placed early we will allow 10 chicks free with every 100 ordered. Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautifully illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. Guaranteed Chicks. Find out about our guarantee plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

Hoytville Accredited Hatcheries, 106 Main St., Hoytville, Ohio

NATIONAL CHICKS *500,000 Chicks for 1928*



America's leading breeds and strains. Insure profits with National Chicks. Guaranteed to be as represented.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred & White Rocks, Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Blue Andelusians, Wh. Minorcas	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250.00
Mixed or odds and ends	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	95.00

We have special mated pens in all these breeds. Send for our new illustrated catalog. All chicks sent postpaid. We guarantee 100% live delivery. References. Order at once. Delay is fatal.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 408 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"



They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

200,000 CHICKS — 1928

"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY

THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS ON FREE RANGE.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	75.00	
Assorted Broilers	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order Direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular free.

The Valley Hatchery, R. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free-Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9	42.50	80

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

(Continued from Page 14)

according to poultry records kept for five years by 22 Medina County farmers in cooperation with the rural economics department at the Ohio State University.

Seven of these 22 farmers managed their poultry flocks so as to sell 25 per cent of their eggs in the four months of October, November, December, and January, when eggs are highest in price. That made their average year-round price 38.7 cents a dozen for all eggs sold, and made a return of 70 cents for every hour of labor on poultry after allowing for all other costs.

Eight other farmers who did not get their pullets in condition for fall egg production, selling only 4 per cent of their eggs in the four high-price months, received only 30.8 cents a dozen as the average yearly price, and made only 24½ cents an hour in labor income.

Order Your Baby Chicks Early

THERE are several advantages in placing orders for baby chicks early. The first advantage is the fact that there is a far greater chance of getting them when you want them. Unfortunately, the big majority of poultrymen want chicks hatched about the same time. We figure that April is as good a month as any for the general farmer to get chicks. They will have time to mature properly, and yet are not likely to lay a few eggs in the fall and then molt.

The second big advantage is that one can get chicks from the hatchery that one chooses. There is little danger of having the order refused. It gives a man time to look around and choose the right place from which to buy. There certainly is a lot of difference in the vigor of day-old chicks, and the man who gets the vigorous ones has a good start toward successfully rearing them.

If possible for you to do so, it will be interesting and profitable to visit a commercial hatchery. Other things being equal, buy from a hatchery not too far distant. If necessary, however, it is possible to ship chicks long distances.

There will be some difference in the price of day-old chicks that come from high producing stock over those from the average run of farm flocks. There will be a considerable difference in the value. With the hundreds of firms that advertise baby chicks, it is difficult to make a choice. Buying near at home, with a personal visit to the hatchery will help. If this is not possible, perhaps a neighbor has bought chicks with good results. Buy from the same place rather than take a blind chance.

Pullets Fail to Produce

I have Barred Rock pullets six months and two weeks old. They are of a good size. A few have red combs and have a few that lay. Should I feed them all the corn they will clean up? I am feeding all the mash (Cornell mixture) that they want but think they should lay better as they have good lighted quarters, green feed and water. Have electric lights but have not turned them on yet. —L. F., *New York.*

THE way you should feed your pullets will depend to quite an extent on how well they are developed. I would suggest continuing them on Cornell mash and at the same time checking up on them to see that they do not

(Continued on Opposite Page)

10 FACTS Worth Looking Into When Buying White Leghorn Chicks

1 **Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.**
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection.

Write for prices on 8 week old Pullets.

Eigenrauch Farms

Red Bank, New Jersey

Leghorn Chicks Giant, Heavyweight Large Type

Hatched from two and three year old hens. Egg records up to 301. Since 1915 our commercial egg farm customers report extra heavy production pure white eggs up to 24 ounce per dozen. Either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron separate strains, hatch weekly. Forty-one years experience with chickens. Send for full information and *Special Discount Offer FREE.*

FARM SERVICE, Route A10, Tyrone, Penn.

100,000 CHICKS

Pennsylvania Supervised

Send no Money. Chicks shipped C. O. D.

Tancred-Hollywood-English or American Strains, SC White Leghorn Chicks produced from State Banded Breeders that are under the direct Supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. SC Brown or Buff Leghorns breeders not banded. All chicks $14.00 per hundred; $41.00 per 300; $67.00 per 500; $125.00 per 1,000; $240.00 per 2,000. Dependable chicks for commercial poultrymen. 100% live arrival. Dependable Service. Send no money. Order at once. Bank reference. Write for catalog.

Pennsylvania Co-Operative Leghorn Farms, Grampian, Pa.

SINGLE COMB

White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow succcessors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM

Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

BLOOD-TESTED SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS

15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.

MASSANUTTEN FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.

Box 3312, Harrisonburg, Va.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS

Every Chick produced from Pure Bred Heavy Laying Flocks. March and April Delivery.

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$14	$67.50	$130
Bd Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	16	77.50	150
Wh Wyandottes & Bl Minorcas	17	82.50	160

Assorted chicks—Light 10c, Heavy 12c; Pekin Ducklings 30c each. 25 and 50 lots 1c more than 100 prices. Order direct from Adv. or write for Circular and prices. Also Special Mating and Two-Week Old chicks. Bank Reference. Postage paid. 100% Live Delivery.

TAYLOR'S HATHERY, Box 12 LIBERTY, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS That Grow From High Egg Laying Flocks

All leading varieties. Ten years reliability. Satisfied customers continually buy our strong, healthy chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for catalog and price list. Prompt and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Address box 415A.

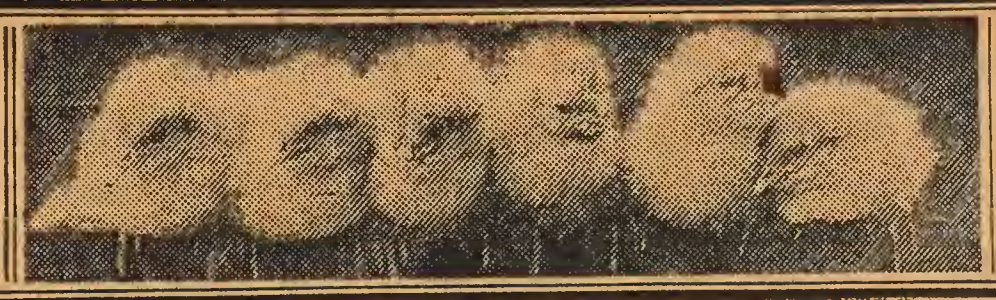
BUCYRUS HATCHERY CO. Bucyrus, Ohio

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS;

hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $13.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $15.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $16.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30.00 per 100. Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

Nunda Poultry Farm, *Desk H*, Nunda, N. Y.

Member of the International Baby Chick Association

BABY  CHICKS



LORD FARMS S.C. White Leghorns

GUARANTEED

The Most Profitable Chicks Regardless of the Price Paid

Positively, our Chicks must pay you better than any other kind, or we'll refund the difference In price paid. In addition to giving this amazing Guarantee, we are quoting the lowest prices in Lord Farms history.

1928 Year Book FREE

If you paid a dollar, you could not get more practical common sense information on profitable poultry keeping. This Year's Book sums up the experience of 33 years, yet a postal request brings it. Write today.

LORD FARMS 85 Forest St. Methuen, Mass.

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks *Win Gold Medal* for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania State Contest for Best Project $926.40 clear in 6 mos.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Penna

You can do as well, catalogue of these Sturdy Well Bred Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds, Good Discount for Early Orders—*Write now*

Keystone Chicks *Leaders since 1910*



30,000 Chicks weekly. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minoreas ,etc. at lowest prices. 100% live guaranteed. Prepaid.

Mr. Adams says, "I ralsed 975 from the 1000 chicks purchased last year."

Mr. Hubler ordered Keystone chicks yearly for last 14 years.

Mrs. Rickford says: "I have the best laying hens around here from chicks I bought from you for last three years."

Mrs. Simpers says: "Pullet laid 104 eggs from Oct. to Feb. 22."

Get our prices before you place your order. Our 18th year in business. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.
The Old Reliable Plant

BABY CHICKS 100% Live Delivery. Postage Prepaid.

	50	100	500
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	6.00	11.00	52.50
Anconas	6.00	11.00	52.50
Barred Rocks	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and Buff Rocks	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC and RC Reds	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC Bl. Minorcas	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and SL Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	67.50
Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.50

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

James F. Krejci, 9507 Meech Av. Cleveland, O

INSURED CHICKS

Our total output of chicks (S. C. White Leghorns) will be bred from two, three and four year-old hens and pedigreed males. All chicks of one quality, the same as we will use in our own pens as replacements. Our chicks should insure your success. Our quantity is limited but not our quality. Price reasonable.

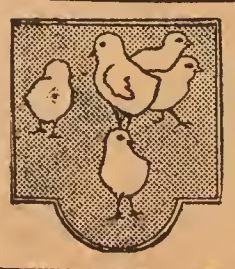
BAYVIEW POULTRY FARM, TUCKERTON, N. J.

Kerlin Leghorn Chicks



"If you want more winter eggs and larger profits you must have Kerlin's Leghorns." L. J. Matheny, Marion, Ill. "None better in my 35 years' experience with chickens," says Mrs. P. Norris, Letart Falls, O. **Beautiful, Wonderful, Winter Layers.** Large White Eggs. 265-332 egg record stock. Official Egg Contest Winners. **Breeders White Diarrhea Tested. Bargains in Baby Chicks—Free feed** with chicks. **Big discount** if ordered now. 100% live, delivery when wanted. Valuable Big four-color Catalog FREE. Write for it today.

Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Box 33 , Center Hall, Pa.



BIG FLUFFY CHICKS

Barred and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wh. Leghorns and Anconas. Bred, hatched and shipped right. They grow, lay and pay. Save money, order from this Hatchery. Circular and price list FREE. Write today.

BRUSH VALLEY FARMS Dept. A, Centre Hall, Pa.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

get too much scratch feed. About twelve quarts to a hundred hens a day is considered enough and a large percentage of this should be fed at night.

I think that you should begin to put on the electric lights starting in with about fifteen minutes of artificial light and gradually increasing this at the rate of perhaps ten minutes a day until they are getting enough to cause twelve to fourteen hours of total working time.

I expect that they will gradually increase the number of eggs they will lay until you are getting a good production.

Bone Meal, Salt, Lime Big Three For Chicks

BONE meal is one of the essential parts of the ration for chickens. Extensive investigations in feeding chickens recently made at the Ohio Experiment Station, have shown that bone meal is one of the "big three" minerals in a balanced feed for chickens. The other two are oyster shells or high grade limestone and salt.

Bone meal is added to the mash at the rate of 2 to 4 percent, the oyster shells or limestone is kept before the birds in hoppers or on the ground, and the salt is mixed with the mash at the rate of one-half to one pound to one hundred pounds of mash.

There are different kinds of bone meal, Mr. Kennard explains. Poultry bone meal, which is usually the "raw" bone meal and of granulated medium, or chick size, is the preferable kind.

The so-called raw bone meal is a misnomer as the product is cooked and sterilized. It should not be confused with green bone which is really raw or uncooked.

High grade special or odorless steamed bone meal may also be used, but as a rule the fertilizer steamed bone meal is not suitable for feeding to poultry.

In case the poultry "raw" bone meal is not carried in stock by local dealers it can easily be procured on special order.

New Jersey Plans for Better Hens

TO IMPROVE the annual egg production capacity of the average New Jersey hen is the purpose of the "New Jersey Record of Performance Association" recently formed by New Jersey poultry breeders.

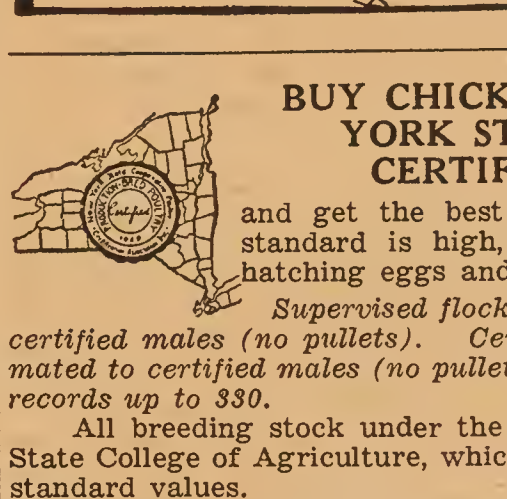
The New Jersey Record of Performance Association is composed of poultry breeders who have accepted the state certification plan and are trapnesting and otherwise using the record of the individual for improved breeding. Herman Demme, of the Dembro Poultry Farm, Sewell, is president of this new organization and Paul Smith, Vineland, is secretary-treasurer. C. T. Darby, North Branch, and Melvin W. Fox, Little Falls, are first and second vice-presidents, respectively.

This association held a meeting jointly with the New Jersey State Poultry Association on Thursday, January 12, at Trenton. A banquet was held on the evening of January 12. These two associations cooperated with the department of poultry husbandry in educational exhibits which were a part of the annual show at the Trenton Armory during Agricultural Week.

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

$5.00 PROFIT PER HEN

"I consider these chickens a part of my life and cannot do without them. It is only about 100 I count on but they bring me about $450-$500 profit a year pin-money. I always recommend your name to anyone who wants chickens and I know if they buy from you it spells success."
Ingeborg M. Petersen, ———, L. I.



Chicks that Grow into Dollars

You don't have to worry about the strain, the tests, the methods. Leave that to me. What you want are chicks that will grow into dollars. Read in my big, new 1928 Chick Book *(Free)* what they have done for others.

Leghorns—Reds—Rocks—Wyandottes

HILLPOT QUALITY

W. F. Hillpot, Box 129, Frenchtown, N. J.

Please send me free your 1928 Chick Book.

Name
Street or Box No.
Town State

BUY CHICKS FROM MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE COOPERATIVE POULTRY CERTIFICATION ASSOCIATION, INC.

and get the best in vitality and high egg production. Our standard is high, making quality the best. Breeding stock, hatching eggs and chicks for sale from the following:

Supervised flocks, which are carefully selected, hens mated to certified males (no pullets). Certified flocks, which are high producers only, mated to certified males (no pullets). Home trap nested birds with official egg records up to 330.

All breeding stock under the supervision and inspection of the New York State College of Agriculture, which will eliminate any possibility of doubt as to standard values.

WE KNOW WHAT WE HAVE. YOU KNOW WHAT YOU BUY.

Think it over and send for free catalogue, giving list of members and other valuable information.

M. M. GRIFFITHS, *Secretary*, NEW HARTFORD, N. Y.



NIAGARA POULTRY FARM

Profitable Chicks and Dux Will Always Satisfy You

Hardy, Northern Grown, Vigorous, Healthy, Heavy Laying, Free Range Breeding Flocks Insures you Livable Profitable Chicks. Our prices will save you money.

LEGHORNS—REDS—ROCKS—WYANDOTTES—PEKIN DUX

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed
For bigger Poultry Profits get our Catalog

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
BOX 25 *Established 1887* *RAMSONVILLE, N. Y.*



LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS BRED FOR PRODUCTION • STANDARD QUALITY •

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS come from flocks culled for egg production and standard quality, by poultrymen trained by the Ohio State University. Interesting catalog write for it, or order from this ad. Live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Hocking Valley Nat. Bank.

Varieties— Postpaid Prices in U. S. A.	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Extra Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14	$41	$67	$130
Buff, Rose, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Anconas	3.75	7.00	13	38	62	120
Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16	47	77	150
Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	5.50	10.50	20	59	97	190

CHICKS FROM SPECIAL MATING. Heavy Broilers $11.50. Light $10.

LANCASTER FARMS HATCHERY Route 26 LANCASTER, OHIO



Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 38 Fairport, N. Y.

Buy C·M·L· Chicks



C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years in Barron Leghorns. Imported direct from England. Pedigrees 235 to 314. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prices Prepaid.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.75	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00

These chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Breeding few varieties enables us to offer unusual value. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get free catalog.

C. M. LONGENECKER Box 40 Elizabethtown, Pa.

A Chill

is a Danger Sign

It may mean a cold. And a cold may end in Grippe or Flu. Act in time! Take HILL'S Cascara-Bromide-Quinine and break up a cold in a day. HILL'S acts quickly because it does the four necessary things in one. In the red box at druggists, 30c.

HILL'S
Cascara-Bromide-Quinine





NATIONAL CARBIDE
IN THE RED DRUM
The Pioneer of Quality
SAVES YOU MONEY

ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE TO
NATIONAL CARBIDE SALES CORP.
Dept. 12H 342 Madison Avenue, New York

save 1/3 to 1/2



New FREE book quotes Reduced Factory Prices. 5-Year Guarantee Bond on Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces. 200 styles and sizes. Beautiful porcelain enamel ranges and combination gas and coal ranges. Mahogany porcelain enamel heating stoves. Cash or easy terms. 24-hr. shipments. 30-day free trial. 360-day test. Satisfaction guaranteed. 26 years in business. 650,000 customers. Write today for FREE book.

Kalamazoo Stove Co.
Manufacturers
801 Rochester Avenue
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Ranges $49.95 Up "A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

Basketry Materials 65 Page Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.

For Weavers of Rag Rugs

One Who Weaves Them Gives Helpful Hints

FOR the benefit of other weavers I want to tell some of the things I have learned by experience in warping up and working with my two harness loom. The carpet beam is iron and has sharp teeth that pull the rug or the carpeting on the end. I took a burlap sack, used double and sewed it tightly around the carpet beam and left the remainder double in an "apron," as I can weave 36 inches wide this was left one yard wide. It comes up beyond the breast beam and when I wish to fasten rug or carpet I baste the hem in or tie a few fringe to keep from raveling. Sew with long stitches, with double warp strongly to burlap. This is very satisfactory. When ready to warp up I leave a rug on if possible. See that warp is cut off even in back and tie each section after warp is wound on. It is easier to tie as it holds up after knots have been pulled through harness and if the tension is not too bad run in three shots of warp, then beat up three more, crossing warp each time and beat up. Your tension should be all right now.

Because white warp is cheaper do not encourage it only as people wish it. It "hides the rags", covers quality and coloring, as it were, and soils so easily.

In warping I alternate the half pound spools with the small left-over spools—it runs on so much easier. By having a few extra colors of warp on hand a few shots in the selvage will brighten it and carry out color scheme. Have plenty of shuttles, three dozen is none too many. Then the rags can be measured on them for two or three rugs. When the light is good or callers present, carefully sort all shades, widths, etc., so that your work will be satisfactory. I placed a cup hook on the inside of the upright to my right for shears—keep a note book for all orders.

And for the would-be weavers do not be lead by glowing advertisements of big profits—Not with a hand loom. If your work is good you will never want for customers and although it takes a little more time to produce good work, it is your cheapest advertisement. In closing let me advise four-ply warp always.—Mrs. F. B., *New York.*

President Encourages Contest

THE following letter from Mrs. Edward Young, President of New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, was sent to all county home bureau chairmen for the purpose of bringing to mind the third Kitchen Improvement Contest, state prizes for which are offered by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. First prizes of sets of etched pyrex ware are offered by Corning Glass Works to winners of county contests.

"Dear County Chairman:

Again the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus is sponsoring an Improved Kitchen Contest with prizes offered by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

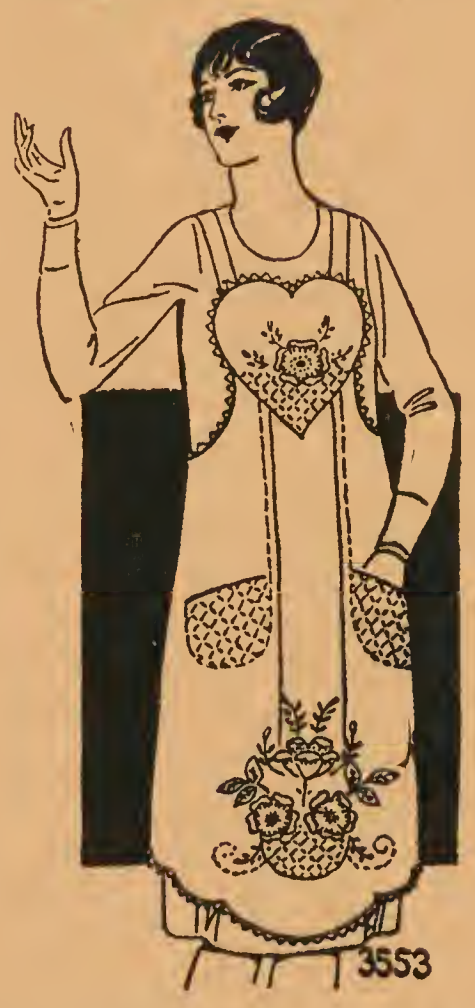
Those who have taken part in our former contests, although all could not be winners, have been enthusiastic over the value they have received from entering the contest, as the study brought its own reward. More convenient kitchens as a prize to homemakers and it is on account of this feature that we desire to see every county enter the contest.

We are sure the results will promote enthusiasm in the work of the Home Bureau. Help in the kitchen means freedom for a more abundant home life. Lessening the time spent as kitchen maid, gives opportunity to be a better wife and mother.

In the name of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, I urge you to adopt the Better Kitchen Contest as part of your county program and wish you great success in the undertaking."

MRS. EDWARD YOUNG, *President New York State Federation of Home Bureaus.*

Fudge Apron, No. 3553



This remarkable apron is stamped on good quality finely woven unbleached muslin, the kind that improves with laundering. Most attractive but simple embroidery design. Complete working chart, showing the exact color scheme and where each color is to be used furnished with each apron. Price is only 45c, postpaid to any address.

Ten cents extra brings our new embroidery catalogue which lists many new attractive stamped articles. We also have a most useful, attractive Embroidery Book of lessons showing all the stitches in embroidery and how to use them. Price 25c. Send all embroidery orders (enclosing remittance) to Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.



Wash days

Blue Mondays or other blue wash days are almost a thing of the past in the modern farm home. If you are still doing your washing with the old fashioned hand methods and slaving over a washboard and a hand wringer, you should make up your mind right now to get away from it. The cost of a power washing machine, of a handy gasoline stove for boiling your clothes, and a gasoline or kerosene water heater really amounts to so little in comparison with the time and labor saved that it is foolish economy to be without these conveniences. We "Farm Service" Hardware Men can tell you the whole story and show you the new methods and new kinds of equipment that make one of the hardest jobs of the old farm days an easy one today.

"Tag" stores are also the right place to buy such little things as clothes lines, pails, boilers, irons, ironing boards and other housekeeping necessities. You will be sure of a fair price, of goods that will give you real satisfaction and long use when you buy them from us. Look for the "tag" in the window.

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



FYR-PRUF cleans your stove Thoroughly and Quickly



at all dealers

ALSO CLEANS THE NICKEL PARTS
Gives A Beautiful Luster
Dustless—Odorless—Easily Applied

15c
PER CAN

WILL NOT CATCH FIRE
WILL NOT STAIN THE HANDS

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Here the Reader Has a Chance for Personal Advice

IN response to a request run in this column a short time ago several of our readers sent the following verses from an old steel engraving. They are entitled "Shore to Shore":

In Childhood's hour with careless joy,
Upon the stream we glide,
With youth's bright hopes we gaily speed
To reach the other side.

Manhood looks forth with careful glance,
Time steadily plies the oar,
While Old Age calmly waits to hear
The keel upon the shore.

* * *

Just this week from two different counties (Delaware and Cattaraugus) in New York State come requests from two farm women who would each like to board an elderly couple. Aunt Janet will furnish the names of these ladies to any who are seeking such accommodations.—AUNT JANET.

Voters' Service on the Air

THE radio will bring a new type of service to voters in the form of informational talks about issues of the coming campaign. These are to be non-partisan in nature and they aim to give the background underlying important issues. Each Tuesday evening until December 1928 from seven to seven-thirty (Eastern Standard time) will be devoted to these discussions alternating with a series of talks called "What Congress Is Doing". The stations WEAF (New York City) and WRC (Washington, D. C.) with fifteen associated stations will broadcast these talks which are scheduled by the National League of Women Voters, National Broadcasting Company and American Library Association.

On Tuesday, February 28, James G. McDonald, Chairman Foreign Policy Association, will present "Present Peace Plans Before Congress".

Tested Recipes

Beets in Butter Sauce *(sour)*

Wash small beets and cook in salted water until tender. Drain, cover with cold water and rub off the skins. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in sauce pan, add three tablespoonfuls flour and stir to a smooth paste. Pour in one cupful boiling water, stirring continuously. Boil two minutes, add four tablespoonfuls hot cream and four tablespoonfuls mild vinegar, season with salt and pepper. Dice the beets, add to the sauce and reheat. Serve at once.—L. M. T., *New York.*

This sour sauce is delightfully refreshing and is a pleasant change from the usual vegetable in plain butter. Instead of boiling water use the water in which the beets were cooked and in this way conserve all the minerals which otherwise might be lost.

Peas and Carrots

Wash and scrape new carrots, cut in small cubes and cook in salted water until done. Make half as much cream sauce as you have peas and carrots; add this, and serve at once garnished with a little parsley or shredded lettuce leaves.—L. M. T., *New York.*

This colorful dish is always an addition to the family table besides affording a convenient way of using up small quantities of these two vegetables.

Potato Puff

To two and one half cupfuls hot mashed potatoes, add two tablespoonfuls butter, one half teaspoonful baking powder, one half cupful hot cream and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Beat thoroughly, fold in the beaten whites of two eggs, drop in spoonfuls on a buttered baking dish and bake until well puffed and browned.—L. M. T., *New York.*

The same mixture is good for filling the half shells of baked potatoes. The beaten egg white gives the necessary fluffiness which is so palatable.

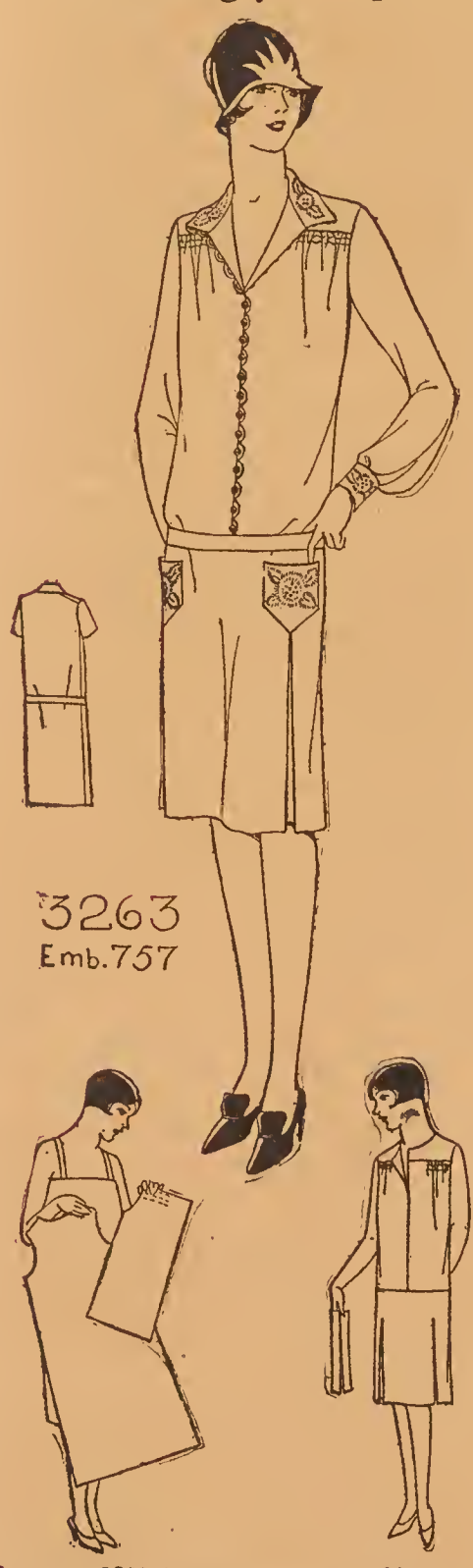
Do You Know That

Dutch ovens with rings on the inside of the lids do their own basting. Cast iron skillet lids with such rings are now on the market.

* * *

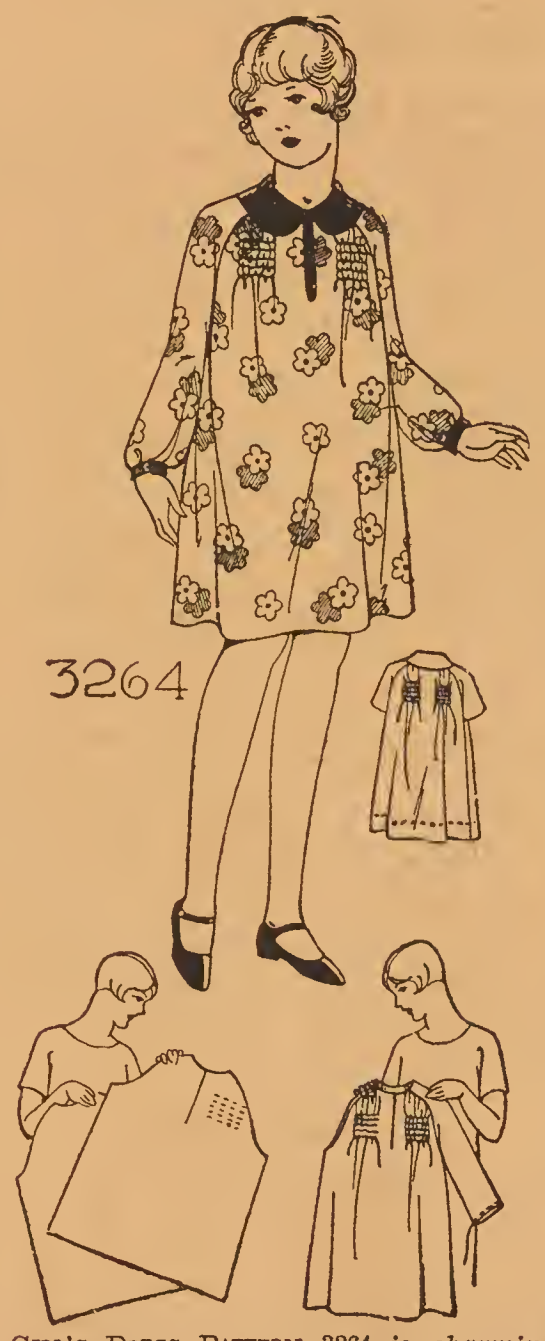
When an ink or pencil eraser becomes coated over, rub it thoroughly on a piece of sandpaper and it will erase like new.—Mrs. E. C.

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PATTERN 3263 *is simplicity itself, yet can be made doubly attractive by touches of embroidery in contrasting or harmonizing colors. Wool jersey, crepe satin or the new printed silks are just right for this pattern which cuts in sizes* 16, 18, *years,* 36, 38, 40, *and* 42 *inches bust measure and only takes* 3¼ *yards of* 40-*inch material to make it for the* 36-*inch size.* PRICE 13c. EMBROIDERY 757 (blue) *costs* 15c *extra.*

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GIRL'S DRESS PATTERN 3264 *is charming for materials such as the silk crepes, printed sateen, wool challis, dimity or wool jersey. It cuts in sizes* 4, 6, 8, 10 *and* 12 *years and only requires* 1¾ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ¼ *yard of* 36-*inch contrasting for Peter Pan Collar, cuff bands and piping for centre front closing.* PRICE 13c.



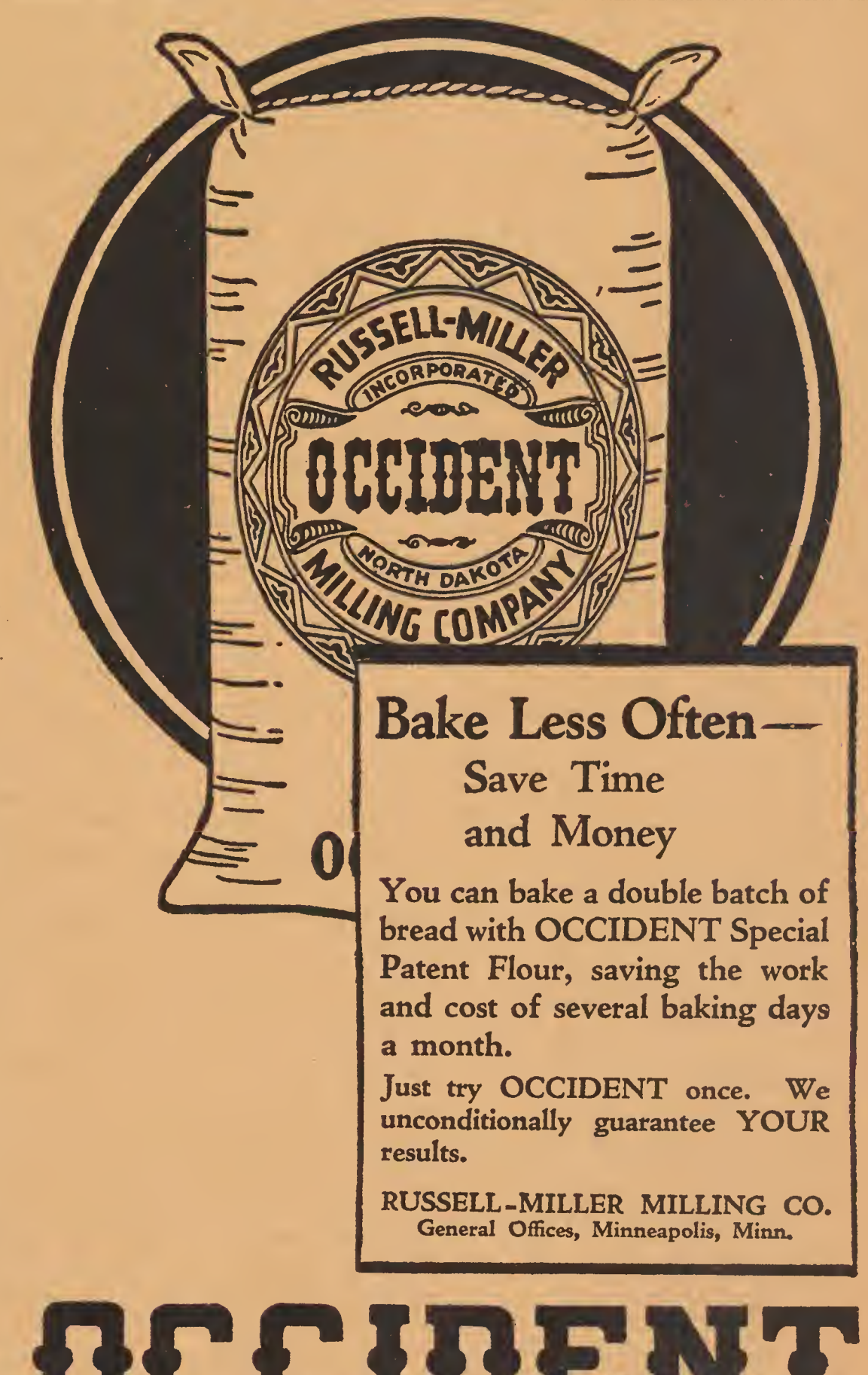
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Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

THE Captain's steps were heard, crushing the wood chips into the shingle. The old man came forward quickly, into the arc of lamplight, as if he feared the realisation of some terror knawing at his heart. For a moment Hilary saw the pale grey eyes fixed with the same menace upon his own. Then Dupont knew him.

"Bonsoir, Monsieur Askew," he said, extending his hand.

He opened the cottage door, but the cure' did not enter.

"Captain Dupont," he said, "there has been trouble between Monsieur Askew here and Monsieur Morris."

"I have heard of it," replied the Captain.

He had only just arrived, but the gossips in the store had broached the absorbing topic without loss of time.

"Ask him if he is willing to accept his orders from me," said Hilary.

The cure' translated, and the Captain answered him, stroking his grey beard and speaking with slow emphasis.

"It is all right," said Father Lucien finally. "Captain Dupont takes his freight where he finds it. He takes from your Company in accordance with his contract. He will not break it. If Brousseau refuses him freight he can pick up all he needs on the south shore. You can rely on him."

Hilary felt deeply satisfied. If the Captain was staunch, not Morris nor Brousseau nor all his men should prevent him from getting out a record cutting before navigation closed.

He had talked the matter over with Lafe. While it would be impossible for the teams to snake the logs through the woods until the snow lay deep, it had seemed to them perfectly feasible to cut along the east bank of Rocky River and dump the logs into the stream, to be conveyed to the mill. Rocky River was always full, there was no need to wait for the spring freshets, and the one dam at the gorge ensured a swift flow just where the logs were apt to stand.

"Tell Dupont we'll keep him busy," Hilary said.

When he was with Father Lucien upon their homeward way he asked a question that had puzzled him.

"Why does Dupont look at me as if I were his mortal enemy?" he asked.

"Ah, Monsieur Askew," said the cure', stopping to thump his stick upon the shingle, "there is a story there. So he looks at every man when he first meets him. He fears for the girl Marie—and unfortunately he is right in his fears. For she has her mother's nature.

"It was many years ago, nearly twenty, I think, and before I came here, when Captain Jules Dupont was a fisherman in St. Boniface. He was married to Marie Letellier, who was much younger than he, and gay and thoughtless. People said it was an ill-made match; but she loved him, and they were happy.

"When he left his young bride to go sealing off Newfoundland the tongues wagged, but he trusted her, and when he returned there was the child Marie, and a warm welcome. So three years passed.

"When Jules Dupont returned the fourth year his wife was gone. With whom? Nobody knew. I know more than any one in St. Boniface, but I never knew. Some wanderer from the south shore; and six months later she was back with the child, pleading forgiveness. He sheltered her until her death soon afterward. Since then his fear has been that Marie will have inherited the mother's nature. He never makes a voyage but he returns in fear and haste. And he wishes her to marry Jean-Marie Baptiste, who loves her—but you have seen to-night to what her mind is turning.

"The women recall her mother's fate, and their dislike has made her secretive and solitary. And it is lonely here, and Ste. Marie so near. How should she know the evil there under the merriment? It poisons the countryside, and my authority is for them to mock at—Simeon Duval, and his brother Louis, and all that crew.

"There is no evil liver along either shore but knows that when he is in money he can find a welcome at Ste. Marie. There is no liquor license anywhere in the county, and yet every house there has its keg of gin or brandy. There is hardly a fishing boat but carries its liquor cargo across the Gulf, from the south shore distilleries.

"Monsieur Askew, you saw the girl Nanette. She is from St. Joseph, of decent parents, who mourn for her. She was lured from her home to Ste. Marie, and I have fears that some one is using her as a tool to get the girl Marie Dupont into his clutches. But what can I do save watch and wait?

"Therefore, Monsieur Askew," continued Father Lucien, much agitated, "I implore you to prevent this evil from spreading to St. Boniface. It is Brousseau who debauches those poor people there. It is he who is responsible for all this evil. He cares nothing for the people, so long as he wields their votes for his creature in Parliament at Quebec. And this, Monsieur, was chiefly the cause of my visit to you to-night, to urge you to keep the brandy and dance-halls out of St. Boniface, for I hear it being said that one of the Duvals boasts he will open a dance-hall there."

"No brandy shall be sold on the St. Boniface property, Father Lucien."

"I am glad, Monsieur," answered the cure. "But Simeon Duval and his brother Louis boast of Brousseau's protection, and they are dangerous men. You see, Monsieur Askew, when Monsieur Morris was in charge here it was agreed between him and Brousseau that the dance-halls and liquor shops should remain in Ste. Marie. Now, they say, the agreement ends, and St. Boniface shall become as Ste. Marie."

"For the benefit of Brousseau's pocket?"

"I do not say that, Monsieur Askew. I will not let myself believe that. But it is through Pierre and the Duvals that he keeps his hold on the people. They are his go-betweens; they do his dirty work, and he allows them to do work such as you have seen to-night."

"You have my promise," said Hilary, "that they shall not sell liquor in St. Boniface. And by heaven I'll smash any man who tries to corrupt my people!" he added, with a vehemence that surprised himself.

Hilary slept poorly that night. Trouble seemed to be thickening about him. He thought despondently of Morris's warning, which was, indeed, almost the echo of Lamartine's. Had he, indeed, the power to handle these wild people whose very tongue he could hardly understand?

Then, out of the darkness, there rose, in vivid portrayal, the face of Madeleine Rosny. He admitted now how much she meant to him, enough to make any venture worth the while. He thought of their last meeting; and in spite of it he dared to dream of a happier one to come.

Before he fell asleep he had decided to go to Quebec and try to secure some jobber to take over Leblanc's lease. At the same time he would look up the land records and get an accurate idea of the extent of the Rosny seigniory.

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. His life's ambition to operate his own timberland at last realized, Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique consisting of Lamartine, a Mr. Morris, business associate of Jonas Askew, and one Brousseau, an unscrupulous power in the north woods, is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland, the quality of which Lamartine lied about.

An examination of the books proves that Morris, who formerly had charge of the holdings, and his associates were bleeding the company. They endeavor in every way to embarass and discourage Hilary. Because Hilary refuses demands made by Brousseau, he faces trouble. Intending to arrange for an early shipment of logs he goes to see Captain Dupont, the local skipper, with the village ecclesiastic.

CHAPTER IX

MADELEINE PROPOSES TERMS

CHARACTERISTICALLY, he put his plan into practice two days later, when the down boat arrived, instructing Lafe to hold up the dynamiting till his return. Lafe saw him off, and he had hardly arrived on board before discovering that Morris had embarked at Ste. Marie. Hilary suspected him of having learned of his plan and spying on him. The two men eyed each other, but did not speak. Morris carried a small bag, from which he was continually extracting papers which he read with ostentatious absorption; this confirmed Hilary in his suspicions.

Hilary put up at the Frontenac, and, having business with the customs office with reference to a shipment of machinery, a small matter requiring a refund, he called there, and was disgusted to see Morris coming out of the revenue department in conversation with the assistant chief. As he went down the corridor he was conscious that the men were watching him and, he thought, speaking about him.

He failed entirely in his attempts to get a jobber to sub-lease Leblanc's tract. There were plenty of small men willing to do so on the instalment system, but none willing to risk an immediate investment on a territory with such a reputation as St. Boniface had unjustly acquired. Many of them laughed at Hilary, and asked him if he thought they did not know fir from spruce.

The most promising of all turned him down for another reason.

"I know the Rosny limits well," he said. "I looked it over myself. That fir story is a lie, and I'd have bought the rights if your uncle hadn't done so. It's a good property, but I couldn't get men to work there."

"What is the reason?" asked Hilary.

"Yourself," said the jobber bluntly. "You see, Mr. Askew, men won't stand for ill-treatment and violence. You thrashed a man out of his senses because he had cut a few trees just over your line in an unsurveyed district."

Hilary hotly denied the story and attempted to explain the matter, but fruitlessly.

"Of course, I don't dispute your word," the jobber answered. "Most likely it is a put-up game, by the parties that spread that fir story. But it's a boss's reputation that counts, and if he's got a bad one it's a job to right it. You have the reputation of being too handy with your fists, and every lumberman on the north shore knows it."

Hilary withdrew in chagrin. He knew he had to thank Morris for the lie. However, there was another surprise in store for him. He was in the smoking-room after dinner, watching the crowds upon the Terrace through the window, and feeling thoroughly discouraged, when he was paged, and the boy brought Lamartine's card which was followed by the notary himself.

"Well, Mr. Askew, so you have seen the seigniory. What do you think?" he asked.

"I think your statement about the timber was a lie, Lamartine," said Hilary, reddening.

The notary was not disturbed. "I understood you had come to the conclusion that it was worth developing," he answered. "I took my judgment from Mr. Morris. I am not a timber expert."

Hilary felt baffled; Lamartine could not have been more plausible.

"Of course I must now resign my position as your adviser," continued the notary, with an intonation of suave irony. "In fact, Mr. Askew, I have already done so and accepted that of adviser to Monsieur Brousseau. Does that fact forbid my mentioning that you have acted in an insane manner?"

"By no means," answered Hilary pleasantly.

"You declined my advice," Lamartine pursued. "You went up to St. Boniface alone and discharged Mr. Morris, who is the best judge of timber in the Province. You thrashed an employee, threatened Mr. Morris himself with violence after making reflections upon his honesty, alienated Monsieur Brousseau, who is a power in northern Quebec, and finally seized Monsieur Brousseau's lumber. Furthermore, you are to be defendant in a suit for damages."

Hilary gulped. All he could think of was to dash his fist into the fox face in front of him. He seemed constantly urged to physical violence; and yet, before he came to Quebec, he had never struck a man in his life.

"You will understand, Mr. Askew," pured Lamartine, "that in this country property rights are respected. You cannot take a man's lumber and cooly keep it for your own. Monsieur Brousseau's suit is for a hundred thousand dollars. However, I am authorized to make you an alternative proposition, which I earnestly advise you to accept. Monsieur Brousseau is willing to drop his suit if you give back the lumber

(*Continued on Page* 22)

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TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE—One of 206 acres river flats, good 9 room house running spring water in house. Basement barn, concrete floors, water buckets for cows, 40 stanchions, 25 good cows, 1 horse, about 150 hens, new hen house 22x60 granary. Tool sheds, two silos a full line of machinery, ½ mile to school, 2½ miles to a good village, on state road. R. D. Price $10,000. $2,500 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Another one of 56 acres good 11 room house, furnace, electric lights, fine basement barn, 10 swing stanchions, concrete floors, building for 600 hens, 8 acres woods, on state road, in small village. Price $4,000. $2,000 first payment balance mortgage. SHEFF & LINGEE, South New Berlin, N. Y.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

WILL TRADE my 255 acre farm for small farm on account of poor health. E. HALLOCK, Delevan, N. Y.

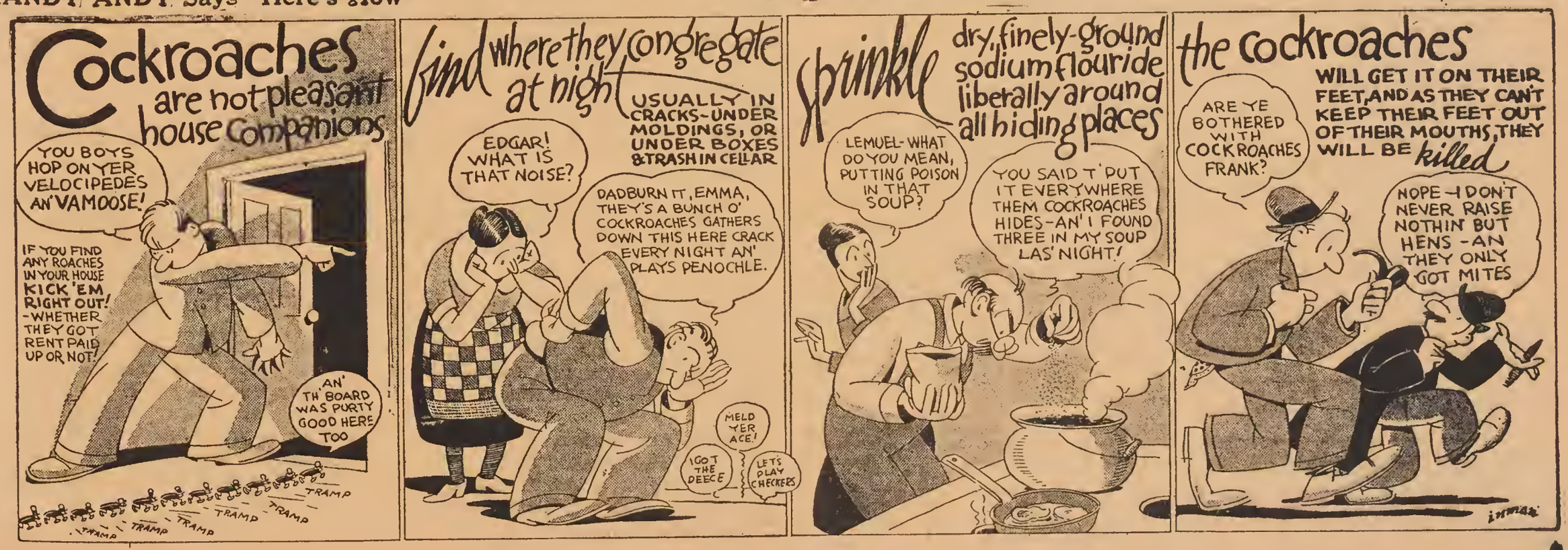
FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM for sale. Excellent buildings, near town. Small amount of cash required. Produced $1000 worth of fruit last year. Must be sold before April 1st. BOX 453 care AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Place to work on small farm, April 1st. W. B. GROVER, Leon, N. Y.

Additional Classified "Ads" on Next Page

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — ***To Get Rid of Cockroaches*** — **By Ray Inman**



American Steel & Wire Company's



Good fences are the first essential for good farm earnings. The first essential in good fences is dependable service. Ask our dealer in your community about the special features of American Steel & Wire Company Fences and Banner Steel Posts.

Send for our booklet, "How Fences Increase Farm Earnings."

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Other Sales Offices: Chicago • New York • Boston • Atlanta • Birmingham • Cleveland • Worcester Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • Buffalo • Detroit • Cincinnati • Baltimore • Wilkes-Barre • St. Louis Kansas City • Minneapolis-St.Paul • Oklahoma City • Memphis • Dallas • Denver • Salt Lake City *San Francisco • *Los Angeles • *Portland • *Seattle *United States Steel Products Company

Additional Classified Advertising

AGENTS WANTED

A PAYING POSITION OPEN to representative of character. Take orders shoes—hosiery direct to wearer. Good Income. Permanent. Write now for free book "Getting Ahead." TANNERS SHOE MFG. CO., 892 So. C. St., Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with flags and designs on. $1 to $10 paid. Other envelopes before 1871 bought. W. L. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

TRAP TAGS with wire. Copper or aluminum. Name and address on each tag. Prices, 20 tags 50c; 45 tags $1.00; 100 tags $2.00, postpaid. Quick shipment. Write plainly. BIVINS, Box 611, Summit, New York.

WANTED: Church societies or lady who wishes to earn extra pin money, to act as local representative. Old established Tea house offers opportunity to build modest business in package teas of highest quality. When writing give two references and receive full particulars. BOX 452, care AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

ACETYLNE "STANDARD No. 200 Gas Well." Fixtures and Lighters. Circulars free. ELMER STANDISH, Naples, N. Y.

CROSLEY 5 tube Radio $12. 1½ horse engine $15. 90 volt storage B. Battery, new. $18. 32 volt motor $10. H. VAN KUREN, Rummerfield, Pa.

PURE HONEY—carefully inspected and packed, 5 lbs. clover, $1; 10 lbs. buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid to third zone. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

HUMOROUS PLAYS—One and four-act. Catalogue. HARRY DOTY, Chatham, N. Y.

PLANS FOR POULTRY HOUSES. All styles, 150 illustrations; secret of getting winter eggs, and copy of "The Full Egg Basket." Send 25 cents. INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL, Dept. 542, Indianapolis, Ind.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

250 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid $100. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

SEEDS—Selected varieties for the garden. Send for list. C. H. BREWER, Rahway, N. J.

DAHLIAS 25-$2.00. 75-$5.00, not labeled. 20-$2.00. 60-$5.00, labeled, all different varieties. Perennial phlox, mixed. 15-$1.00. 50-$2.00. MRS. HOWARD HOLSINGER, Denton, Md.

100 MASTODON EVER BEARING $1.75. Why pay more. Catalog Free. CHAMPION ORIGINATOR, New Buffalo, Mich.

SEED CORN—Sweepstakes or Lancaster Sure-Crop. Sample and prices free. J. KENNEL, Parkesburg, Pa.

SEED POTATOES 20 varieties. Special price on Mountains and Russets, also strawberry plants. ROY HASTINGS, Malone, N. Y.

PEACH TREES, $5.00 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express.. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

SEEDS—Selected varieties for the garden. Send for list. C. H. BREWER, Rahway, N. J.

NEW GLADIOLUS BOOK, just out. 36 pages, 46 illustrations. Describes 165 exquisite varieties, many new. Tells how to grow. It's free! The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection of thirty bulbs, all different, $1. postpaid. HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA GROWN, Rural Russetts, from Northern Michigan certified seed last year. Grown on gravel loam and heavily sprayed. Vines were killed by frost. These potatoes were placed in cold storage in November and will come out perfectly dormant. Price $4.00 per 150 lb. bag F. O. B. Cold Storage Warehouse, Bethlehem, Pa. Cash with order. No orders taken for less than 5 bags. Shipment to be made March, date per your order. Special price carlots for immediate shipment. GREEN ACRE FARMS: (Largest Potato Growers in Pennsylvania,) J. H. Fulmer, Owner, Nazareth, Pa.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Ripe, guaranteed; Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.50; 10, $2.50; 20, $4.50. Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.25; 10, $2.00; 20, $3.50 FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.00; ten $1.75; tell kind wanted. Cigars $1.95 for 50. Satisfaction guaranteed; pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good Sweet Chewing, 5 lbs, $1.25; 10, $2.00; smoking, 5 lbs. 90c; 10, $1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs $1.00. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Box 50 Cigars $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

CIGARS—From Factory, trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid, $1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.26; 10—$2.00; smoking 10—$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

VERMONT SPRUCE GUM new crop pure gum, put up clean and sanitary, healthy to chew, nice box full 25c. 3 boxes 50c, postpaid. H. W. HUBBELL, West Hill, Rochester, Vermont.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WANTED RAW FUR and wool. I specialize in furs, wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE By manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

WANTED—Raw Furs, especially Black Muskrats, Weasels, Skunk, Mink, Foxes, etc. We hold separate, prompt returns. STERNS FUR CO., New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—Raw Furs and Hides. Muskrats, Deer and Calf skins. Best prices. Try us. Get acquainted. Write R. J. FELTHAM, Olean, N. Y.

Fruit Growers Meet At Poughkeepsie

(Continued from Page 13)

tion. It was surely up to any meeting of the past, and many commented on the fact that as far as quality of fruit was concerned it was possibly a little better than the average. The meetings were especially well attended, and genuine interest shown by the growers.

The Germantown National Bank and the Germantown Cold Storage Company put on a very nice exhibit from their district. W. H. Hart was there with his boxed apples.

In the basket competition Hurd Farms of Clintondale carried off the greatest amount of blue ribbons. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., of Hopewell Junction, took second prize in McIntosh apples.

The commercial exhibit was very complete, baskets of all sizes and descriptions, spray machinery, material, engines, pumps, etc., etc.

It was a real fruit man's convention.

Wooden Spoil

(*Continued from Page* 20)

and agree to accept thirty thousand dollars for your full rights."

Hilary rose. "Monsieur Lamartine, I decline your offer," he said. "And I do not wish to receive any more such offers. I shall work the St. Boniface tract as long as I am able to. When I can't I shall stop working it. But Brousseau will never get it."

"Why not?" inquired the notary bluntly.

And Hilary could not answer. He thought of Ste. Marie and the spreading plague-sore that threatened St. Boniface, but he knew this was not the principal cause of his refusal. Nor was it pride entirely. And he knew then. It was because of Madeleine Rosny. He was in love with her, another man's fiancee.

He raised his head, to meet the notary's quizzled eyes.

"You shall have no more offers," said Lamartine, "and henceforward it is war to the knife between yourself and my client."

Which was franker than Lamartine had ever been since he set up his sign in the Lower Town.

"I accept that offer," said Hilary, smiling. "But your threat of a suit is a bluff and doesn't worry me. Lamartine, your client is the biggest thief north-east of the Saguenay—and maybe southwest of it as well," he added.

Later that evening, just before it was dark, Hilary saw Morris and Lamartine walking upon the Terrace arm in arm. He was sure then that Morris had dogged him to Quebec. He felt that even the visit to the revenue department had some reference to himself. He was in a miserable condition of suspicion, wondering where the next blow would fall.

He returned to St. Boniface next day with only one thing accomplished. He had seen the land map and ascertained that the upper reaches of Rocky River had been surveyed, and that the creek was wholly on his own land. He found, too, with some surprise, that the large island out in the Gulf was part of the Rosny domain. It had not appeared on Morris's rough map.

Lafe, who met him at the wharf, looked worried.

"I'm glad you've come," he said, as they drove to the mill together. "Things were pretty bad on Saturday night."

"They're striking?"

"No, Mr. Askew. That's the brightest point in the situation. MacPherson, the foreman, tells me that it's called off. Brousseau's dropped that manœuvre, for some reason of his own."

"What's the trouble, then?"

"I guess Brousseau's off on another tack, Mr. Askew. All the hands was over to Ste. Marie on Saturday night by special invitation from Simeon Duval, who owns the biggest dance-hall there. There was free drinks for everybody, and the whole place was in an uproar till Sunday morning. Not a stroke of work has been done here till yesterday, which means a four-day week. The men are only just sobering up now.

(Continued Next Week)



Factory Prices on WALL PAPER!

Send for Free 1928 Sample Book Showing Vast Collection of Wall Paper in New, Strikingly Beautiful Designs with Actual Samples of Borders. Large Double Rolls at Rock Bottom Factory Prices. Values Cannot be Equaled.

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See the big savings my new low prices save you this season. Lowest prices in 15 years. I pay the freight — guarantee the quality.—Jim Brown.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 3002 Cleveland, Ohio

PATENTS

Time counts in applying for patents. Don't risk delay in protecting your ideas. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for FREE book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Communications strictly confidential. Prompt, careful, efficient service. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney 73-G Security Bank Building (directly across street from Patent Office). Washington, D. C.

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for your Ford motor used for power. Also power take off. Write BUTLER MACHINE CO., Butler, Ohio

PIGS FROM QUALITY STOCK

Large Chester—Berkshire, or Chester—Yorkshire Cross.
7 to 8 wks. old, $3.75 to $4.50 8 to 10 wks. old, $4 to $5

All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.
Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.
P.S.—Selling purebred Chester Whites at $5.50 to $6 each

Spring Pigs for Prompt Shipment

When starting to raise a hog, get good quality stock. They are all large blocky pigs, the kind that will make large porkers. I guarantee to be all healthy, growing pigs. Yorkshire and Chester white cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. Will ship any number to you on approval C. O. D. Notice my guarantee—if not satisfied in 10 days, to return pigs and your money will be returned. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086.
P. S.—No charges for crating.

Chester, Poland China and Berkshire
Best Grade **Pigs and Shoats** for Breeders or feeders. 6 to 8 wks. old $6 ea.; 3 mos. old $10 ea. C. E. BOSSERMAN, York Springs, Pa

KEEP SWISS MILK GOATS
The family size cow, and have fresh milk—$50 and up.
SHARPLES, CENTRE SQUARE, PA.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Investigate Before You Sign

Am writing for information about the Menhenitt Company to know if they are a fraud or honorable. Their head office and studios are in the Dominion Building, Toronto, Canada. My son is looking for fireside employment at home.

WE have received a number of inquiries about this company which advertises to give a correspondence course in show card writing. According to the literature sent us, the cost of this course is $40, payable $10 down and $2 per week for fifteen weeks. The contract, which by the way might not be recognized by the average person as a binding contract, states that "it is further understood that you will supply me with work to do in my own home, without any canvassing or order-taking on my part, and that you will furnish all materials and pay delivery charges."

While admitting the value of a correspondence course under certain conditions we wish to point out the following points about this company and several similar correspondence courses.

First, it seems reasonable that the student who takes this or any other course must have a certain amount of natural ability if he is to get full value of the course.

Second, when the contract is once signed for a course, it is enforceable and most correspondence schools are inclined to collect the money whether the course is completed or not.

Work Guarantees Not Always Satisfactory

Third, a number of correspondence schools that have guaranteed work after completion of the course have found that it is impossible to fulfill this guarantee. It seems reasonable that if any considerable number take the show card writing course from the Menhenitt Company that this company will have some trouble in furnishing the students with a permanent supply of work to be done at home.

A. A. Chicken Thief Reward Goes To Deleware

ALONG about the first of September, Mr. Romie Colman of Odessa, Del., began missing chickens but was unable to get any definite clue as to the thief. About the middle of September he shut up about 100 chickens with the intentions of selling them the following day and that night at about 2 o'clock Mr. Coleman heard a commotion in the chicken house. By the time he was dressed and arrived at the chicken house he saw a car just as it was leaving. The chickens were missing.

He immediately went to town to get an officer. They returned to the farm and picking up the marks of the tires, they traced the car and succeeded in catching one of the thieves. Mr. Coleman was not satisfied that this man had done the job alone so put a detective on the case with the result that two others were implicated.

The men involved were John Frisby charged with the stealing of the chickens and Ernest Waples and George Ponzo who were accused by Coleman of having disposed of the stolen fowls in Wilmington. The three men had a hearing before Justice of Peace Stevens and were held under $500 bail. Waples, who it is said, has been actively engaged in bootlegging, was the only one to secure bail and the other two men were taken to the New Castle County workhouse.

The men came to trial on November 18 and Frisby was found guilty and given a sentence of 18 months. As the tenth $100 reward had already been paid, Mr. Coleman received an A. A. Reward Check for $50 in accordance with the offer of Mr. Morgenthau which was published in the November 19 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

Chicken Thief Reward Will Replace Chickens

I RECEIVED your check for one hundred dollars as my reward for information leading to the capture and conviction of two chicken thieves. I surely do thank you, Mr. Morgenthau with your co-workers for the interest shown in this case. I think you are very generous with your rewards. I grant you it was the least of my thoughts to receive a reward but it is very much appreciated and will help replace the chickens stolen.—*Lloyd W. Stevenson, Mt. Holly, N. J.*

Tires Adiusted on Condition Rather Than Mileage

I am writing you about an unsatisfactory adjustment I had on a tire I bought through a mail order house. The tire was used on the front wheel of the car and was not run to exceed 600 miles and was never run under-inflated. There was no stone bruises or breaks of any kind except a few small cuts on the outside of the tire, mostly on the tread rubber, which was so rotten it could not resist the small stones in the road. I am not complaining about this part of it but the fact that it blew out on a cement road in less than 400 miles and was never used on dirt roads to amount to anything and a tire used on front is not subjected to near the hardship that a rear tire is. Any one experienced in tires can examine this tire and find that a very cheap grade of materials was used.

WE CAN hold out very little hope of inducing the company, which is a reliable concern, to change the amount they will allow on your tire. As you undoubtedly realize there has been a good deal of dissatisfaction on the part of manufacturers in regard to tire guarantees. As a result of abuse of guarantees and dissatisfaction, members of the industry have changed their attitude regarding adjustments and most of them have adopted what is known as a 90-day standard warranty which provides for an adjustment on the first 90-days of use. No promise is made by the manufacturers as to the number of miles it will run.

Under this warranty, tires which are returned to the company are examined carefully and adjustments are obtained upon the actual condition of the tire. It is quite possible that they may at times make mistakes in their adjustments but the makers of tires feel on the whole this method of adjustment is more satisfactory than the old mileage guarantee which penalizes the careful user of tires. We want to make it clear that we are not in any way trying to decide or judge whether you are right in your claim or whether the company is right. We are simply stating the facts as they are on tire guarantees.

Our advice on buying tires is to buy first quality tires, use the best possible care as to inflation and repair of small cuts and then to accept the judgment of the company in case they appear to be lacking in quality. Makers of quality tires cannot afford to hurt their reputation by putting an inferior product under their trademark. Consequently defective tires are marketed as seconds, and along with "rebuilt" tires form the basis of most of most of the tire "bargains".

Post Timber Is Scarce

(Continued from Page 3)

Experiments have shown that while treating posts with cresote doubles their cost, it more than doubles their value. An untreated pine post lasted two years while the same quality of post, treated, lasted fifteen years. Some woods for example, red cedars and locust, last so well without treatment that creosoting may not pay. On the other hand Red Oak lends itself well to the treatment.

Information about how to treat fence posts may be secured from the the State College of Forestry at Syracuse; from Farmers' Bulletin 744 published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; from Bulletin 158 of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station at Ames, Iowa, and from the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis.

Get Information Before Treating Posts

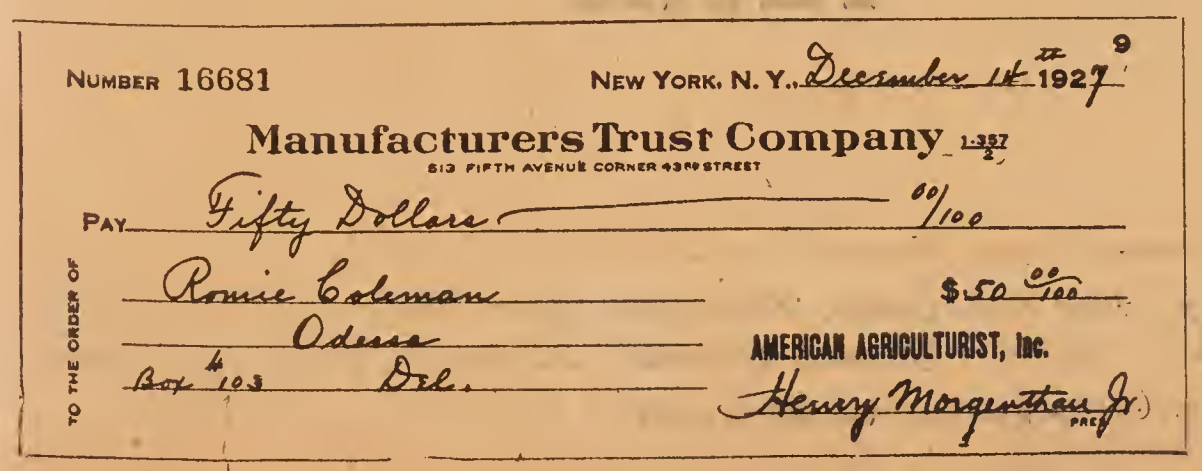
Letters to various state colleges indicate that the practice of creosoting fence posts is not followed to any considerable extent. It is undoubtedly good advice to study the question very thoroughly before deciding to try it out, in order to determine costs and the effect on the varieties of timber available.

The use of concrete fence posts is increasing slowly. There is no question but that good posts can be made on the farm if proper care is taken. There is also no doubt but that they are the most economical post in the long run. On the other hand their first cost is high, they are heavy to handle and they must be set rather than driven, the common practice on most most farms in dairy sections.

Steel posts are being manufactured by a number of companies and we are informed that they cost from 25 to 35 cents each.

One disadvantage has been the small cross-section of steel posts. This has been overcome to some extent by making the posts in the form of a T or an angle. Anchor pieces are also put on some posts which make it more difficult for animals to loosen them by pushing.

The problem of the fence post material to use resolves itself into a study of comparative costs over a long period. The man just starting may not be able to put in a long term investment in the shape of concrete or steel posts but as a gener[al] rule the cost of upkeep per rod [of] fence per year is the figure to st[udy]


NUMBER 16681 NEW YORK, N. Y. December 11th 1927 9

Manufacturers Trust Company 1-357/2
513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43RD STREET

PAY Fifty Dollars 00/100

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Henry Morgenthau Jr. PRES.

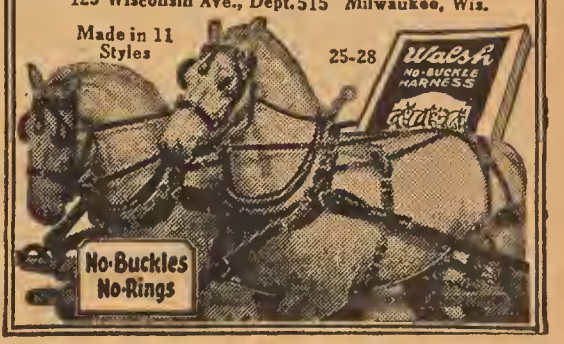
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Gasoline is no lubricant



Today's added winter mileage intensifies an old problem.

The increase in winter driving has brought in many so-called "winter oils". Many of these oils are unusually light in body. Many are produced solely to give you easy starting.

A cold morning finds this thin oil in your crankcase. You start your cold engine. You must use your choke freely. The cold combustion chambers fail to vaporize all the fuel. Some of the gasoline is forced by the piston rings.

Gasoline dilution begins. In 200 miles of driving you may easily get a full quart of gasoline mixed with your lubricating oil.

Two winter troubles minimized



For winter use in most cars we recommend Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic. Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic meets the gasoline dilution problem with scientific exactness.

Mobiloil Arctic is quick-flowing without being a "light oil". It is fluid enough to give you easy starting at zero, and at the same time has a full rich body that will provide thorough lubrication for all friction surfaces.

If your car is listed in the Chart on this page Mobiloil Arctic is the oil you should use this winter. For other cars, consult the complete Mobiloil Chart—any Mobiloil dealer has it.

SPECIAL WINTER CHART

Mobiloil Arctic

should be used in Winter (below 32°F.) in all cars marked*.

PASSENGER CARS	1927	1926	1925	1924
Auburn *all except Models 4-44 & 6-66*	*	*	*	*
Buick	*	*	*	*
Cadillac	*	*	*	*
Chandler *except Special Six*	*	*	*	*
Chevrolet	*	*	*	*
Chrysler *4-cyl.*	*	*	*	*
Dodge Brothers	*	*	*	*
Elcar *all except Models 6-65 & 4 cyls.*	*	*	*	*
Erskine	*			
Essex	*	*	*	*
Flint	*	*	*	*
Hudson	*	*	*	*
Hupmobile	*	*	*	*
Jordan	*	*	*	*
La Salle	*			
Locomobile	*	*	*	*
Marmon *8-cyl.*	*			
Moon	*	*	*	*
Nash	*	*	*	*
Oakland	*	*	*	*
Oldsmobile	*	*	*	*
Overland & Overland Whippet	*	*	*	*
Packard Six	*	*	*	
" Eight	*	*	*	*
Paige	*	*	*	*
Peerless *Models 60, 80 & Eight*	*	*	*	*
Pontiac	*	*		
Reo	*	*	*	*
Star	*	*	*	*
Studebaker	*	*	*	*
Velie	*	*	*	*
Willys-Knight	*	*	*	*

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

$1.00 Per Year | March 3, 1928 | Published Weekly

1928 Reference Number

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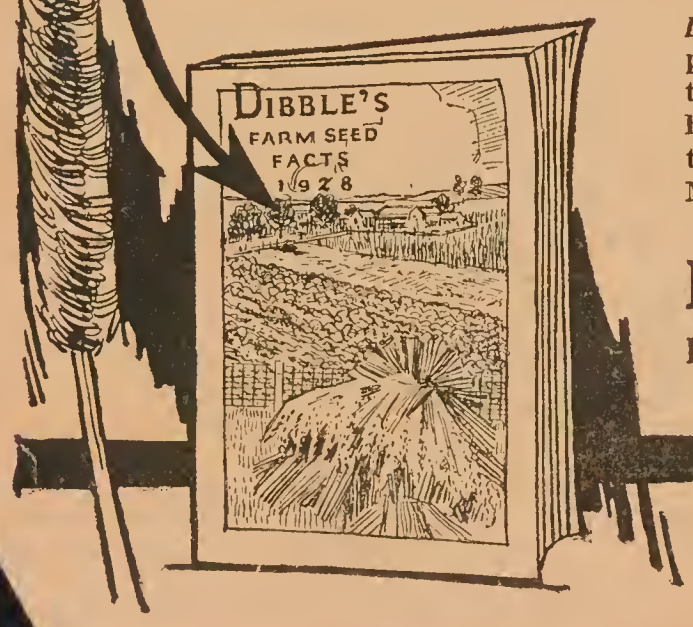
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HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y. BOX A

The Outlook for *Your* Business

Some improvement in agriculture is expected for 1928 if farmers avoid expansion of production and continue their efforts to balance production with demand, according to the annual agricultural outlook report for 1928 prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The agricultural industry as a whole may anticipate a domestic market situation for the 1928 production at least equal to that of the present winter with the possibility of some improvement. Foreign demand for the agricultural products of 1928 probably will be no better than it was for those of 1927.

Farm Labor and Credit.

The agricultural credit situation in most sections of the country is somewhat improved over that of a year ago. The credit supply in financial centers continues abundant and rates on commercial loans and investments have shown further decline.

Farm labor will probably be available in a slightly larger supply at least during the first half of 1928. Farm wages and the prices of farm machinery are not likely to change and building materials when purchased in quantities probably will be lower than last year.

Dairy

The dairy industry appears to be in a fairly strong position although there are indications that production is increasing. There is beginning to be a somewhat larger surplus of milk than usual during the late winter and early spring months and some manufactured dairy products, particularly cheese, are rapidly increasing. It would seem, therefore, that dairymen want to give careful consideration to the problem of over-production and the resulting lower prices which are sure to come. There are indications that farmers are raising all heifer calves, both good and bad, and they are feeding heavily, so it is probable that we are not far from the crest of high dairy prices and that the trend will soon be downward. The wise dairyman will bear this in mind and trim his own business sails accordingly.

Work Animals.

Numbers of horse and mule colts indicate further decreases in work animals for several years to come. Eventually, this reduction will reach a point where scarcity will cause prices to rise to higher levels. Increased breeding of work animals is advisable as a side line in areas of cheap pasture, east of the Rocky Mountains.

Poultry.

Poultry producers have favorable prospects of a higher level of prices for both dressed and live poultry at least during the first half of the year because of lighter supplies in storage and prospective favorable demand.

The low storage holdings of eggs and the favorable outcome of the 1927 storage season with the number of layers practically unchanged should result in higher egg prices during the coming year.

Beef Cattle.

Beef cattle for slaughter and as stockers and feeders seem reasonably certain to meet a market in 1928 that will average higher than in 1927 although the peak prices of that year may not be equalled. Market supplies of cattle in 1928 will probably be 6 to 10 per cent smaller than in 1927.

Hogs.

Hog prices seem likely to show some strengthening, but no very material change, beyond the usual seasonal fluctuations until next fall and winter when market supplies will probably be affected by the curtailed production resulting from the present unsatisfactory price situation. Some improvement in domestic demand for pork is anticipated but export demand during the greater part of 1928 promises to be even lower than in 1927.

Sheep.

With wool stocks in this country light, and with a strong foreign market, the outlook for wool growers appears favorable. Sheep numbers continue to increase and prospects indicate a lamb crop for 1928 somewhat larger than a year ago. Demand for lamb is not likely to improve sufficiently to offset the prospective increase in production.

Feed Prices.

About the same quantity of feed grains is available for the rest of the season as a year ago, stocks of legume and other hays are unusually large, but there is a slightly smaller supply of byproduct feeds. Prices of by-product feeds and feed grains therefore probably will continue higher than a year ago but hay prices much lower.

Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes.

Potato growers in all the northeastern and north central States appear to be planning substantial increases in their acreages. If these intentions are carried out and western growers do not decrease their acreages more than they now plan there is little probability of returns from potatoes equal to those secured during the last three years.

Overproduction of sweet potatoes occurred in 1927 because of continued heavy planting in the eastern commercial region accompanied by a widespread shift from cotton to sweet potatoes in the South.

Cabbage and Onions.

Cabbage acreage should be moderately reduced to restore the price to a better level. There is no justification for continuing the present upward trend in acreage.

Onion acreage in late or main-crop States, if reduced 10 per cent below the 1927 acreage would, with average yields, result in a crop about the same size as that produced in 1925 and would likely restore the more favorable price level of that season. In the intermediate shipping States growers would hardly be justified in increasing their acreage above that planted in 1927.

Beans.

The bean crop of 1927 is apparently fully equal to domestic demands and the same acreage with an average yield would give a larger crop. An increased acreage would probably result in further reduction in prices.

Fruit production has reached a point where it is difficult to market these crops at satisfactory prices in years when weather conditions are favorable for good yields. In view of the very heavy losses experienced when an excessive acreage of fruit trees is planted it is hoped that future plantings will be influenced more by the long time prospects for the fruits in question and less by temporary conditions.

Oats and Barley.

Oats are likely to meet a less favorable market in the next crop year since present prices are largely due to below-average yields for two years.

Barley is unlikely to bring as high prices in 1928 as in 1927 when there was a shortage of feed grains in Europe.

Less Demand for Hay.

The continued decrease in the numbers of hay consuming animals, coupled with the unusually large carryover in sight from the large 1927 crop, indicates that, even should the 1928 crop be below average, supplies of hay in 1928-29 will probably exceed normal livestock requirements.

Corn acreage for the entire country in 1928 will probably show little change from last year if normal weather prevails at planting time. With average yields a 1928 crop about equal to 1927 may be expected and with the more normal geographic distribution of the crop prices are more likely to aproach the average for the 1926 crop than those which have prevailed to date for the 1927 crop.

Apple production by commercial orchards for the country as a whole will continue to gradually increase during the next 5 or 10 years. There is nothing in the apple outlook to unduly discourage commercial growers who

(*Continued on Page* 20)

Pennsylvania Crops 1926 and 1927

	Acreage		Unit	Production		Farm Value	
	1926	1927		1926	1927	1926	1927
Corn	1,394,000	1,270,000	Bushels	57,154,000	50,165,000	$44,580,000	$45,650,000
Spring Wheat	7,000	8,000	Bushels	133,000	136,000	172,900	176,800
Winter Wheat	1,170,000	1,090,000	Bushels	23,400,000	20,165,000	30,186,000	25,610,000
Oats	1,111,000	1,100,000	Bushels	35,552,000	39,600,000	17,420,000	21,384,000
Rye	93,000	78,000	Bushels	1,488,000	1,326,000	1,443,000	1,382,000
Buckwheat	190,000	210,000	Bushels	3,610,000	4,935,000	3,213,000	4,195,000
White Potatoes	198,000	220,000	Bushels	22,176,000	26,400,000	37,699,000	31,680,000
Tobacco	33,000	33,000	Pounds	43,560,000	44,880,000	4,574,000	5,834,000
Tame Hay	2,916,000	3,075,000	Tons	3,820,000	5,063,000	70,670,000	68,350,000
Apples, Total			Bushels	17,000,000	6,300,000	12,960,000	8,820,000
Apples, Com'l			Barrels	1,796,000	850,000	4,041,000	3,570,000
Peaches			Bushels	2,498,000	947,000	2,400,000	1,894,000
Pears			Bushels	748,000	400,000	860,000	600,000
Grapes			Tons	25,110	14,850	854,000	906,000
Barley	18,000	21,000	Bushels	486,000	588,000	388,800	488,040
Clover Hay	254,000	262,000	Tons	312,000	424,000		
Timothy Hay	1,032,000	1,085,000	Tons	1,300,000	1,736,000		
Mixed Clover and Timothy Hay	1,406,000	1,496,000	Tons	1,828,000	2,498,000		
Alfalfa Hay	85,000	83,000	Tons	207,000	208,000		

New Jersey Crops 1926 and 1927

	Acreage		Unit	Production		Farm Value	
	1926	1927		1926	1927	1926	1927
All corn	188,000	179,000	Bushels	8,648,000	7,160,000	$6,918,000	$6,086,000
Wheat	60,000	60,000	Bushels	1,320,000	1,380,000	1,742,000	1,725,000
Oats	50,000	49,000	Bushels	1,650,000	1,764,000	825,000	935,000
Rye	41,000	36,000	Bushels	779,000	720,000	740,000	698,000
Buckwheat	2,000	1,000	Bushels	36,000	,000	36,000	18,000
Barley	1,000	2,000	Bushels	33,000	4,000	28,000	61,000
White Potatoes	50,000	57,000	Bushels	7,250,000	77,000	11,238,000	10,095,000
Sweet Potatoes	17,000	15,000	Bushels	2,465,000	,890,000	2,958,000	2,268,000
Tame Hay (all)	250,000	257,000	Tons	391,000	461,000	7,937,000	8,067,000
Alfalfa	25,000	25,000	Tons	68,00	69,000		
Apples (total)			Bushels	4,310,00	2,697,000	3,017,000	3,911,000
Apples (comm'l)			Barrels	944,00	611,000	2,030,000	2,566,000
Peaches			Bushels	3,000,000	2,304,000	1,890,000	3,465,000
Pears			Bushels	645,000	420,000	419,000	420,000
Cranberries	11,000	11,000	Barrels	210,000	75,000	1,470,000	825,000
Tomatoes (for mfr.)	32,000	28,000	Tons	153,600	145,600	3,133,000	2,621,000
Tomatoes (for mkt.)	12,000	11,400	Bushels	2,520,000	2,508,000	2,394,000	2,759,000
Sweet Corn	22,000	18,000	Ears†	118,800,000	95,400,000	1,723,000	2,051,000
Strawberries	5,500	6,600	32-qt. crt.	330,000	462,000	1,584,000	1,756,000
String Beans	11,000	11,300	Bushels	1,320,000	1,469,000	1,320,000	2,130,000
Asparagus	10,000	10,500	2-dz. bchs.	370,000	441,000	2,257,000	2,470,000
Peppers	7,500	7,000	Bushels	1,950,000	1,680,000	1,228,000	1,260,000
Cantaloupes	4,500	4,000	Crates	517,500	440,000	336,000	330,000
Lima Beans (mkt.)	3,000	3,000	Bushels	264,000	285,000	475,000	484,000
Green Peas (mkt.)	3,800	4,000	Bushels	323,000	360,000	711,000	767,000
Cucumbers	2,100	2,000	Bushels	420,000	370,000	399,000	462,000
Watermelons	2,200	1,900	No. melons§	462,000	380,000	97,000	95,000
Eggplant	1,000	1,100	Bushels	220,000	330,000	220,000	264,000
Onions	2,900	2,900	Bushels	580,000	696,000	580,000	870,000
Lettuce (spring)	1,100	1,200	Crates	550,000	600,000	275,000	702,000
Lettuce (fall)	1,300	1,250	Crates	455,000	625,000	273,000	550,000
Celery (spring)	650	800	Crates	137,800	172,000	207,000	172,000
Celery (fall)	700	500	Crates	140,000	75,000	245,000	131,000
Spinach (spring)	1,400	1,500	Bushels	434,000	450,000	260,000	346,000
Spinach (fall)	1,200	1,100	Bushels	372,000	264,000	223,000	211,000
Carrots	1,400	1,400	Bushels	350,000	336,000	350,000	309,000
Beets (mkt.)	1,000	1,000	Bushels	200,000	245,000	180,000	220,000
Cahhage	6,000	6,600	Bushels‡	650,000	1,848,000	990,000	1,349,000
Cauliflower	300	250	Bushels	43,500	37,500	50,000	56,000

† *Sweet corn price per 100 ears.*
§ *Watermelon price per 100 melons.*
‡ *Forty bushels of cabbage equal 1 ton.*

New York State Crops 1926 and 1927 (Revised Dec. 1927)

	Acreage		Unit	Production		Farm Value	
	1926	1927		1926	1927	1926	1927
Winter wheat	270,000	289,000	Bushels	4,725,000	6,069,000	$6,237,000	$7,586,000
Spring wheat	9,000	12,000	Bushels	162,000	222,000	207,000	289,000
Oats	1,017,000	1,000,000	Bushels	34,578,000	35,000,000	17,289,000	19,250,000
Barley	179,000	188,000	Bushels	5,066,000	5,452,000	3,800,000	4,362,000
All corn*	670,000	663,000	Bushels	23,450,000	22,542,000	20,167,000	21,640,000
Rye	25,000	21,000	Bushels	388,000	368,000	388,000	386,000
Buckwheat	190,000	213,000	Bushels	3,591,000	4,473,000	3,196,000	3,757,000
Potatoes	248,000	270,000	Bushels	29,016,000	28,620,000	46,426,000	35,775,000
Tobacco	1,200	800	Pounds	1,320,000	960,000	251,000	173,000
Tame hay	4,847,000	4,850,000	Tons	6,393,000	7,311,000	95,895,000	82,614,000
Beans (dry)	97,000	68,000	Bushels	1,145,000	1,066,000	4,236,000	3,944,000
Clover seed	3,000	82,000	Bushels	5,000	2,000	100,000	38,000
Apples (total)		1,000	Bushels	40,375,000	13,600,000	20,350,000	19,720,000
Apples (commercial)			Barrels	6,000,000	2,721,000		
Peaches			Bushels	2,300,000	1,140,000	1,863,000	2,166,000
Pears			Bushels	2,088,000	1,872,000	2,610,000	2,808,000
Grapes			Tons	106,700	51,520	3,734,000	3,143,000
Maple sugar and syrup†	3,958,000	†3,839,000	Pounds	‡10,192,000	‡8,749,000		
Cahhage, Danish, except Long Island	19,640	23,070	Tons	204,100	249,300		
Cahhage, total	31,560	35,980	Tons	329,600	447,800	3,409,000	3,208,000
Carrots	2,250	2,860	Bushels	1,246,000	1,788,000	635,000	822,000
Cauliflower	5,560	5,060	Crates	1,334,000	1,270,000	1,814,000	2,324,000
Celery	4,890	5,090	2-3 Crates	1,506,000	1,654,000	2,259,000	1,985,000
Cucumbers for tahle	3,950	3,950	Bushels	490,000	585,000	461,000	573,000
Green peas, for canning	34,990	25,540	Tons	31,500	20,400	1,911,000	1,205,000
Green peas, for tahle use	8,070	6,940	Bushels	646,000	923,000	859,000	1,717,000
Lettuce	7,200	6,480	Crates (4 dz)	1,246,000	1,147,000	1,994,000	1,698,000
Onions	7,580	8,460	Bushels	2,729,000	3,046,000	1,828,000	1,797,000
Snap heans for canning	5,220	5,530	Tons	6,800	7,700	523,000	645,000
Strawherries	4,570	4,570	Quarts	11,361,000	13,308,000	2,159,000	2,395,000
Sweet corn for canning	27,420	20,290	Tons	60,300	32,500	1,100,000	611,000
Tomatoes for manufacture	9,850	10,540	Tons	49,200	70,600	753,000	1,053,000
Tomatoes for table use	1,740	2,640	Bushels	311,000	631,000	264,000	353,000

* *Production figures assume that all corn whether husked or not would yield at the same rate as corn actually husked.*
† *Trees topped.* ‡ *Includes sirup reduced to sugar (1 gallon equals 8 pounds sugar).*

Helps for Making the Dairy Pay

Cleaning Milking Machines

There are several good commercial materials for disinfecting milking machine parts on the market. They are sometimes spoken of as hypochlorite solutions and are very similar. They are ordinarily used in connection with a salt solution.

A hypochlorite solution can be made at home as follows:

1—Buy a 12-ounce can of chloride of lime, making sure that it is fresh.

2—Mix it with a gallon of water, first adding enough water to make a paste and then adding the remainder of the water.

3—Keep the solution covered. After the sediment has settled for a few hours, a pint of the clear liquid is added to the brine solution.

4—A 20-gallon stone jar should be used to contain the brine and hypochloride solution. Wooden or metal tubs cause the solution to deteriorate.

5—This jar is filled with clean water and clean salt added until some remains in the bottom of the jar. Then the pint of clear hypochlorite solution is added to it.

6—The hypochlorite solution should be added to the brine once a week in cool weather and twice a week in warm weather.

7—Where commercial hypochlorite solutions are used, follow the directions of the manufacturer.

What Breeding Names Mean

Line Breeding—Refers to the mating of animals that have been bred along the same blood lines. It may also be defined as the restriction of the mating and selecting of animals to a single line of descent with the purpose of improvement.

Inbreeding—Is the mating of father and daughter, mother and son, or brother and sister.

Purebred—A term denoting registered animals or animals eligible for registration.

Grade—Generally an animal sired by a purebred and out of a grade or scrub cow. It may mean, however, any animal carrying 50 per cent or more of pure blood.

Scrub—An animal carrying little or no pure blood.

Duration and Frequency of Heat in Farm Animals

	In heat for	If not impregnated heat will recur in
Mares	5-7 days*	3 to 6 weeks
Cows	2-3 days*	3 to 4 weeks
Ewes	2-3 days	17 to 28 days
Sows	2-4 days	21 days

*Subject to variation.

Composition of Cow's Milk

Constituents	Per cent
Water	87.0
Fat	4.0
Carbohydrates: Milk sugar	5.0
Protein:	
Casein	2.8
Albumin	.5
Mineral matter	.7
Total	100.0

(U. S. D. A. Extension Service Handbook)

How to Organize a Cow-Testing Association

A cow-testing association is any organization of about 26 dairy farmers who cooperatively employ a man to test their cows for economical production of milk and butterfat.

Organization—The need is determined before any attempt is made to organize. A meeting is then called and a temporary organization effected. The neighborhood is thoroughly canvassed until about 26 dairy farmers have agreed to become members. Copies of constitution and by-laws and of the cow-tester's contract may be obtained from the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. A permanent organization is effected. Officers are elected as provided for in the constitution and by-laws. A tester is then hired and work begun.

Duties of the tester—He visits each farm one day each month from that day's feed and production records determines the monthly records of each cow in the herd.

Cost—Salaries of testers range usually from $75 to $100 per month. In addition the association furnishes the needed equipment and the farmers provide board and transportation. Blank forms and record books are furnished by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, through the State Specialist in charge of cow-testing associations in each state, with the understanding that copies of individual cow records will be furnished to the Bureau in return.

Expected results—Selection, feeding, and breeding based on cow-testing association records, may increase production from 50 to 100 per cent.

(U. S. D. A. Extension Service Handbook)

How to Manage the Herd Sire

Breeding bulls should be kept in moderate flesh—not fat. Legume hays are the best roughage to feed. From 4 to 10 pounds of grain should be given daily, depending on the size of the animal. A mixture of 3 parts corn or barley, 2 parts bran or oats, and 1 part linseed-oil meal constitutes a desirable ration.

Dairy bulls are old enough for light service at 12 months of age, but should be used sparingly until 18 months old. At 2 years of age, during the breeding season, a bull can serve 4 or 5 cows a week without injury. Mature bulls should not serve more than 2 cows in one day, nor more than 75 or 80 in a year.

The main points to consider in providing quarters for bulls are (1) protection from weather, (2) exercise, and (3) safety in handling.

A shed or barn opening into an exercising yard is practical. If possible, the shed should be left open on the south side. Gates, stanchion, and doors can be so arranged that one need not enter the pen or barn when the bull is loose. The barn should be sufficient size to enable the bull to move around freely.

Fences should be from 5 to 6 feet high. Materials most commonly used are woven wire, barbed wire, heavy planks, rails or poles and iron pipe.

Many bulls, after their value has been proved, are found to be sterile or slow breeders, largely on account of close confinement and lack of exercise. Many bulls when provided with a pen are lazy and sluggish and should be forced to exercise. They may be yoked up and worked or put on a treadmill. Two or three bulls can be turned together into the same pen. If this is done, they should be dehorned.

At 8 months of age the bull should have a suitable ring placed in his nose. When the bull is 2 years old this ring should be replaced by a larger and stronger one. The ring is a safeguard in handling and should not be neglected.

Always handle a bull in a firm manner and never trust him. A person may be killed or seriously injured by taking unnecessary chances with a bull.

How to Dry Off Heavy Milkers

This depends on the quantity of milk a cow has produced and her condition as regards flesh. Cows of low or medium production do not require so long a dry period as high producers. Cows should be dry a month or six weeks if in good flesh. Thin cows should be dry longer. High producers may require two months or more.

Most cows can be dried off by the gradual lessening of the frequency of milking; that is, first skip one regular milking, then skip two, then three, etc. When the daily production is only 6 or 8 pounds, milking may be stopped entirely. With persistent producers it is often necessary to reduce the allowance of feed, especially grain, and give dry roughage.

Curing the Self Sucker

One of the simplest and surest methods of breaking a cow of sucking herself is to put an old work bridle on her. The bit of the bridle should be divided in the middle.

This will stop the confirmed sucker. The bit will bother her for a day or two, but she will soon get used to it. This method does not interfere with the cow moving around as she desires.

Remedies For Sick Animals

Aloes—Cathartic, laxative or bitter tonic depending on the amount given. Requires 15-20 hours for operation. Dose—Cattle, 1-2 oz. Horses 2-8 drams. Sheep and hogs, 1-2 drams. Can be given in warm water as a drench.

Boracic acid—An antiseptic used mainly as a dry powder for a dressing for wounds. It is sometimes used internally for diarrhea in calves. Dose 10-30 grains in syrup 3 times a day.

Carbolic acid—Deoderizes and kills bacteria. Poisonous. It is used in from 2-5% solution as an antiseptic for wounds, particularly those that have pus.

Iodoform—A powder used as a dressing for wounds. May be used alone or with twice its bulk of powdered boracic acid.

Common lime—Lime water, which contains all the lime it will dissolve is frequently given for indigestion in calves.

Raw linseed oil—A laxative. Dose, cattle 2-4 pints. Horses 1-3 pints. Sheep and hogs ¼ pint.

Corrosive Sublimate—Very poisonous. One to one thousand solution makes a good disinfectant for barns and for surgical instruments.

Epsom salts—A saline cathartic. Dose, Cattle 1-2 pounds. Sheep and hogs ⅛-¼ pound. Not usually given to horses. Dilute and give as a drench.

Saltpeter (Nitrate of potash) Given to stimulate kidneys. Dose, Cattle and horses, ½-2 oz. Sheep and swine, ½-2 drams. Dissolve and give as a drench.

Sweet spirit of nitre—A stimulant, is antispasmodic and increases the secretions from skin, lungs and kidneys. Do not mix with water until ready to give. Dose, Horses and cattle, 2-4 oz. Hogs, 2-4 drams.

Turpentine—Stimulant, antiseptic and destroys parasites both external and internal. Useful in indigestion, and bloating. Dose, Horses and cattle, 1-2 oz. Sheep and swine 1-3 oz.

Common Measurements for Medicine.

Teaspoon holds about 1 dram (⅛ oz.)
Tablespoon holds about 4 drams (½ oz.)
Desert spoon holds about 2 drams
Teacup holds about 5 oz.

Note.—Home remedies are often useful but care should be used with them. Animals that are sick usually need the care of a veterinarian.

How to Produce Good Milk

1. Don't mix warm and cold milk together. Never mix any milk together without first thoroughly stirring the same.
2. Use a stiff brush, a good dairy washing powder and plenty of hot water in washing all milk utensils, at least once a day.
3. Cool your milk before clamping the lids down tightly.
4. Wash your cans as soon as possible.
5. Don't feed silage, hay or any feed that may transmit an odor into the milk, directly before milking time.
7. Keep your milk in the milk house—and not the barn.
7. Keep your barn whitewashed the year around.
8. Keep manure piles out of paths of the cows.
9. Deliver milk every day.
10. Groom your cows daily.

—*Pittsburgh District Dairy Council.*

How to Prevent Horns

1—Horns should be removed from calves to be raised before they are one week old.

2—Clip the hair from the little horn button and for a short distance around it.

3—Rub vaseline in a circle around the horn button.

4—Rub the button with a stick of caustic potash until a spot about the size of a dime is red. Put the potash only on the horn button.

5—Do not put on too much potash as it may run down and burn the hair or injure the eyes.

6—Do not turn the calf out in the rain as the potash will be washed into the eye.

7—Do not handle caustic potash with bare hands.

8—Keep it in a tightly corked bottle or it will absorb moisture from the air and become a liquid.

Cattle on Farms in New York

Year	Dairy cows and heifers 2 years old or older	Dairy heifers 1 year old and under 2 years	Cattle of all ages, including dairy and beef cattle	Total value of cattle
1910*	1,410,000	260,000	2,423,000	$ 83,062,00
1911	1,410,000	230,000	2,432,000	93,703,000
1912	1,395,000	250,000	2,389,000	82,435,000
1913	1,395,000	230,000	2,341,000	92,522,000
1914	1,365,000	270,000	2,341,000	107,332,000
1915	1,410,000	245,000	2,403,000	117,260,000
1916	1,435,000	270,000	2,478,000	113,290,000
1917	1,475,000	300,000	2,478,000	130,683,000
1918	1,455,000	285,000	2,438,000	163,799,000
1919	1,455,000	225,000	2,378,000	168,442,000
1920†	1,499,000	253,000	2,144,000	189,101,000
1921	1,477,000	202,000	2,104,000	126,871,000
1922	1,462,000	193,000	2,090,000	113,696,000
1923	1,449,000	208,000	2,030,000	105,966,000
1924	1,422,000	191,000	1,940,000	106,118,000
1925	1,383,000	182,000	1,852,000	98,482,000
1926	1,362,000	168,000	1,824,000	124,066,000
1927	1,318,000	178,000	1,811,000	134,830,000

* U. S. Census of April 15, 1910, revised for comparability.
† Data from 1920 to 1926 revised, based on analysis of 1920 Census and 1925 Census. Changes from figures in Table 10, Agricultural Bulletin 180, and Table 2, Agricultural Bulletin 192, are slight.

Livestock on New Jersey Farms

		Total Number	Value per Head	Total Value
Horses	Jan. 1, '28	52,000	$109.00	$5,688,000
	Jan. 1, '27	54,000	109.00	5,908,000
Milk Cows,	Jan. 1, '28	122,000	125.00	15,250,000
2 yrs. and	Jan. 1, '27	119,000	110.00	13,090,000
older	Jan. 1, '28	16,000		
Milk Heifers,	Jan. 1, '27	15,000		
1 to 2 yr.	Jan. 1, '26	12,000		
	Jan. 1, '28	62,000	17.00	1,054,000
Swine	Jan. 1, '27	60,000	21.00	1,260,000
	Jan. 1, '28	5,000	12.20	61,000
Sheep	Jan. 1, '27	6,000	11.80	71,000

N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture

More Facts for the Dairyman

Using Disinfectants

Formaldehyde. Formaldehyde—formic aldehyde—is available on the market as paraform (sort of condensed formaldehyde, which is sold as a white powder or in the form of pastils) and in aqueous solution generally known under the name of formalin. Formaldehyde may be used for disinfection in either a liquid or gaseous form. Solutions of formaldehyde are best prepared by making a 5% solution of formalin in water. This is applied directly to substances that require disinfection and in the case of refuse excreta and similar substances should be thoroughly mixed with them. A 5% solution of formalin is generally regarded as superior to carbolic acid of the same strength as a general disinfectant.

Carbolic Acid (Phenol). Pure carbolic acid is solid at ordinary temperature and crystallizes in long white needles. It may be purchased in this form or as liquefied carbolic acid (Phenol liquefactum, U. S. P.). The latter form is prepared by adding one part of water to 9 parts of the crystals and is employed by pharmacists on account of convenience in dispensing. Carbolic acid must not be confused with "Crude carbolic acid" and "liquid carbolic acid" which are described below.

For disinfecting purposes carbolic acid is generally used in watery solution, though powders containing it are sold. A 5% solution of crystallized carbolic acid in water is recommended for general use.

Disinfection.

As carbolic acid dissolves slowly, the 5-per cent solution should be prepared with warm water, using care to see that all is dissolved before use. For disinfecting large surfaces a spray may be used and the disinfectant should be applied liberally. Garments or implements to be disinfected should remain in the 5-per cent solution for at least one hour.

Crude Carbolic Acid is one of the products of coal-tar distillation, and consists essentially of a mixture of coal-tar oils and so-called "cresylic acid" with little or no phenol. As crude carbolic acid depends almost exclusively upon the cresylic acid which it contains for its disinfecting power, it should not be employed unless the cresylic acid content is definitely known. Even then it must be regarded as of doubtful efficiency if the percentage of hydrocarbon oils is relatively very large, for the oil will prevent to a great extent the solution of the cresylic acid in water when this is mixed with crude carbolic acid for use as a disinfectant. As is stated in the paragraph dealing with cresol, the cresylic acid is used in 2-per cent solution in water as a disinfectant. When crude carbolic acid is employed, the amount of "acid" which it contains should be known and the disinfecting solution should be made of such strength that it will contain 2 per cent of cresylic acid. This disinfecting solution or mixture is best applied by means of a spray pump, and while spraying the mixture should be well agitated in order that the oils containing undissolved cresols may be evenly distributed over the surface to be disinfected.

Cresol. Cresol (tricresol, straw-colored carbolic acid, liquid carbolic acid) is derived from coal tar and is found in the trade in varying degrees of purity. The cresol of the United States Pharmacopoeia is a colorless liquid, having a strong odor resembling that of carbolic acid. It consists of a mixture of three closely related bodies, all of which are superior to carbolic acid as disinfectants.

The commercial cresols guaranteed to contain more than 90 per cent of cresylic acid are relatively cheap and well suited to the disinfection of cars, barns, and yards. For general disinfection a 1½ to 2 per cent solution of cresol in water should be used, allowance being made for the impurities when the cheaper grades are employed. Cresol is not easily soluble in water; therefore, in preparing solutions warm water should be used and care taken to see that all is dissolved before applying the solution. A 2 per cent solution of cresol is regarded as being a more efficient disinfectant than a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid and should be applied in the same way.

Compound Solution of Cresol. This preparation, known as **liquor cresolis compositus,** United States Pharmacopoeia, is recognized as official by the last edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and is a mixture of equal parts of cresol (U. S. P.) with a linseed-oil-potash soap. The mixture is a thick, dark, amber-colored fluid which mixes readily with water in all proportions to form a clear, soapy solution.

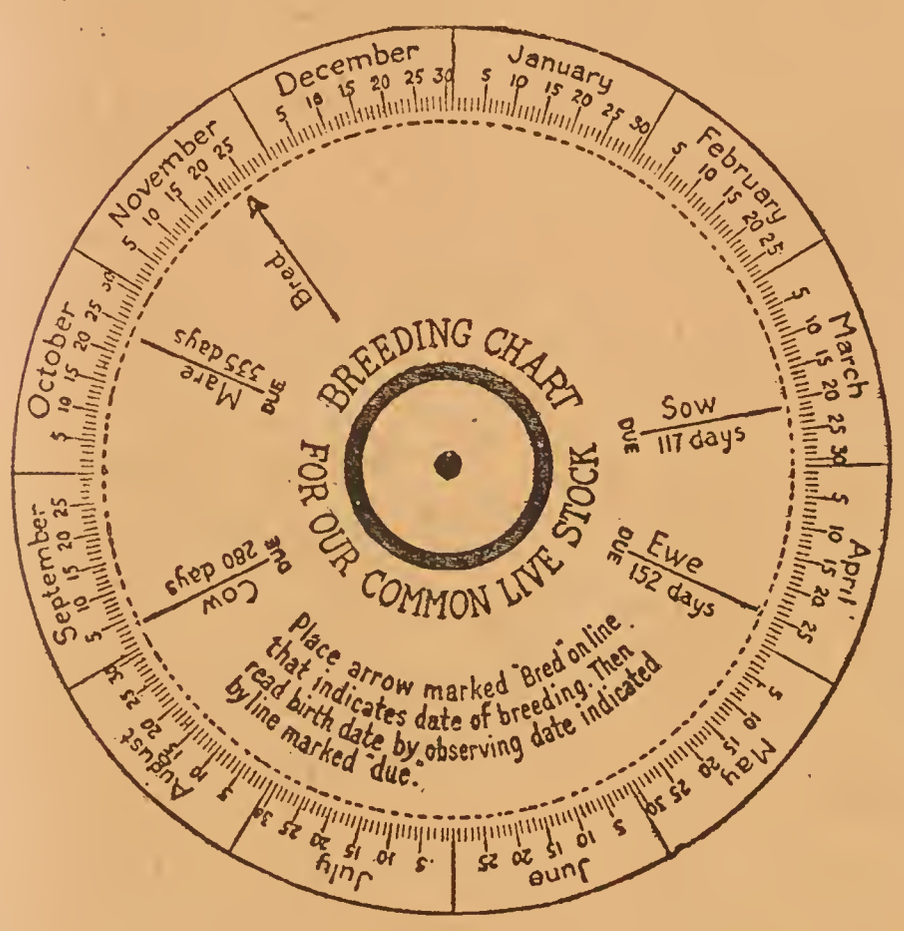
When other than United States Pharmacopoeia cresol is used a sufficient excess must be added to insure 50 per cent of actual cresylic acid in the mixture. Compound solution of cresol is recommended for use as a general disinfectant in a 3 to 4 per cent solution in water. In this strength it will accomplish the same results as a 1½ to 2 per cent solution of cresol and may be applied in the same manner as a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid.

Chlorinated Lime (Chloride of Lime) This substance is prepared by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine gas. It is a white powder which gives off a disagreeable odor of chlorine, and decomposes rapidly upon exposure to air. It can not be depended upon unless kept in hermetically sealed containers. It is prepared for use in the general disinfection of cars, pens, or refuse by mixing six ounces with a gallon of water. This is applied liberally, and infectious excreta must be mixed thoroughly with the solution to insure disinfection. Chlorinated lime is a powerful deodorant and is valuable for use in foul-smelling cesspools and similar places.

As a disinfectant, chlorinated lime possesses no advantages over formaldehyde, carbolic acid, cresol, etc. It has, moreover, certain disadvantages, chief among which are uncertainty of strength and destructiveness to metals and fabrics.

—*N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin* 183.

Gestation Table for Livestock Breeders



Cut out this chart. Cut dotted line with a sharp knife. Paste the two pieces on two pieces of cardboard and fasten them in the center so they will turn freely. If you do not wish to cut this issue, additional copies of this table may be had by writing American Agriculturist.

Average Feet and Labor for 100 lbs. Milk

	Per 100 lbs. of milk produced	Per 100 qts. of milk produced
Grain (lbs.)	33.89	72.65
Hay (lbs.)	43.3	93.1
Other dry forage (lbs.)	10.8	23.2
Other succulent feed (lbs.)	8.3	17.8
Silage (lbs.)	92.2	198.2
Labor (hrs.)	3.02	6.49

—*New York State College Extension Service Handbook.*

Balancing Dairy Rations

There is not as much importance attached to the exact balancing of rations as there was a number of years ago. On the other hand, more importance is attached to the digestibility of a feed and to the amount and sources of the protein contained in it. More attention has also been given to varying concentrates to match the roughage fed.

Where alfalfa clover hay is fed, it is considered that a ration should contain 14 to 18 per cent of protein. With timothy hay, the ration should contain from 22 to 25 per cent of protein.

The following is a short method of balancing rations for cows, taken from Warren's Farm Management:

The ordinary grain feeds may be divided into three groups, low protein (less than 12%). Medium protein (between 12 and 24%) and high protein (over 24%).

Heavy feeds are in dark faced type. Light weight feeds in italics.

Mixed hay, corn silage, corn stalks or fodder are similar in composition. If one low protein feed, one medium protein feed and one high protein feed are mixed in equal weights, the mixture wil be a well balanced ration to feed with the above roughages. For the sake of variety it is desirable to use at least three feeds.

An ideal ration should weight one lb. per quart. To secure this, the mixture should contain at least one light weight feed (printed in italics).

Corn	Buckwbeat
Oats	Hominy
Wheat	*Dried Beet Pulp*
Barley	*Corn and cob meal*
Rye	
Wheat bran	
Mixed wheat feed	Cotton seed feed
Standard W. Mids.	Pea Meal
Flour W. Mids.	Cull Beans
Linseed oil meal	Gluten feed
Cotton seed meal	Buckwbeat mids

A dairy cow in full milk should have all the hay and silage she will eat and if 4% milk or richer should have one pound of grain for each 3-3½ lbs. of milk she produces. A cow giving milk with less than 4% fat should have one lb. of grain for every 3½-4 lbs. of milk. If clover or alfalfa hay is used, less high protein feeds are needed.

Rations for Dairy Cows

The following grain mixtures are taken from "Better Dairy Farming" by Savage and Maynard.

Much attention has recently been given to the advisability of home mixing grains. Many dairymen feel that better results can be secured with less work by buying a ready mixed ration manufactured by a reliable concern. The following points should at least be considered before deciding to mix grain at home.

1—Will it be possible to obtain a supply of the necessary ingredients whenever they are needed?

2—Is it possible to mix grains as uniformly as purchased dairy rations are mixed?

3—Will the time required to mix at home return most profits, or is it advisable to use this time for some other activity?

Grain Mixture for Dry Cows.

100 lbs. Hominy feed	100 lbs. Ground oats
100 lbs. Wheat bran	50 lbs. Oil Meal

Grain Mixture for Milk with Clover or Alfalfa.

100 lbs. Wbeat bran	200 lbs. Hominy
150 lbs. Ground oats	50 lbs. Oil mea.

This mixtnre will contain a little over 14% Protein

200 lbs. Ground oats	100 lbs. buckw't mid
100 lbs. corn f'd meal	100 lbs. gluten feed
100 lbs. ground barley	50 lbs. Oil Meal

This mixture will contain about 16% Protein.

Grain Mixture for Timothy Hay.

100 lbs. wbeat bran	100 lbs. Oil Meal
100 lbs. bominy	50 lbs. cottonseed meal
150 lbs. gluten feed	

This mixture will contain about 24% Protein.

Grain Mixture to be Fed with Pasture.

300 lbs. wbeat bran	200 lbs. gluten feed
300 lbs. bominy	100 lbs. oil meal

Grain Mixture for Young Stock.

500 lbs. gluten feed	400 lbs. wbeat bran
500 lbs. ground oats	100 lbs. oil meal
500 lbs. bominy feed	

Grain Mixture for Fitting Cows for Test.

30 lbs. bominy	30 lbs. ground oats
30 lbs. wheat bran	10 lbs. oil meal

Grain Mixture for Official Testing.

200 lbs. wbeat bran	200 lbs. hominy
200 lbs. gluten feed	150 lbs. oil meal
100 lbs. ground oats	150 lbs. cottonseed

Progress of TB Eradication

	Number Modified Accredited Counties	Total once-tested-free		Total Accredited		Total Under Supervision		Total Waiting List	
		Herds	Cattle	Herds	Cattle		Cattle	Herds	Cattle
Connecticut		3,610	24,128	1,388	27,045	6,625	69,798	637	6,618
Delaware		2,795	10,134	1,627	8,010	5,138	21,598		
Maryland		9,010	61,731	5,149	58,083	21,532	144,720	1,500	
Massachusetts		1,625	14,933	604	12,241	3,156	35,177	84	1,078
Michigan	51	137,905	1,030,909	80	3,099	146,508	1,149,274	36,592	289,551
New Jersey		2,740	9,124	1,596	9,952	4,745	23,528		
New York	7	41,912	305,735	45,159	425,611	101,895	1,099,327	35,000	350,000
Ohio	18	133,047	855,276	514	10,334	137,855	968,101	97,586	477,713
Pennsylvania	11	86,753	472,243	4,581	81,274	106,122	735,412	10,740	78,439
Wisconsin	26	99,810	1,517,146	9,700	207,542	113,665	1,808,834	53,565	1,071,300
United States	436	1,741,253	14,096,625	148,162	2,024,505	2,052,654	19,299,094	390,782	4,103,386

For the Man Who Grows Crops

How to Improve the Pasture

When land can be plowed:

1. Plow in late summer or fall.
2. Plant to cultivate crop or buckwheat in spring.
3. Apply at least 200 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre.
4. Fall plow after harvest.
5. Topdress with at least 1 ton of limestone or equivalent.
6. Sow grain in spring with 200 pounds acid phosphate.
7. Seed pasture mixture with grain.

Where land cannot be plowed apply broadcast one of the following or a combination if necessary;

1. Acid phosphate
2. Lime
3. Manure
4. Pasture grass seed mixture.

Bulletins: Cornell—P-424, Studies of various factors in influencing the yield and duration of life of meadow and pasture plants. "Renewing and Improving Permanent Pastures, Pennsylvania Bulletin 90. Ohio State University Bulletin—Permanent Pastures.

How to Mix Bordeaux



If the spray tank holds only 50 gallons make the dilution on one half the above scale. From Michigan Potato Diseases.

Mixed Seedings for Hay in New Jersey

Grass and clover seedings are sown either in August without a nurse crop, or in the fall, winter, or early spring with a nurse crop of small grain. If oats is the nurse crop used both grass and clover are sown in spring with the oats; if the nurse crop is wheat or rye it is customary to sow the grass seed in the fall with the grain and to broadcast the clover late the following winter.

For good land: Red clover 5 lbs., alsike clover 3 lbs., timothy 12 lbs. Note: If soil is not sour substitute 4-8 lbs. of inoculated alfalfa seed for some clover seed.

For poor to average land, or for light land: Red clover 3 lbs., alsike clover 4 lbs., timothy 7 lbs., red top or herd's grass 5 lbs.

For wet or sour land: Alsike 6 lbs., timothy 5 lbs., red top 8 lbs.

Mixed Seedings for Pastures

Land intended for permanent pasture is usually mowed a year or two before grazing starts. The pasture sowing may be made at the same time and in the same manner as indicated above for hay.

For fair to good land: Timothy 4 lbs., Kentucky Blue 7 lbs., red clover 4 lbs., alsike clover 3 lbs., white clover 2 lbs.

For poor to fair land, or for light land: Timothy 3 lbs., Canada Blue 3 lbs., Kentucky Blue 3 lbs., orchard grass 2 lbs., red top 3 lbs., alsike clover 5 lbs., white clover 1 lb. Note: If soil has been recently limed and if the first crop is not to be cut for hay add 6 lbs. of inoculated sweet clover.

For wet land: Timothy 2 lbs., red top 3 lbs., orchard grass 2 lbs., Kentucky Blue 3 lbs., Canada Blue 3 lbs., alsike clover 4 lbs., white clover 1 lb.

Hog pasture mixture for early spring: Rape 2 lbs., oats 1 bushel, alsike clover 4 lbs., red clover 3 lbs. Note: If soil has been recently limed substitute 8 lbs. of inoculated sweet clover for the red and alsike clover.

Mixed Seedings for Lawns

Rate of seeding on the basis of 1,200 square feet.

For average lawn condition without much shade: Kentucky Blue 4 lbs., Red top (recleaned) 1 lb. If a person desires white clover in his lawn and has limed his soil add ⅛ lb. of white clover. If there is need of a quick growing grass to give immediate effect add 1 lb. of Italian rye grass.

For shade lawns: Kentucky Blue 2 lbs., rough-stalked meadow grass 2 lbs., red top 1 lb., red fescue 1 lb.

Yields of Timothy Cut at Four Stages of Maturity

(Average of duplicate plats for three years—1915, 1916, and 1917).

Stage of maturity when cut	Yield of dry hay to the acre (pounds)	Actual timothy in the hay (pounds)	Weight of weeds (pounds)
Before bloom	2,681	2,278	403
At bloom	2,830	2,405	425
Seed in dough	2,797	1,201	1,596
Seed ripe	2,672	1,024	1,648

(Cornell Extension Bulletin 136)

What is Certified Seed?

Although the exact requirements vary in different states, certified seed potatoes in general are from fields that have been inspected several times by plant disease experts. The seed is guaranteed to be practically free from several seed borne diseases which reduce yields when present.

What Varieties to Plant

Oats.

Cornellian, Medium stiff straw, highly rust resistant.

Empire-medium stiff straw. White kernel, heavy in weight.

Comewell—Similar to Empire.

Standwell—Stiff straw.

Selection 343—Recommended where exceptionally stiff straw is wanted.

Victory—

Winter Wheat.

Honor-Beardless, heavy yielder, has stiff straw and is resistant to Hessian fly. Is susceptible to loose smut.

Forward—Tall, beardless, has white chaff and red kernels.

Junior No. 6—Somewhat susceptible to Hessian Fly.

Barley.

Alpha—Two rowed, ripens about the same time as mid season oats and is good to grow with oats.

Featherston No. 7—Matures early. A six rowed variety.

Rye.

Rosen—

Corn.

Cornell II—A yellow dent corn, matures in from 115 to 140 days. Should be planted by May 15.

Alvords White Cap Yellow Dent—One of the earliest maturing dent corns.

Onondaga White Dent—Kernels and cobs white. Somewhat similar to Cornell II.

West Branch Sweepstakes— A very popular variety for silage in sections with medium growing season.

Luce's Favorite—

Halls Golden Nuggett.

Pride of the North—A late maturing variety.

Eureka—Used for silage where a large volume of silage is wanted with few or no ears.

Bulletins About Potatoes

Farmers' Bulletins, U. S. D. A.
847—Potato Storage and Houses
1064—Production of Late Potatoes
1332—How to Produce Seed Potatoes
1349—Increasing Potato Crop by spraying
Cornell Bulletin
E 141—Potatoes in New York
E 135—Potato Diseases and Their Control
New Jersey
C 140—Potato Growing in New Jersey
Pennsylvania
58—Potato Insects

How to "Green" Seed Potatoes

Spread tubers out and expose to light. Do not cut the seed before greening. From 4-8 weeks are required to grow strong sprouts.

Where this treatment is followed there is little danger that the sprouts will break off when planted.

Greened seed will come up sooner and the stand will be more even. It is also claimed that the yield will be heavier.

Estimated Stand of Clover from Foreign and Native-Grown Seed as Compared with Michigan-Grown Seed

Source of Seed	Estimated stand in the spring (per cent)
Michigan	51
Tennessee	45
Bohemia	38
Idaho	35
France	10
Hungary	9
Chile	3
Italy	Trace

(Cornell Extension Bulletin 134)

How to Get Good Vegetable Seeds

Seed, to be good, must be clean, viable, free from disease, and true to a good name.

There are two ways of obtaining good seed: first, to produce it; secondly, purchase it.

Growers should lear,n in a general way, how the seed business in handled, and should study the character, the ideals, the integrity, and reputation of the various seed houses, for firms differ as widely as do individuals in these respects.

Make inquires as to the origin of the seed and whether or not the houses maintain trial grounds. Learn to judge whether the statements made in the catalogs or by the salesman are based on facts or on mere ideas.

When you locate good sources, endeavor to get seed of the identical parentage another year. The use of the

(Continued on Page 8)

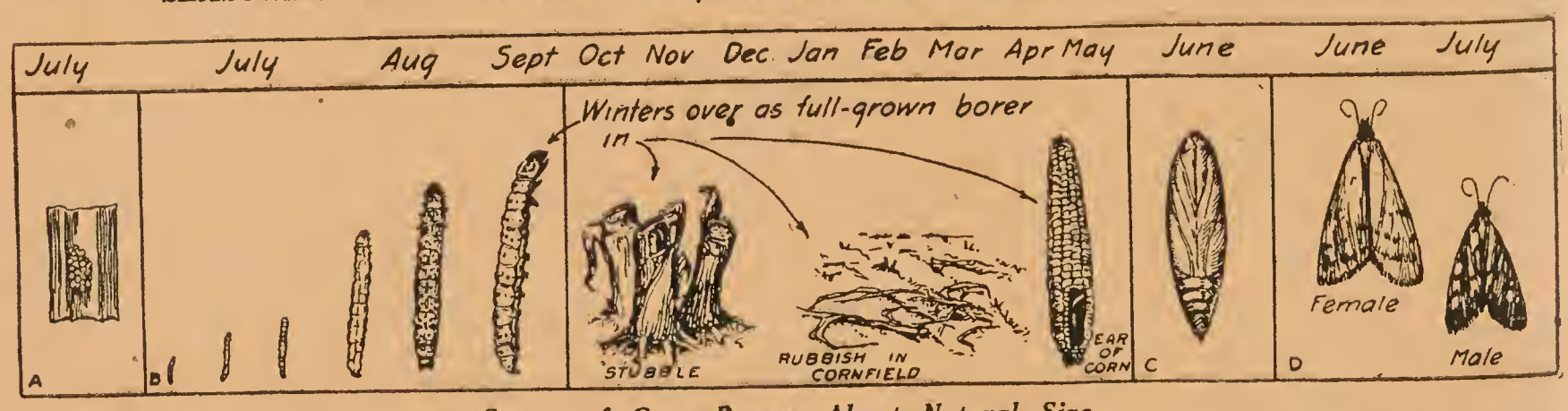
Composition of Corn at Different Stages of Maturity

(Digestible Nutrients in 100 pounds)

Variety and Stage	Total dry matter in 100 (pounds)	Crude Protein (pounds)	Carbo-Hydrates (pounds)	Fat (pounds)	Total (pounds
Dent corn, in tassel	14.9	1.1	8.2	0.3	10.0
Dent corn, in milk	19.9	1.0	12.1	0.5	14.2
Dent corn, dough to glazing	25.1	1.3	15.4	0.7	18.3
Dent corn, kernels glazed	26.2	1.1	15.8	0.4	17.8
Dent corn, kernels ripe	34.8	1.5	21.1	0.8	24.4
Flint corn, in tassel	10.6	0.9	5.5	0.3	7.1
Flint corn, in milk	15.0	0.9	8.9	0.4	10.7
Flint corn, kernels glazed	21.0	1.0	12.3	0.6	14.7
Flint corn, kernels ripe	27.9	1.2	16.6	0.7	19.4

(New York State College Extension Service Handbook).

SEASONAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPEAN CORN BORER IN NEW YORK STATE



Stages of Corn Borers, About Natural Size

(A) Female corn-borer moths lay about 400 eggs. These are laid at dusk in clusters of 15 or 20 on the undersides of corn leaves. (B) The young borers eat their way into all parts of the corn plant, but chiefly the stalk. They pass through six stages, and usually are lengthwise of the body. (C) The borers which have wintered in stubble, corn refuse in field or barnyard, or corn ears, change to the resting, or pupal, stage in June. They remain in this form about twenty days. (D) From the pupae comes moths. A moth is the adult form of the corn borer. The moths mate and the females lay eggs. In New York there is but one brood, and corn is practically the only plant attacked.

All caterpillars or "worms" in corn are not European corn borer. The corn ear worm, a common corn pest, does not bore, but feeds chiefly on the silk and the kernels at the tip of the ear. In case of doubt, send specimens to your County Agricultural Agent or to The Extension Entomologist, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.



Wise buying is the *best saving*

THE successful people of the world are those who buy shrewdly, who make their dollars go farther, and *who have money left after wise buying has satisfied their needs.*

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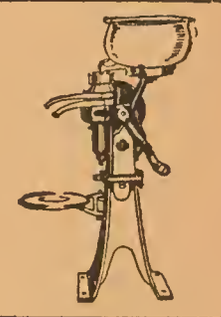


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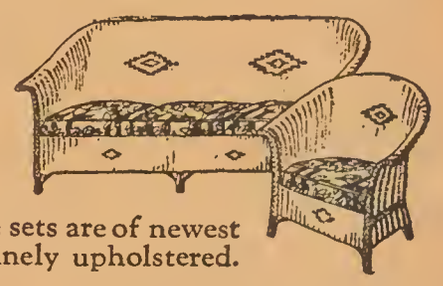




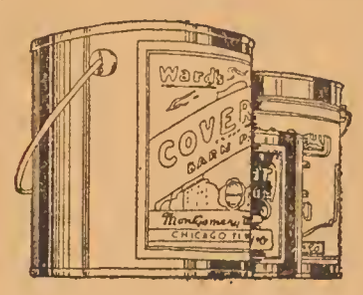
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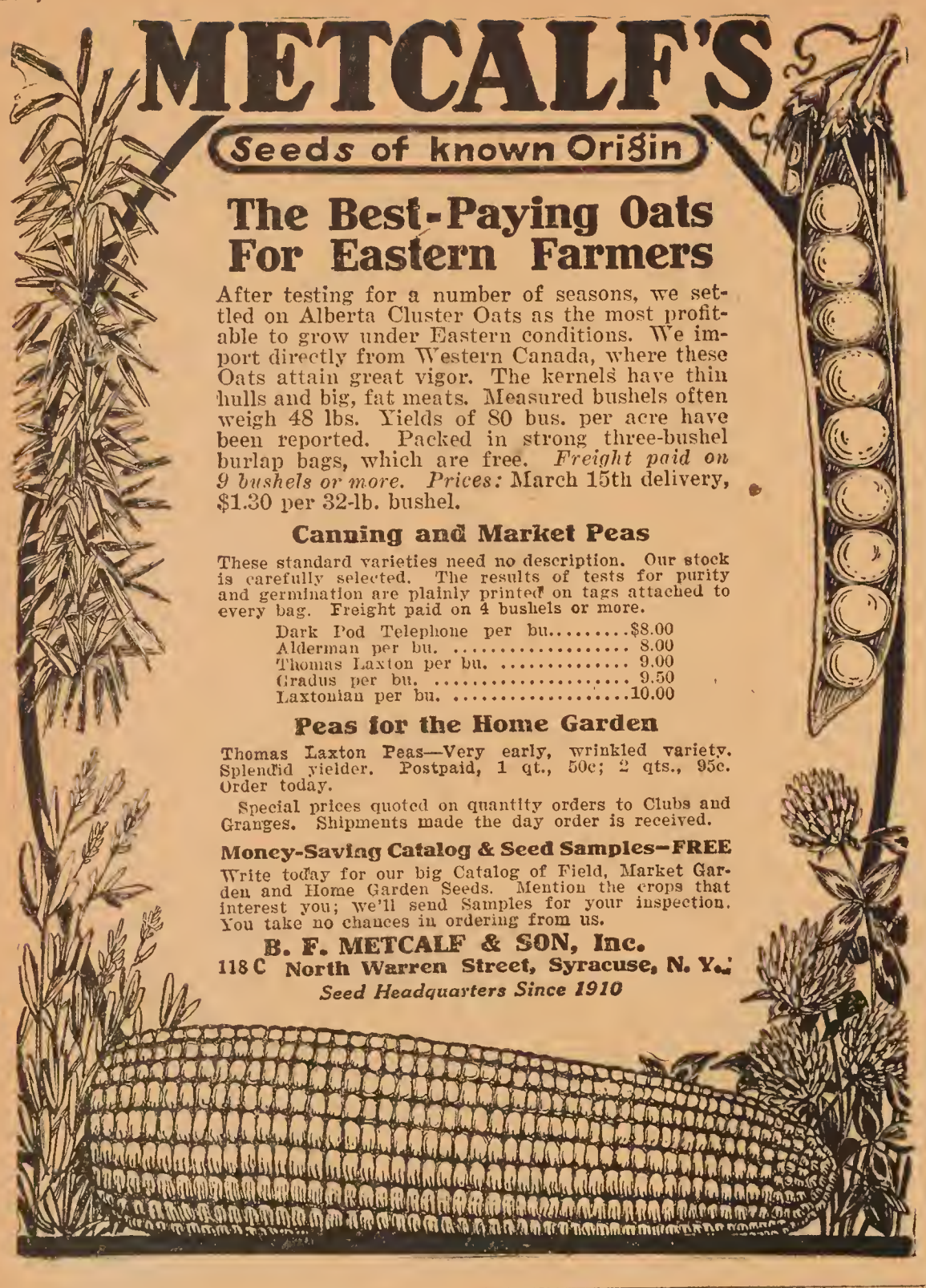
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These standard varieties need no description. Our stock is carefully selected. The results of tests for purity and germination are plainly printed on tags attached to every bag. Freight paid on 4 bushels or more.

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Alderman per bu.	8.00
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Seed Headquarters Since 1910

More Crop Helps

(Continued from Page 6)

seedsman's stock numbers will help both you and the seedsman in this. Don't shop around too much if you locate a good seedsman. He soon learns your needs and will endeavor to meet them.

Where possible, buy your seed supply a year in advance and make a trial, sowing a sample alongside of your main planting. If it is good, use it; otherwise, destroy it and you will save money. Most vegetable seeds may be held for a year after purchase.

Good seed costs money. Be ready to pay for the quality you demand.

A few farmers like to grow some of their own seeds. Before entering the seed-growing business, study your farming enterprise carefully, and weigh the advantages against the exacting demands.—**Cornell Bulletin 122.**

Common Diseases of the Potato and Preventive Measures

Name of the disease	*Injury to—*	*Remedy or preventive measures.*
Early-blight	Leaves of the plant	Spray with Bordeaux mixture.
Late-blight	Leaves ,stems, and tubers	Spray with Bordeaux mixture; plant disease-free seed.
Fusarium blight	Roots, stem, and tubers	Plant clean seed; rotate crops.
Rhizoctonia	do	Plant clean or disinfected seed.
Verticillium wilt	Stem and tubers	Plant disease-free seed; rotate crops.
Mosaic	Foliage, stem, and tubers	Plant disease-free seed.
Leaf-roll	Tubers and to some degree the roots.	Do.
Common scab		Disinfect the seed tubers as previously directed and avoid soils known to produce scabby potatoes.

What Varieties to Plant in the Garden

Asparagus—Palmetto, Washington.

Bean, green snap—Stringless Greenpod, Refugee.

Bean, wax snap—Pencilpod, Brittle Wax, Refugee Wax.

Bean, green shell—Dwarf Horticultural.

Beet—Crosby's Egyptian, Detroit Dark Red.

Brussels sprouts—Long Island Improved.

Cabbage—Early Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, Savoy Red.

Carrot—Chantenay, Danvers.

Cauliflower—Snowball, Erfurt.

Celery—Golden Self-Blanching, Easy Blanching, Giant Pascal, Emperor.

Chard—Lucullus.

Cucumber—Davis Perfect.

Eggplant—Black Beauty, New York Purple.

Endive—Broad Leaved Batavian, White Curled.

Kale—Dwarf Scotch.

Kohl-rabi—Early White Vienna, Early Purple Vienna.

Lettuce, leaf—Grand Rapids, Prize Head.

Lettuce, crisp-head—New York or Wonderful, Iceberg.

Lettuce, butter-head—May King, Big Boston, Salamander.

Lettuce, romaine or cos—Paris White.

Leek—American Flag.

Muskmelon—Bender's Surprise, Emerald Gem, Hackensack.

Onion, green—Egyptian or Tree, White Set.

Onion, dry bulbs—Yellow Globe Danvers, Southport Red, Yellow and White Globe.

Parsley—Moss Curled.

Parsnip—Guerande or Hollow Crown.

Peas—Alaska, Gradus, Telephone.

Pepper, sweet—Bull Nose, Ruby King.

Potato—Early Rose, Irish Cobbler, Early Ohio, Early Six-Weeks, Green Mountain, Rural New Yorker No. 2.

Radish—Early Scarlet Globe, Hail Stone, Icicle, Long Scarlet Short Top.

Rhubarb—Victoria.

Rutabaga—American Purple Top or Long Island Improved.

Salsify—Sandwich Island.

Spinach—Bloomsdale, Long Standing, King of Denmark, New Zealand (for summer).

Squash, summer—Bush Scallop or Pattypan.

Squash, winter—Hubbard, Delicious.

Sweet Corn— Golden Bantam, Early Crosby, Stowell's Evergreen.

Tomato—Bonny Best, Earliana, Globe, Marglobe.

Turnip—Extra Early Milan, Purple Top, Strap Leaf, Golden Ball.

Watermelon—Fordhook Early, Kleckley Sweets (late).

How the Seed Staining Law Protects You

The recent federal seed regulations which provide for the dyeing of all unadapted, imported alfalfa and clover seed seed is a help to New York farmers because they need the hardiest varieties they can get.

It is best for farmers to buy seed that is produced in Northern United States and Canada, and of the alfalfas, Ontario Variegated, Grimm, and hardy, northern-grown Common are best adapted.

The following regulations show how the federal seed act applies:

1. Alfalfa seed of known foreign origin, other than Canada, and ont formally determined by the secretary of agriculture to be unadapted to general use in the United States, will be colored approximately one per cent green.

2. Imported alfalfa seed, formally determined by the secretary of agriculture to be unadapted to general use in the United States, will be colored approximately ten per cent red. The same coloring is required for imported alfalfa seed of unknown origin.

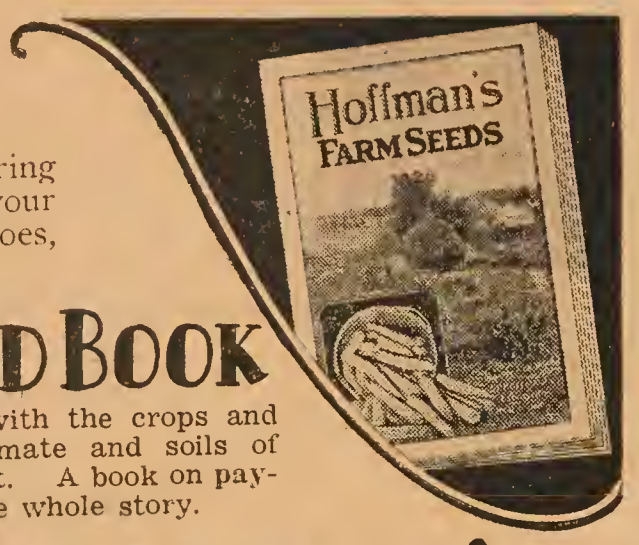
3. Alfalfa seed from Canada will be colored approximately one per cent violet.

4. Red clover seed of known foreign origin other than Canada, and not formally determined by the secretary of agriculture to be unadapted to gen-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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How Much Seed to Plant Per Acre

Alfalfa (drilled)	15-20 lb.	Corn	6 qt.-1 bu.
Barley	8-10 pk.	Corn (for silage)	9-11 qt.
Barley and Peas	1-2 bu. each	Parsnips	4-8 lb.
Bean, field (small varieties)	2-3 uk.	Popcorn	3 lb.
Beet	4-6 lb.	Potato (Irish) average	10-14 bu.
Blue-grass	25 lb. (pure)	Rape (broadcast)	4-8 lb.
Buckwheat	3-5 pk.	Red-top (recleaned)	12-15 lb.
Cauliflower	* oz. for 1000 plants	Rye (early)	3-4 pk.
Field-pea (small varieties)	2½ bu.	Soybean (drills)	2-3 pk.
Mangles	5-8 lb.	Soybean (broadcast)	1½ bu.
Melon, water (in hills)	4-5 lb.	Squash, bush (in hills)	4-6 lb.
Millet, barnyard (drills)	1-2 pk.	Sunflower	10-15 lb.
Millet, foxtail (drills)	2-3 pk.	Sweet clover	2-4 pk.
Millet, pearl (for soiling)	4 lb.	Sweet-potato	1½-4 bu.
Oats	2-3 bu.	Timothy	15-25 lb.
Clover, alsike (alone, for forage)	8-15 lb.	Timothy and clover	timothy 10 lb. clover 4 lb.
Clover mammoth	12-15 lb.	Turnip (broadcast)	2-4 lb.
Clover, red (on small grain in spring)	8-14 lb.	Vetch, hairy (drilled)	1 bu.; 1 bu. small grain
Clover, sweet (melilotus)	2 pk.	Wheat	6-8 pk.
Clover, white	10-12 lb.		



another part of farming

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Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

eral use in the United States, will be colored approximately one per cent green.

5. Imported red clover seed, formally determined by the secretary of agriculture to be unadapted to general use in the United States, will be colored approximately ten per cent red. The same coloring is required for imported red clover seed of unknown origin.

6. Red clover seed from Canada will be colored approximately one per cent violet.

How to Treat Seed Potatoes

Corrosive-sublimate solution. — Dissolve 4 ounces of corrosive sublimate in 2 gallons of hot water; then add 28 gallons of water. Soak the seed tubers from half an hour to two hours. The length of treatment should be varied according to the condition of the seed stock. If it is firm and has not germinated and has any considerable amount of black scurf on it, give the longer treatment. On the other hand, if it is much germinated or is free from black scurf give the shorter period of treatment.

Formalin solution.—Use 1 pint of formalin to 30 gallons of water. Vary the period of treatment, as advised above. Treat seed potatoes before they are cut.

Facts About Corrosive Sublimate

1. It is a deadly poison. Use the utmost care.
2. It corrodes metals. Use wood, glass or earthen jars.
3. It loses strength when used. Add 1 ounce of corrosive sublimate to each 30 gallons of solution after each batch is treated.
4. Potatoes must be treated before cutting.
5. Corrosive sublimate controls rhizoctonia as well as scab. Formaldehyde does not control rhizoctonia.

Facts About Formaldehyde

1. It is cheaper than corrosive sublimate.
2. The solution does not lose strength when used.
3. It is not so poisonous as corrosive sublimate.

Amount of Seed Potatoes Planted in Relation to Yield on 360 Farms in Steuben County (1912)

Bushels planted (number)	*Farms (number)*	*Average Yield per acre (bushels)*
6 to 8	19	117.8
8 to 10	138	123.1
10 to 12	126	138.3
12 to 14	57	147.7
14 to 18	20	191.3
Aver. and totals 10.1	360	136.4

To Compute Yield of Potatoes Per Acre When Planted

3 feet x 18 inches, or 9,680 hills per acre:
1 pound per hill—161.2 bushels per acre
2 pounds per hill—322.2 bushels per acre
3 pounds per hill—483.5 bushels per acre
4 pounds per hill—644.7 bushels per acre
5 pounds per hill—805.8 bushels per acre
6 pounds per hill—967.0 bushels per acre

When planted 3 feet x 3 feet, or 4,840 hills per acre:
1 pound per hill—80.7 bushels per acre
2 pounds per hill—161.3 bushels per acre
3 pounds per hill—242.0 bushels per acre
4 pounds per hill—322.7 bushels per acre
5 pounds per hill—403.3 bushels per acre
6 pounds per hill—484.0 bushels per acre

How to Store Potatoes

The following conditions are important for storing potatoes properly.

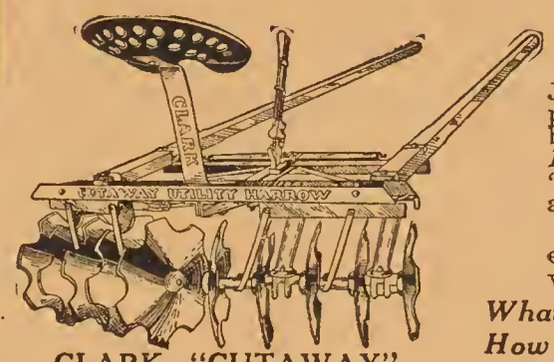
Temperature: The best temperature for storage is 40 degrees F. or slightly below. Temperatures above this do not fully check germination. Potatoes freeze at 26 to 28 degrees F. Holding for any time at 32 degrees will cause a sweet taste.

Ventilation: Ventilation is important both for seed and table stock. Lack of it will lessen the germinating ability of seed potatoes and is likely to cause blackening of the flesh.

Darkness: Light causes the development of chlorophyll which is objec-

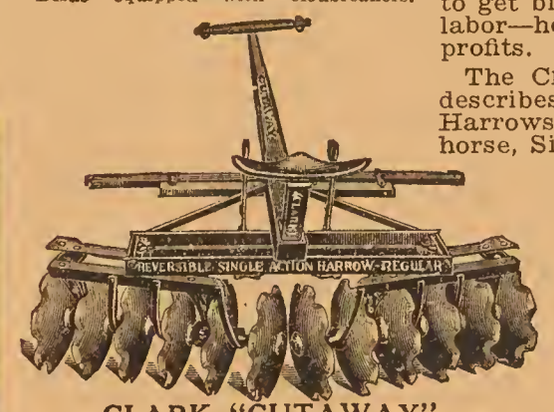
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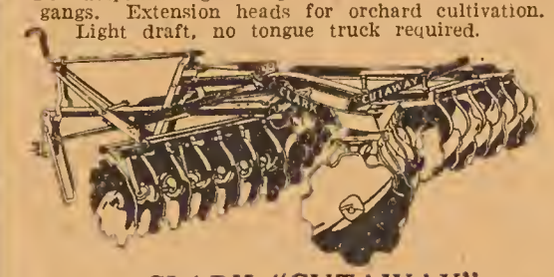
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Utility Harrow

A general favorite one-horse harrow. Has 10 14-inch disks of cutlery steel, forged sharp, 5 inches apart and cutting 4 feet wide. Steel frame. Lever for shifting gangs. Disks equipped with clodbreakers.



CLARK "CUTAWAY"
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For deep thorough tillage. Made with reversible gangs. Extension heads for orchard cultivation. Light draft, no tongue truck required.



CLARK "CUTAWAY"
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cuts your land deep, thoroughly pulverizes the soil, leaves a level, even seed bed. Rear disks cut exactly halfway between front disks and, at same depth. Several sizes, horse and tractor model. (Tractor model, all steel construction.)

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Just your name and address on the coupon below will bring you two valuable books free. One book is *"The Soil and Its Tillage,"* the other is the CLARK *"CUTAWAY"* Catalog of Disk Harrows and Farm Implements.

"The Soil and Its Tillage" is a small encyclopedia of farm information. Simply written, it tells in detail:

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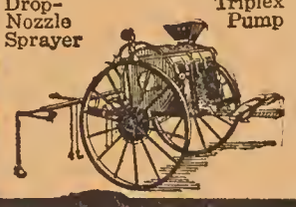
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Helps for the Fruit Grower

Information About Insecticides

Poisons are used to control most insects that have biting mouth parts so they actually eat plant leaves.

Paris Green.

Paris green is technically known as an aceto-arsenate of copper and contains about 58% of arsenic. Arsenic compounds that are soluble in water will burn foliage. The Federal Insecticide Act requires that paris green should contain at least 50% of arsenious oxide and must not contain arsenic compounds that are soluble in water to more than equal 3½% of arsenious oxide.

As a Dust.

Paris green may be applied either as a dust or mixed with water. Flour, air slaked lime, road dust or sifted wood ashes are used to dilute paris green when applied as a dust. The amount to use depends on the insect and the plant but usually 1 part of paris green to 50 parts of diluting material is recommend.

As a Spray.

When applied as a spray, 1 pound of paris green is recommended to 200-250 gallons of water. Adding 2 pounds of hydrated lime to each pound of paris green will lessen foliage burning. Paris green is not recommended for stone fruits as they are especially subject to foliage burning. Since paris green is not dissolved in water, it is necessary to keep the spray stirred up while applying.

Lead Arsenate.

Lead arsenate can be purchased in two forms—paste and powder. The paste form is made by mixing the powder with an equal amount of water. This means that paste lead arsenate contains about half as much arsenic to the pound as the powder.

The chief advantage of the paste form is that it does not settle out of water so quickly when it is mixed for spraying.

When mixing lead arsenate with water, the correct way is to mix thoroughly with a small amount of water. This is especially important with the powder form. Lead arsenate does not burn foliage and it sticks to foliage better than paris green.

Other Compounds of Arsenic.

London purple is a by-product in the manufacture of dyes. The composition is variable and the per cent of soluble arsenic is likely to be high. When used, lime is always needed to avoid burning. White arsenic can be used to manufacture an insecticide by combining with sal soda. White arsenic is very poisonous and must be used with care.

Hellebore and Pyrethrum.

Hellebore is a vegetable poison not dangerous to humans and is commonly used on ripening fruits, especially to kill currant worms. It may be applied as a spray, 4 oz. to 3 gallons of water or it can be dusted on without dilution. Hellebore loses strength with age so it should always be purchased fresh.

Pyrethrum is a light brown powder made from the heads of a flower. It is non-poisonous to people. It soon loses its value when exposed to the air.

When used in solution it is dissolved in water—1 oz. to 3 gallons. Used dry, it is dusted on without dilution for plant lice. It is best applied when the leaves are wet with dew. It can be diluted with from 6-30 parts of flour or similar dust for insects easy to poison.

Contact Poisons

Many insects have sucking mouth parts. These insects do not eat the leaves and so they cannot be poisoned. Some spray material must be used that will kill by contact with their bodies.

Lime Sulphur.

Lime sulphur is used both as an insecticide and is a fungicide to control certain plant diseases. As the name indicates, it is made of lime and sulphur and is manufactured in the following forms:

1:—Home-made dilute lime sulphur.
2:—Home-made concentrated lime sulphur.
3:—Commercial Concentrated lime sulphur
4:—Self boiled lime sulphur.

The home-made dilute can be made by slaking 20 lbs. of quicklime, then boiling it with 15 lbs. of flowers of sulphur and 50 gallons of water for about an hour. This mixture can be applied safely only when the trees are dormant.

The home-made concentrated is made by the same process as the dilute except that 40 lbs. of quicklime are used with 80 lbs. of sulphur and 50 gallons of water. Enough water is added to make up for evaporation during boiling.

Testing Concentrated Lime Sulphur.

After manufacture, the lime sulphur is tested with a Beaume hydrometer and then diluted to proper strength. (The New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, publishes a bulletin giving a table which shows the proper amount of dilution.)

The commercial concentrated can be purchased and so avoid the trouble of home manufacture.

Self Boiled Lime Sulphur.

Self-boiled lime sulphur is merely a mechanical mixture of the two substances, and the only heat supplied is from the slaking of the lime.

8 lbs. of quicklime are put in a barrel and enough water is added to start slaking.

Add 8 lbs. of flowers of sulphur, stir, and add water as needed. As soon as bubbling has stopped, add water to make 50 gallons.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Hard, soft and whale oil soap . . ½ lbs.
Water 1 gal.
Kerosene 2 gal.

Dissolve soap in hot water, remove from fire and add kerosene while still hot. Pump the material back into itself for 5 or 10 minutes. If properly made it will not settle out on cooling.

Dilute with from 5-7 parts of water for dormant trees.

Dilute with from 10-15 parts of water for use on foliage.

Tobacco Extracts.

Nicotine sulphate is a commercial product. When used for plant lice it is diluted with from 800-1000 parts of water. (From ¾ to 1 pt. in 100 gallons of liquid.)

Finely ground tobacco is used as a dust.

Tobacco stems can be steeped at home but the resulting liquid varies in the per cent of nicotine present.

Bulletins on Insecticides.

Insecticides and Spraying Apparatus —F-908, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C. The Control of Insect Pests and Plant Diseases— P-283, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Apple Spray Schedule

Furnished by N. Y. College of Agriculture and approved by N. Y. Agriculture Experiment Station.

Time of Application	*Spray Mixtures*	*Enemy*	*Dust Mixtures*
DELAYED DORMANT When leaves of blossoms buds are out ¼ to ½ inch	Lime-sulfur, 11 gallons, lead arsenate, 2½ lbs.,* picotine sulfate, ¾ pint, water to make 100 gals.	Scab, scale, Blister mite, Bud Moth, Leaf-roller, Casebearers, Aphids	2% Nicotine dust for apbids.
PRE-BLOSSOM When blossoms show pink or earlier if a rainy period threatens	Lime-sulfur, 2½ gals., lead arsenate, 2½ lbs.,* water to make 100 gals.	Scab, Green fruit worm, Bud Moth, Leaf-roller, Casebearers.	Apply 90-10 sulfur-lead arsenate dust†. 2% Nicotine as blossom buds begin to sbow pink for rosy apbis.
CALYX When last of the petals are falling	Lime-sulfur, 2½ gals., lead arsenate, 2½ lbs.,* nicotine sulfate, 1 pint water to make 100 gals.	Scab, Codling motb, Green fruit worms, Bud Moth, Curculio, Lesser apple worm, Redbugs	Apply 90-10 sulfur-lead arsenate dust†. For red bugs, use 90-10 dust witb 2% nicotine.
LATER SPRAYS To be determined by weather conditions and control of scab	Lime-sulfur, 2½ gals., lead arsenate, 2½ lbs.,* water to make 100 gals.	Scab, Codling moth, Curcullo, Lesser apple worm, Apple Maggot	Later applications witb 90-10 sulfur-lead arsenate dust.†

* *Double the amount of lead arsenate if paste form is used.*

† *Copper lime dust may cause russeting especially at the Calyx application. At this time use spray of 90-10 sulfur-lead arsenate dust.*

Pruning Small Fruits

Raspberries and Blackberries.

Black raspberries and blackberries, as usually grown in field culture, are unsupported by wires or stakes; and pruning starts when the new shoots from the crown have reached a height of about two feet. The grower then pinches off the tips to cause the canes to branch. In the spring, these laterals are headed in one half or more, depending on their vigor and on the variety. Each year, as soon as possible after the crop is harvested, the old canes which are of no further value, are cut and burned.

Red Raspberries.

In the case of the red raspberry, the old canes are removed after harvest, but summer pinching is not practiced. In the spring, the canes of the ranker-growing varieties are shortened to about four feet high.

Gooseberries and Currants.

The pruning consists in limiting the bush from six to ten shoots from the crown by removing four-year-old wood and older and by cutting out the weaker of the young shoots. The bush then carries most two and three year old wood with sufficiently vigorous young shoots to take the place of the older shoots which are cut away. Such a method appears to give the most satisfactory yields, as the old wood is less productive. It is not advisable to shorten the shoots.—**N. Y. State College of Agriculture Extension Service Handbook.**

Peach Spray Schedule

Furnished by N. Y. College of Agriculture and approved by N. Y. Agriculture Experiment Station.

Time of Application	*Spray Mixtures*	*Enemy*	*Dust Mixtures*
Late Fall or early Spring, before buds swell	If scale is abundant lime-sulfur—11 gals., water to make 100 gals., no scale—use lime-sulfur, 6½ gals., water to make 100 gals.	San Jose scale, Leaf curl, Leaf curl	Dust not advised
When blossoms sbow pink	Sulfur-lime; dry mix	Blossom blight, Brown-rot	Apply 96-5 sulfur-lead arsenate dust
When shucks are falling	Sulfur-lime; dry mix and arsenate of lead* 3 lbs. in 100 gals.	Brown-rot, Scab, Curculio	Apply 90-10 sulfur-lead arsenate dust
Two to tbree weeks after shucks fall	Sulfur-lime; dry mix	Brown-rot, Scab	Apply 95-5 sulful-lead arsenate dust
Two to four weeks before fruit ripens.	Sulfur-lime; dry mix	Brown-rot, Scab	Apply 95-5 sulfur-lead arsenate dust

**The amount of arsenate of lead is given for powder form; if paste form is used, twice as much is required.*

Dry Mix Sulfur-Lime is prepared as follows:
Superfine Sulfur 16 lbs.
Hydrated Lime 8 lbs. For 100 gals.
Calcium Caseinate 1 lb.
Mix the materials dry tben add to tbe water in the spray tank while agitator is running.

Pruning Mature Trees

Apple: Much of the dead wood in mature trees is due to shading out and to freezing to death because of weakened condition due to shade. In order to keep lower limbs and fruit spurs vigorous and productive, they must have sunlight, and the outer thickened parts and the top of a bearing tree should be thinned accordingly. The center of a tree should not be entirely removed as the exposure of the inside limbs to direct sunlight may cause scald.

Thinning the bearing part of the tree by removing some of the limbs about an inch in diameter, should give better size, better color, and less limb rub, should facilitate in the control of insects and disease and should maintain a more vigorous healthy bearing surface.

Remove diseased, dead and weak branches. All cuts should be made close to the parent branch so as not to leave stubs. Wounds larger than three inches should be painted with lead and oils.

Peach: When the trees come into heavy bearing, pruning for an open centre should be begun. Head back each year to keep the fruit within easy reach and to produce a normal vigorous growth. The fruit is borne on one-year wood.

Pears: Need comparatively little pruning in general. Stubbing back the new wood of the Kieffer to two or three buds may be necessary to get size on the fruit. Heavy pruning on other varieties is likely to promote blight.

Cherry: The sour cherry may need more or less thinning in the top of the tree to get even ripening of fruit. Pruning should not be severe, however. The sweet cherry needs little pruning.

Plums: Most of the varieties may be handled as sour cherries are. The Japanese varieties, such as Burbank, will stand considerable pruning in order to thin the fruit and to increase its size.

—*N. Y. State College Extension Service Handbook.*

Pruning Young Trees

Four of five main scaffold limbs are usually enough. Except in the case of the cherry and the peach, head back these limbs from one third to one half at planting. If a modified central leader is desired—and it is usually advisable—allow one of the best top limbs to have the advantage by pruning it less than the others.

Do not head back the limbs left on the cherry. If there are entirely too many limbs, remove those not wanted. The peach is usually cut back to a single stub about 18 inches high and after this it needs little pruning until it comes into bearing.

Remember that pruning is a dwarfing process. Heavy pruning of a young tree from year to year seriously dwarfs it and reduces its fruitfulness.

Corrective pruning, or the removal of seriously rubbing branches and of those which arise too near a common point, is desirable.

Grafting Terms

1. Stock: The portion of root, stem or branch on which the scions or buds are placed.
2. Scion: A section of a one-year-old branch containing one or more living buds. The part which is inserted on the stock.
3. Cambium layer: A thin layer of soft greenish coloured tissue situated

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

between the bark and the wood. It is the growing part of the tree.

4. Bud-stick: A small branch of the current season's growth from which the buds are cut.

5. Bud: A living bud cut from a bud-stick.

6. Raffia: A strong pliable tying material used to hold the buds in place on the stock. It is widely used for the purpose and is carried in stock by seedsmen and florists.

Objects in Grafting.

Grafting may be used: (1) to renovate or top-work a tree; (2) to repair injury to trunks or branches; (3) to propagate varieties.

Tree Fruits to Plant

Apples—Commercial: Baldwin, Greening, Northern Spy, McIntosh, Cortland.

Home Orchard and Local Market: Dutchess of Oldenburg, Alexander,

Usual Distances for Planting Fruits

Apples	30 to 40 feet each way
Apples, dwarf (Paradise stocks)	8 to 10 feet each way
Apples, dwarf (Doucin stocks)	12 to 25 feet each way
Pears	20 to 30 feet each way
Pears, Dwarf	10 to 15 feet each way
Plums	16 to 20 feet each way
Peaches	16 to 20 feet each way
Cherries	16 to 25 feet each way
Apricots	16 to 20 feet each way
Grapes	8 to 12 feet each way
Currants	4x5 feet
Gooseberries	4x5 feet
Raspberries, black	3x6 feet
Raspberries, red	3x5 feet
Blackberries	4x7 to 6x8 feet
Cranberries	1 or 2 ft. each way
Strawberries	1x3 or 4 feet

The Farm and Garden Rule Book—Bailey

Black Gilliflower, Tolman Sweet, Delicious, Rome Beauty, Tompkins King, Spitzenberg.

Sour Cherries—Early: Early Richmond, Montgomery. Late. English Morello.

Swet Cherries—Bing, Black Tartarian, Napoleon, Windsor, Yellow Spanish.

Peaches—Elberta, Early Crawford, St. John, Reeves.

Pears—Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Seckle, Beune Bros., Winter Nelis, Kieffer.

Plums—Abundance, Burbank, Bradshaw, Lombard, Italian Prune, Reine Claude, Monarch.

Quinces—Orange.

Small Fruit Varieties

Red Raspberries—Early June, Marlboro, Perfection. Late Cuthbert- Herbert.

Black Raspberries—Early: Eureka, Kansas. Mid-season: Diamond. Late: Gregg.

Purple Raspberries—Columbian, Schaffer.

Strawberries—Varieties marked (*) are imperfect. Senator Dunlap, Chesapeake, Warfield (*), William Belt, Glen Mary (*), Stevens Late Champion, Everbearing: Progressive, Superb.

Grapes—Early: Moore's Early. Late: Concord, Sheridan, Catawba (Red), Niagara (White), Delaware (Red), Worden.

Blackberries—Early: Agawam, Eldorado. Mid-season: Erie, Snyder, Briton. Late: New Rochelle.

Dewberries—Lucretia.

Gooseberries—Downing, Pearl, Josselyn.

Currants—Red: Cherry, Fay, Perfection. White: White Imperial, White Grape.

Controlling the Peach Borer

(1) Smooth off the soil about the base of the tree, removing grass, weeds, leaves, and other foreign matter. Have the surface flat and smooth.

(2) Make a ring around the tree about two inches from the trunk. Place the crystals of paradicholobenzene on this ring around the trunk. Be sure the crystals do not touch the bark.

(3) Cover the ring of crystals with several shovels of dirt, free of weeds, grass and sticks, and compact the soil on top of the crystals with the shovel or hoe. The main thing is to see that the paradichlorobenzene is not disturbed when the soil is placed on it.

A dose of ¾ to 1 ounce per tree has been found effective on trees six years of age or older. If the trees are younger, reduce the dose. Real young trees should not get more than ½ ounce, and for only a short period. With old trees it is well to remove the crystals three or four weeks after the treatment has been made.

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From B. H. Kimbell, Maine.—Mammoth plants just received, fine plants, fine packing.

From Frank Wolfley, Orchard Park, N. Y.—Your plants best I ever bought. Picked 1,000 quarts from plot 50x60 feet.

From Arthur Desaultal, Attleboro, Mass.—From the 8,000 plants bought of you I have grown the finest crop of berries ever seen in this part of the country. No plants have ever grown so well as yours.

From Wm. Shafer, Bellaire, O.—You have sent me the finest plants I have ever seen besides so many extras.

W. B. Heckler, Penn.—From 4,000 Townsend's plants picked 7,227 quarts.

From W. H. Hoskins, Chester Depot, Vt.—Threo years ago I purchased Michigan plants, also some from you. Yours practically all lived and Michigan plants nearly all died.

From John P. Walker, Union, W. Va.—From one acre your Premier plants I picked and sold 400 32-quart crates. I will have nothing but Townsend's plants.

From E. C. Wickert & Co., Mich.—Plants you have been furnishing us are the finest plants we have ever grown or seen grown.

From H. E. Heinze, Erie County, N. Y.—From 50 plants I picked over 200 quarts of the finest berries the variety was FORD. You ought to named it the Packard.

From E. L. Perry, Wis.—From one-quarter acre your Fords and Premier I picked 3,500 quarts, and sold for $710 at the rate of $2,840 per acre. We find your stock very hardy for our very cold climate.

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100 plants will cost	.70	.90	1.00	1.40	1.75	2.50	3.40
150 plants will cost	.90	1.15	1.30	1.60	2.20	3.25	4.40
200 plants will cost	1.10	1.40	1.60	2.00	2.50	4.75	5.40
250 plants will cost	1.25	1.60	1.90	2.35	3.00	5.50	6.40
300 plants will cost	1.40	1.80	2.15	2.70	3.40	6.00	7.40
350 plants will cost	1.55	2.00	2.30	3.05	3.80	6.50	8.20
400 plants will cost	1.70	2.20	2.60	3.40	4.20	7.00	9.00
450 plants will cost	1.85	2.35	2.80	3.70	4.60	7.25	9.50
500 plants will cost	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.50	10.00
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Feeding the Soil

Why High Grade Fertilizers Are Best

Much thought and work has been done in increasing the percentage of plant food in commercial fertilizers. The reasons for this effort are as follows:

1—The cost per unit of plant food in the high grade fertilizer is less than it is in a low grade fertilizer. This is due to the fact that a small tonnage of material is handled resulting in lower costs for mixing, bags and freight.

2—The plant food in a high grade fertilizer is likely to be more soluble, consequently more quickly available for plant growth.

3—The movement for higher grade fertilizers has resulted in cutting out a number of low grade formulas, consequently fewer formulas are manufactured, resulting in lower manufacturing and selling costs.

4—In addition to the lower costs per unit of plant food the farmer benefits because he has a smaller tonnage of material to haul home and spread.

It is not necessary to add more plant food per acre with a high grade fertilizer. For example if plans were made to add 400 pounds of a 2-6-2 mixture, 200 pounds of a 4-12-4 would give exactly as much plant food at usually a lower cost and usually less work for hauling and spreading.

Fertilizer Composition Table

Fertilizer Moteriol	*Ammonio (per cent)*	*Phosphoric Acid (per cent)*	*Potosh (per cent)*
Nitrate of Soda	18		
Sulphate of ammonia	25		
Dried Blood	16		
Animal tankage	10	trace	
Bone tankage	6.5	8	
Dried ground fish scrap	10	14	
Acidulated fish scrap	8	8	
Nitrate of lime	15.5	6	
Cyanamid	18.5		
Cottonseed meal	8.5		
Phosphate Rock		3	
Acid phosphate		32	
Raw bone meal	4	14-18	
Steamed bone meal	2	23	
Acidulated bone meal	1	25	
Basic slag		14	50
Muriate of potash		18	50
Sulphate of potash			12
Kainit			12
Manure salts			20
Hard-wood ashes		1.5	5

Home Mixing Versus Complete Fertilizers

There are doubtless some conditions under which it is profitable to mix fertilizers. Roughly, these conditions would be:

1. The use of a sufficiently large tonnage to make the saving worth while.
2. A convenient place to do the work.
3. Convenient access to a source of the necessary raw materials.

In addition to the possible saving of money is the information gained by mixing fertilizers. It is impossible to figure out formulas for mixing without learning much of value. On the other hand the activity of the fertilizer industry in cutting down on the number of formulas and increasing the amount of high grade fertilizers manufactured has lessened the gain to be had from home mixing. Careful study should precede any attempts to mix fertilizers at home. The difficulty of getting good raw materials when needed is a serious objection.

New York's High Five

The New York State College of Agriculture recommends that complete fertilizers for eastern farmers can be well restricted to five high analysis mixtures. They are

5-10-5, 4-12-4, 6-8-4, 4-8-10, 0-10-10

The 5-10-5 mixture is an all-round vegetable fertilizer for the market gardener or trucker on upland soils. It replaces the very popular 4-8-4, since it contains the same relative proportions of ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash, but is 25 per cent more concentrated. The 6-8-4 should replace the 5-10-5 when a larger proportion of ammonia is needed, which is often the case in intensive vegetable crop production where little or no manure is used. Also, this 6-8-4 is the mixed fertilizer best suited for top-dressing timothy.

The 4-12-4 is recommended for field-produced vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage, beans, and peas, as well as the grain crops, when a complete factory-mixed fertilizer is to be used. Its use is urged in addition to manure for tobacco. When applied to this crop it is very essential that sulfate of potash be used as the sole source of potash.

The 4-8-10 and 0-10-10 are strictly muckland mixtures; the 4-8-10 is particularly suited for celery and the 0-10-10 for onions. For lettuce on muck, the use of equal parts of acid phosphate and 4-8-10 mixture gives excellent results.

New England's Standard Nine

AT a recent conference of fertilizer manufacturers and extension agronomists of New England, the following formulas were agreed upon to be offered for sale to New England farmers and to be known as the New England Standard Nine:

2-12-4, 2-10-8, 3-10-4, 4-8-4, 4-6-10, 5-3-5 with a recommendation that it be changed as soon as possible to a 6-3-6, 5-8-7, 8.6-6, 6-8-6.

Soil Analysis

There is a fairly common idea that a soil analysis will tell what fertilizing elements are lacking in a soil. While an analysis tells what is present it does not tell just how available the minerals may be to plants. For this reason and because it has been found that soil analysis has little relation to farm practice, the State colleges of Agriculture discourage soil analysis as a basis for fertilizer application.

How Fertilizer Elements Affect Plant Growth

Nitrogen

1. Increases top-growth
2. Gives plants a dark green color
3. Retards growth of flower parts
4. Delays maturity
5. Causes a succulent top-growth
6. Decreases disease resistance
7. Increases the nitrogen content of the crop
8. Increases the proportion of straw to grain

Phosphorus

1. Stimulates root growth
2. Hastens maturity
3. Increases the proportion of grain to straw
4. Reduces the per cent of nitrogen in grain
5. Increases disease resistance

Potassium

1. Necessary for starch formation
2. Makes strong stems
3. Delays maturity
4. Increases disease resistance
5. Stimulates growth of legumes

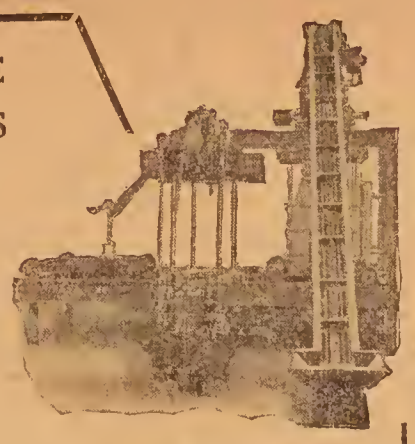
Acid Phosphate Versus Complete Fertilizers

Although the use of acid phosphate has been emphasized for general farming under eastern conditions there is no doubt but that there is a legitimate place for both acid phosphate and complete fertilizers.

Where live stock is kept acid phosphate has proved a valuable fertilizer to buy. Farm manure is not a balanced crop food, being relatively high in nitrogen and potash and low in phosphorous. Consequently the re-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

enforcement of farm manure with acid phosphate has paid high returns.

On the other hand experiments have shown that where cash crops are grown, particularly those which have high acre value that it is profitable to use a complete fertilizer and under certain conditions to make a heavy application. This applies especially to potatoes, tobacco and vegetable crops.

Nitrogen Effect on Apples

APPLE growers once thought that there was an antagonism between wood growth and fruit growth and that nitrogen by increasing wood growth might decrease fruitfulness. Experimental evidence available indicates that this is seldom, if ever true. Generally the more vigorous a young tree may grow the more it will bear crops that are worth the harvesting. The use of nitrogen is practically never to be feared as far as its effect on fruitfulness is concerned. The nitrogen, however, delays ripening and both through that delay and through the effect of the nitrogen in increasing the foliage, it reduces the color of the fruit. This effect is generally even more striking with peaches than with apples.

For this reason, when the use of nitrogen is begun in peach orchards the owner would do well not to use more than 2½ pounds nitrate of soda to a tree in full bearing. When he knows his orchard better, it would be well to use more. In sections where brown rot is bad the heavy use of nitrogen either on peaches or plums may increase the loss from that disease.—E. W.

Composition of Farm Manure

	Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Potash
Cow	.5%	.33%	.5%
Horse	.49%	.26%	.48%
Sheep	1.44%	.92%	1.17%
Hen—*fresh*	1.6%	1.52%	.8-9%
Hen—*Dry*	2.13%	2.02%	.994%

It is estimated that one ton per month of barnyard manure will be produced by each 1,000 pounds live weight or animal.

To Prevent Superphosphate From Lumping

1. Where superphosphate is purchased in bags, lumping can at least partly be prevented by proper handling and storing.
2. It should never be stored on a dirt or concrete floor.
3. Unless a dry, board floor is available, place boards or straw under the bags.
4. Never pile the sacked acid phosphate to any great height, as the weight on the bottom sacks may make it cake.
5. Where floor space will permit, it is better to set the sacks on end than to place them in a low pile.
6. An occasional shifting of the sacks will tend to lessen lumping.
7. Acid superphosphate purchased in January and February should as a rule be more thoroughly cured than that bought late in the spring. Consequently, lumping may be lessened through purchasing early in the season. Where applied with the manure, lumping is after all no serious matter.

Note—Superphosphate is now the accepted term for the product formerly called acid phosphate.

Field Tests of Fertilizers

The surest way to determine that fertilizer is most profitable is to make actual field tests. Plots can be staked off and each plot treated with a different element of combinations of elements. Lime and manure can also be included in the test. Anyone wishing to make such tests can get valuable suggestions from the County Farm Bureau Agent.

Quick growth—Early maturity
Quality crops . . . And How?

THE increase in immature corn the past few years is not so much due to the change of season or late, wet spring, but to the constant depletion of the original plant food minerals from the soil. Cornland soils are becoming more and more unbalanced as crop after crop is taken off, with a never-ending removal of the minerals necessary to plant life. As natural soil fertility decreases, soft corn increases and nubbins multiply.

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station during 1926 and 1927, by using 300 to 400 pounds of a complete fertilizer together with manure, has decreased the time between corn planting and silking from 20 to 30 days, on one soil type, as compared with "no treatment" plots. Shortening the growing period may be of great importance in fighting the corn borer. The secret of maturing crops quickly is forcing the early growth of the plant. Little or nothing can be done to shorten the time between the flower and the ripe fruit, or between silking and mature corn. Much can be done to shorten the time between seeding and blooming or silking. The nitrogen in manure and other organic material in the soil must first be converted by soil bacteria into ammonia and then into nitrates, before it can be utilized by plants. The soil in these northern climates is cold and wet in the spring, and these bacterial processes are slow. This delays the formation of ammonia and nitrates from manures and soil organic matter, and *sufficient nitrate* is generally not available from soil sources soon enough to force as early, quick and heavy a root, stalk and leaf growth as the plant should have.

This immediately available nitrogen should be supplied, and with it an abundance of soluble phosphorus to develop rapid root growth and to force early, heavy fruiting, together with potash to insure good sap circulation, cell development, starch formation and plant health.

It is quite evident that a largely increased use of manufactured fertilizer is necessary to replace plant food lost or shipped off the farm, so that good quality crops can be grown quickly and matured early.

Armour's big crop high analysis fertilizers furnish these plant foods in available form, properly combined to insure quick heavy growth and maturity and maximum yields of first quality.

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300 lbs. per acre of NITROPHOSKA is more than equal to 1000 pounds of many common mixed fertilizers. NITROPHOSKA has more crop growing power in less bulk than any other fertilizer. Useful for potatoes, vegetables; in fact all crops.

Introductory Price, $5.50 per 100-lb. bag.

If your dealer cannot supply NITROPHOSKA we will ship, freight paid, to any railroad station in New England, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana or Michigan, on receipt of P. O. Money Order at $5.50 per 100 lbs. Lower price on carlots. Fill out form below and mail at once to—

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"It's Nitrogen from the Air"

(Continued from Page 9)

tionable in the table stock as it imparts a bitter taste. Light does not injure seed potatoes.

Sound tubers: Tubers mechanically injured offer easy access to decay organisms and those diseased will spread disease to healthy ones.

Dry: Put potatoes in storage free from soil and moisture as far as possible.

Do not store in piles to a greater depth or width than 6 feet.

How to Determine the Number of Plants per Acre

The question is often asked how many cabbage plants are required to set an acre where they are placed 3 feet each way.

It is very simple to figure this for any planting distance. The distance between the rows is multiplied by the distance between the plants. In the case of cabbage where it is set 3 by 3 feet, we would multiply 3 feet between the rows by 3 feet, the space between the plants in the row, giving us 9 square feet.

This figure is divided into 43,560 square feet (the number of square feet in an acre). Cabbage set 3 feet by 3 would give us, 4,800 plants per acre, assuming that the acre is full to the margin. The square acre contains little less than 209 feet on all sides.

How to Measure Hay

Hay is often sold in the mow or stack where the weight has to be estimated. For this purpose 400 cubic feet of hay is considered a ton. The actual weight of 400 cubic feet of hay will vary according to the quality of the hay, time of cutting, position in the mow, etc. For making an estimate in a given case multiply together the length, breadth and height of the mow or stack in feet and divide the product by 400. The quotient will be the number of tons.

How to Measure Corn in Bin

Two cubic feet of sound, dry corn in the car will make a bushel shelled. To get the quantity of shelled corn in a crib of corn in the ear, measure the length, breadth and height of the crib, inside of the rail; multiply the length by the breadth, and the product by two, and you have the number of bushels in the crib.

Insects That Damage Potatoes and Their Control

Insect	*Damage Done*	*Control*
Colorado Potato Beetle *(Potato Bug)*	Eats leaves	Spray with arsenctal poison
Flea Beetle	Eats leaves	Keep vines covered with Bordeaux
Leaf hoppers	Sucks juice from leaves	Spray with contact insecticide
Aphids	Sucks juice from leaves	Spray with contact insecticide
White grubs	Eats tubers	Fall plowing in short rotations
Wire worms	Bore into tubers	Fall plowing in short rotations

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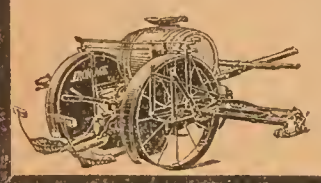
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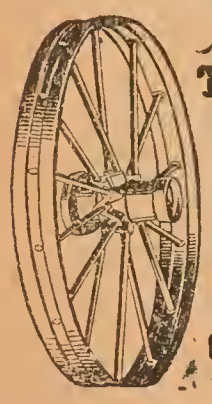


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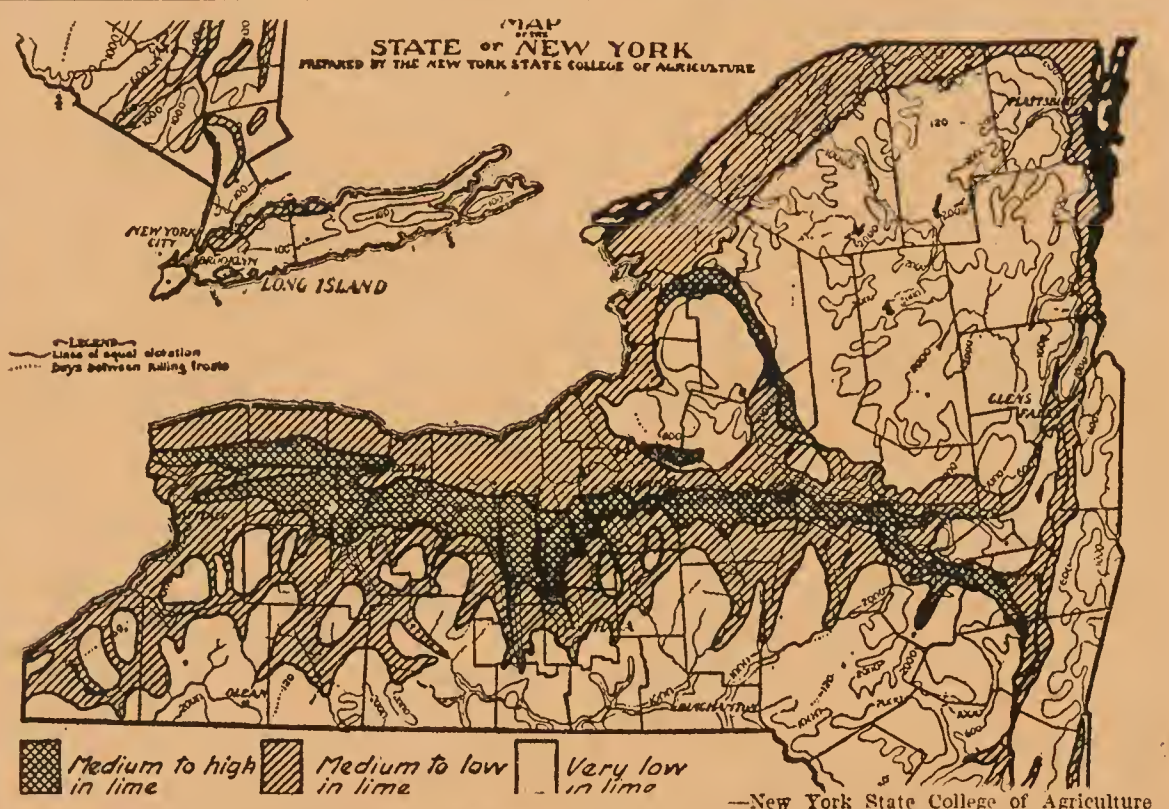
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—New York State College of Agriculture

Map Showing Lime Distribution in New York State

How to Use Lime

How to Test Soil for Lime Requirement

A number of methods have been worked out by which soil can be tested for lime needs.

1. Weeds indicate need. In a general way it can be suspected that lime is needed where weeds, particularly sorrel and paint brush, flourish and where it is difficult to get a stand of clover.

2. Litmus test. The simplest method of testing soil for acidity is to take a handful of the soil to be tested, moisten it with a solution of potassium nitrate and divide a handful in half and put a piece of sensitive litmus paper between the two portions. Materials for making this test can be secured from the Agronomy Department of the New York State College of Agriculture. The potassium nitrate can be easily purchased from any drug store but the litmus paper usually secured there is not sensitive enough to make a satisfactory test. If the litmus paper turns pink in 30 minutes, indications are that there is a need of lime.

3. Rich-or-poor test. Many of the county farm bureau agents have in their office an apparatus for testing for lime requirements known as the rich or poor test, This, in addition to telling whether the soil needs lime, will indicate roughly the amount of lime required to put it into good condition to grow legumes.

4. Other tests are known as the Veitch test, the Truog test, the Muriatic test and the Ammonia water test.

Kinds of Lime

There are five common materials which are used to correct acidity of the soil.

1. **Ground Limestone**
2. **Quick Lime**
3. **Hydrated Lime**
4. **Marl**
5. **Slag**

Ground Limestone

In some sections of the country the underlying rock is pure limestone. This is quarried and ground to a fine powder and sold either in bulk or in sacks. Ground Limestone does not have the high percentage of calcium which some of the forms of lime have but it is the cheapest figured on a ton basis and in a majority of cases is the cheapest after it is applied.

How Fine Should Limestone Be Ground?

It is slower in action than some of the other forms. However, the finer it is ground, the more thoroughly it can be mixed with the soil and the quicker it acts. It is usually said that 50% of ground limestone should pass through a wire mesh screen which has twenty meshes to the inch. Limestone can be ground finer than this but the extra benefit is not balanced by the additional cost.

Marl

Sometimes a farm will have a swamp which is underlaid with marl. This can be very economically applied to the farm and to nearby farms in case the distance of hauling is not too great. The material is practically the same composition as ground limestone except that it has a high water content which adds to its weight.

Quick Lime

Quick lime, burned lime or stone lime is manufactured by heating ground limestone to a high temperature. This product is used to a considerable extent in making whitewash and mortar and is also used for adding to the soil.

In the heating, the weight of the limestone is reduced about one-half and one ton of quick lime is as valuable on the soil as two tons of ground limestone. However, it ordinarily costs more than twice as much per ton, due to the additional cost of manufacturing.

Difficult to Store.

Quick lime is difficult to store as it will swell if it becomes moist and is very caustic and unpleasant to use. When used it is sometimes ground and applied directly on the soil and in other cases it is piled up on the ground and allowed to slake before spreading. It is an economical form of lime to use where the distance between the railroad station and the farm is long.

Hydrated Lime

When water is added to quick lime, heat is formed and after some time the lumps of lime fall apart and form a fine white powder which is called hydrated lime. A half a ton of quick lime will make about three-quarters of a ton of hydrated lime and this three-quarters of a ton will contain as much calcium as a half a ton of quick lime or a ton of ground limestone. It is less disagreeable to handle than quick lime but is not as pleasant to handle as ground limestone.

Slag

Limestone is used in the manufacture of steel. When the iron ore, limestone and coke are melted, the limestone and some impurities rise to the surface and are drawn off. This material is ground and sold as agricultural slag and is a valuable source of lime.

When to Apply Lime

1. Before sowing crops. The very best results from the addition of lime are secured where it is added to the soil and thoroughly mixed with the soil before the crop is put in. This would apply particularly to the addition of lime where the soil is in a very acid condition and would be less important where lime is added regularly once every rotation. A common practice is to add lime just before sowing the grain crops as in this way it gives the full benefit of the application to the seeding of grass and clover which usually follows grain.

2. Fall and winter. Emphasis has been recently placed on hauling lime at the most convenient time and it is commonly recommended to haul it in the fall or winter and broadcast it, preferably on plowed ground.

3. Pastures. Lime is also added to pasture lands which are so rough that they can not be plowed. In this case it is simply broadcast as evenly as possible on the surface of the ground, usually in early spring or late fall.

Where ground limestone is used it can be hauled at any time and stored for a considerable time in a dry place. The important thing is to get the lime on the soil in some fashion rather than wait for a particular time and then have other work which makes it impossible to add it at all.

How to Apply Lime

1. Spread with shovel
 a. from piles
 b. from wagon
2. Lime sower
3. Grain drill
4. Manure spreader.

It is a slow and unpleasant job to spread lime with a shovel. It is especially unpleasant for men and horses if lump or hydrated lime is used.

A lime sower is relatively inexpensive and is the best method of application.

Small amounts of ground limestone can be added to the soil by the grain drill but the implement will not handle hydrated lime or fine limestone very well.

Some attempts have been made to apply lime by a manure spreader by putting a layer of straw or other maetrial in the bottom but results have not been entirely successful.

Questions are often asked regarding the advisability of adding it along with farm manure. It is not advisable to put quick or hydrated lime in the gutters as there is likely to be some loss of nitrogen and the materials also have a caustic effect on the animals' feet. Ground limestone is frequently used to prevent cows from slipping in the stable but too small an amount can be added in this way to be of any material benefit for sweetening the soil.

Lime and fertilizer can be added the same year but it is advised to add the lime and work it into the soil several days before the fertilizer is added.

The ideal way to add lime to the soil is to apply 2-3 of the lime before plowing and 1-2 just after plowing or after one harrowing.

How Crops Respond to Lime

Fortunately, the majority of crops respond to lime and the majority of weeds seem to flourish best where the soil is in an acid condition.

Legumes

Of the legumes, alfalfa and sweet clover have the highest lime requirement. Other legumes, in their order from high to low lime requirement, are red clover, alsike, white clover, soy beans, cow peas and vetch.

Potatoes

Potatoes grow fairly well in either a moderately acid or alkaline soil but the fact that an alkaline soil favors the development of potato scab results in the common practice of growing potatoes on acid soil.

Cabbage

On the other hand club root of cabbage is a plant disease which flourishes much better in an acid soil so that heavy applications of lime are used to help control this trouble.

Fruits

Experimental evidence shows that fruits are not benefited directly by lime but in some case lime is added with the idea of increasing the growth of the cover crop or green manure crop.

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For the Stock Breeder

Livestock in New York State

The estimated number of horses on New York farms declined three per cent during 1927 to 389,000, while for the entire United States there was a four per cent decline to 14,541,000. Average values per head increased $7.00 in New York and $3.00 for the United States.

Mules and Colts

Mules, never important in New York, are estimated at 7,000 head, the same as a year ago. In the United States, the number, which has remained stationary for several years, declined about 2 per cent to 5,566,000.

All Cattle

The decline of 2.1 per cent in numbers of all cattle in the United States is due largely to the rather large decreases in the beef producing areas of the central and western states. Milk cows have changed very little, while young dairy cattle have increased somewhat.

Dairy Cattle

In important dairy states, changes in the number of milk cows have been very small, altho there is evidence of some increase in young dairy cattle. In New York, the decrease due to approximately 30,000 cattle of all ages, condemned for bovine tuberculosis, was nearly offset by the shipments of 42,000 dairy cattle into the state from other areas, largely as replacements. It is estimated that the number of dairy cows and heifers two years and over on hand January 1st this year is 1,330,000 compared with 1,318,000 a year ago. There has been more interest in raising heifers, however, and yearlings are now estimated at 210,000 in contrast to 178,000 last year and 168,000 in 1926.

Sheep

An increase of three percent in New York brings the number of sheep up to 491,000. Altho Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa all have smaller numbers than a year ago, increases in the states further west, particularly the intermediate range, are quite large, and the United States total has increased to 44,545,000 compared with 41,846,000 last year.

Swine

While swine are relatively not very important compared with other livestock in New York, there appears to be an increasing tendency to increase the number grown to provide meat for home use, with an indicated increase of about 20 per cent over the number on hand a year ago giving 341,000 head at present. There has been a general increase in the number of swine throughout the country with the national figures now placed at 58,969,000 compared with 54,408,000 last year.

Salt Requirements of Cows

IT is said that a cow should have three quarters of an ounce of salt per day for every 1,000 pounds of weight and six tenths of an ounce for every 20 pounds of milk she produces.

Livestock in Pennsylvania

With over 3,020,000 head of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine, valued at $173,022,000, Pennsylvania now ranks as one of the 14 leading livestock states.

Cows Produce More Milk.

The decrease in the number of milk cows apparent since the World War was stopped during 1927 when the number actually increased 10,000. Likewise, improved breeding, better feeding and tuberculosis eradication have in part at least resulted in an increased animal production per cow of from 40 to 50 gallons of milk during the past eight years. This increased production and the greater demand for dairy products and good breeding stock have increased the average value of the cow to $103, $5 more than the highest average price reached during the War.

Sheep.

The sheep industry also took a "right about face" in 1927 with an increase of 37,000 head after a continual decrease since the Civil War. Pennsylvania shepherds, like the dairymen, are also encouraged by statistics which show that better feeding and breeding have helped to increase the production of wool per sheep. The average weight of the fleece is now 1.5 pounds more than 13 years ago. Undoubtedly the fleece is also of better quality.

More Swine, Fewer Horses.

Swine have also increased in number since 1926 after a rapid decrease following the World War. A total of 110,000 more were reported on January 1, 1928, than on the same date in 1927.

Horses, however, continued to decrease, there being fewer reported at the beginning of 1928 than for any year since 1867, the first for which statistics are available. On the other hand, there are three times as many mules as 60 years ago.

Baby Chicks.

More than 2,500,000 baby chicks will be produced this season under State supervision, according to the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, which started its "accredited hatchery plan" three years ago.—*Penn. State Dept. of Agriculture.*

Average Composition of Butter

Fat	84%
Water	12.73%
Curd	1.3%
Salt and Ash	1.97%

Treating Sheep for Worms

Copper Sulfate Treatment.

Dissolve 2 ounces of copper sulfate in 1 gallon of water. Give to each individual a dose as follows.

For lambs 3 months old—2-3 ounce.
For lambs 6 months old 1 1-3 ounces.
For yearling sheep—2 ounces.
For sheep 2 years old and over—3 ounces.

Nicotine Sulphate Treatment.

Mix 2 teaspoons of 40 per cent nicotine sulfate with 1 quart of water. Stir well before and while using.

Give to each individual according to

(a) Age

Sheep (1 yr. old or over) to to 3 oz.
Lambs (5 mo. old or over) 1 to 2 oz.

(b) Weight

100 pounds and over—3 oz.
Under 100 pounds—1 to 2 oz.

(c) Condition

	Sheep	Lamb
Strong	4 oz.	2 oz.
Medium	3 oz.	1½ oz.
Weak	2 oz.	1 oz.

Directions for Dosing.

1. The sheep should be kept away from feed and water for 18 hours before and 6 hours after treatment.

2. Keep the solution thoroughly mixed while in use; otherwise that portion in the bottom may become too strong. If copper sulfate is used the solution should be made of dark blue crystals; white or grayish crystals are too strong.

3. Measuring the dose in a glass graduate, an accurately graduated drenching bottle, or a wide-mouth nursing bottle may be used.

4. Be careful in measuring doses, as an overdose or over-strength solution will result fatally.

5. The solution should be mixed in a glass, wooden, or earthenware vessel, as it will corrode a metallic container.

6. The dose may be given either by the use of a dosing syringe, a small-mouthed bottle, or a modified oil can.

A modified oil can is made by cutting off the spout of an ordinary oil can and soldering on a piece of copper tubing about 6 inches long. The gasoline pipeline of an automobile is sat-

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)



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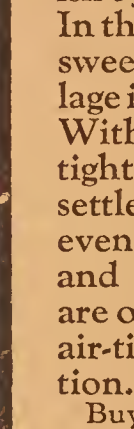
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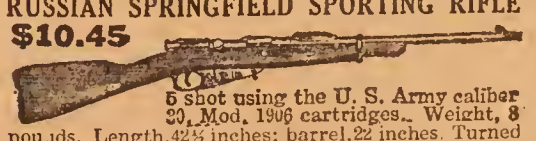
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(Continued from Opposite Page)

isfactory for this purpose. The tube should be bent at a right angle 3 inches above the can and an air hole punched in the side of the can; otherwise the liquid will not run out when the can is inverted.

7. The sheep should be kept in a standing position and never be placed on its rump, or side, when medicine is being given.

8. Back the sheep into a corner and straddle its neck; in this position it can be controlled.

9. Do not raise the head higher than necessary. Keep the nostrils about level with eyes. Since sheep are easily strangled be very careful in giving drenches.

10. Ewes in advanced stages of pregnancy should not be treated unless absolutely necessary.

11. When possible, feed and keep the sheep in a dry lot for at least 3 days after treatment. This will help control the spread of worms on the pasture.—*Ohio State College of Agriculture.*

How to Dock Lambs

Docking with knife.

The operator by feeling on the inside of the tail can detect where the joints are. He should push the skin on the tail back toward the body of the lamb so as to leave some surplus skin to grow over the stub, and then cut off the tail at a joint one and one-half inches from the body. The cut should be made swiftly with a sharp knife. If any lamb should bleed too much, tie a piece of cord tightly around the stub. This should be removed in eight or ten hours or the tail will slough off.

Docking with docking irons.

Docking with the hot pincers prevents any danger from bleeding. The pincers should be heated to a dull, cherry red and the tail seared off one and one-half inches from the body. If the iron is too hot the tail will not heal so quickly. When the lambs are confined, with one man to catch them, one to hold them and a third to hold the iron, nine to twelve lambs can be docked before the iron becomes too cold. A thin board with a hole to pull the tail through will prevent any danger of burning the hind quarters of the lamb.

—*Conn. State College of Agriculture.*

Killing Worms in Hogs

Secure in a capsule:

Santonin 3 grains
Calomel 3 grains

Open the pig's mouth and place the capsule well back on the tongue. A dash of water insures the swallowing of the capsule. This dose is sufficient for pigs weighing 40 pounds or more. Pigs under that size should receive not less than 2 grains of each ingredient. Give the above after pigs have missed one meal, and follow with a mild cathartic in the first food.

How to Feed Hogs

For growing pigs. Feed growing pigs 4 lbs. of grain for each 100 lbs. of live weight.

Ration No. 1. Hominy or corn meal, 10 lbs. Ground oats (fine), 10 lbs. Skim-milk, 1 qt. to 1 lb. grain.

Ration No. 2. Hominy or corn meal, 10 lbs. Ground oats (fine), 10 lbs. Fish meal or tankage, 2 lbs.

Ration No. 3. Ground barley, 10 lbs. Wheat mids, 5 lbs. Skim milk, 1 qt. to 1 lb. of grain.

For Fattening Pigs.

Ration No. 1. Hominy, corn meal or shelled corn, 10 lbs. Fish meal or tankage, 1 lb.

Ration No. 2. Hominy, corn meal or shelled corn, 10 lbs. Skim milk, 1 qt. to 1 lb of grain.

For Brood Sows.

Feed brood sows 1 to 3 lbs. of grain per 100 lbs. liveweight, depending upon their condition.

When Dry. Hominy, corn meal or shelled corn, 10 lbs. Ground oats, 10 lbs. Bran, 5 lbs.

Just before and just after farrowing. Ground oats, 10 lbs. Barn, 10

(Continued on Page 19)



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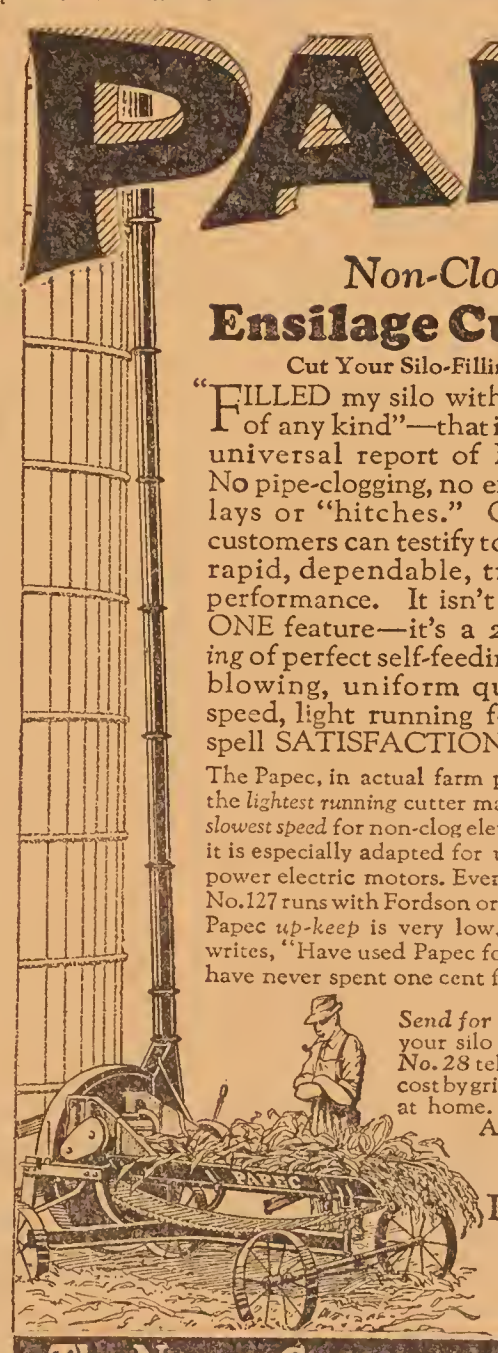
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Booklets of Interest to Dairymen.

How to Milk for Bigger Profits, The Latest Development in Cream Separators, The Empire Book of Better Water Systems. Published by: Empire Milking Machine Co., Humboldt St., Rochester, N. Y.

The Dairy Herd. Published by: Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill.

The following Cattle Clubs publish a number of bulletins and booklets giving information about their respective breeds. Ayrshire Breeders Cattle Club, Brandon, Vt., American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterboro, N. H., Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders Assn., Beloit, Wis., Holstein Friesian Breeders Assn., Delevan, Wis.

How to Speed Farm Stock to Markets, Dollars and Cents Results, How to Make Money with Linseed Oil Meal. Published by: Linseed Meal Educational Committee, 1128 Union Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Dairy Wrinkles, The Home Cow Doctor. Published by: Dairy Associatiou, Inc., Lydonville, Vt.

Molasses As Food for Horses and Cattle. Published by: J. S. Biesecker, 59 Murray Street, New York City.

Jamesway Book. Jamesway Pointed Arch Poultry House. Published by James Manufacturing Co., Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Correct Ventilation Makes Good Buildings Better. Published by: King Ventilating Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Expert Advice on Calf Raising. Published by: Blatchford Calf Meal Co., Waukegan, Ill.

Booklets of Interest to Fruit and Crop Growers.

The Soil and Its Tillage. Published by: Cutaway Harrow Co., Higganum, Connecticut.

Solvay Lime Book. Published by: Solvay Sales Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company publishes a number of booklets which can be secured from local dealers selling their products.

Bulletins on all Common Crops. Published by: The Barrett Co., New York City.

Spray Schedules. Published by: Sun Oil Co., Spray Oil Dept., Philadelphia, Pa.

Bigger Profits from Spraying. Published by: B. G. Pratt Co., 50 Church Street, New York City.

Fertilizers to Fit Your Needs. Published by: International Agricultural Chemical Corporation, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Fertility in Truck Farming, Fertilizing Alfalfa, Fertilizing Sugar Beets, Fertilizing Clover, Fertilizing Cabbage, Fertilizng Beans, How Much Fertlizer, Fertilize Your Tomatoes, Fertilizing Hay and Pasture. The Farm Pendulum Swings to the East, Fertilizing Corn, Fertilizing Potatoes, The Economy of Mixed Fertilizer, Fertilizing Oats Pays, Better Pickles with Fertilizer, Fertilizing Buckwheat, Using Fertilizer with Manure for Vegetables, Fertilizer for Onions, A More Profitable Wheat Crop, Getting a Stand of Alfalfa, Fertilizers for the General Farm, Fertilizers for the Dairy Farm, How to Apply Fertilizer, Commercial Fertilizers—What They Are and What They Do, Fertilizers for Sweet Potatoes, Where the Milk-Check Dollar Goes, What the Farm Dollar is Worth To-day, Farming Without Manure, Fertilizers for the Garden and the Lawn, Why Not Feed Her at Home, Fertilizers for Burley Tobacco, Beginning the Use of Fertilizer, Some Fertilizer Questions Answered, Fertilizers for Dark Tobacco, Better Silage, Horse Sense and Farm Labor, Higher Wages for the Dairy Farmer, Make Clover Sure, Good Potatoes, Productive Pastures, Corn, Quality Pays, Fertilized Hay, Fertilizer Saves Labor, What Is a Ton of Fertilizer Worth? Published by the Soil Improvement Committee, 616 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Better Potatoes, Better Crops, Better Grapes and Hay, Better Muck Crops. Published by: N. V. Potash Export My., 19 West 44th Street, New York City.

The Relation of Corn to Our National History, published by: The Union Trust Company, Detroit, Mich.

The Use of Fertilizers, Corn the Neglected Crop, Low Cost Cotton, Fertilizers for Peach Trees, Profitable Apple Orchards, How to Fertilize Tobacco, Money Making Tomatoes, What I have Learned About Fertilizers, How to Use Chilean Nitrate of Soda, and Pamphlets on Fertilizing Vegetable Crops. Published by: Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau, 57 William Street, New York City.

The Use of Synthetic Nitrogen. Published by: Synthetic Nitrogen Importing Co., 283 Madison Ave., New York City.

Booklets Dealing with Horses

Walsh Harness Book. Published by: James M. Walsh Co., 123 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Horse Book E. Published by: W. J. Young Inc., 579 Lyman Street, Springfield, Mass.

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Asbestos.

A Spark May Cause a Flame. Published by: Shingle Slate and Sheeting Co., Ambler, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

Financing the Farmer. Published by: Federal Land Banks, Springfield, Mass.

Rugs of Practical Beauty. Published by: Armstrong Cork Co., Linoleum Division, 1012 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Litmus Test Papers. Furnished by: The Holden Co. Inc., Peoria, Ill.

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Semesan. Published by: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Deleware.

The Story of Wood. Published by National Lumber Manufacturers Ass'n, Washington, D. C.

Booklets of Interest to Poultrymen.

Full-O-Pep Poultry Book. Published by: Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill.

Poultry Equipment and Ventilation. Published by: James Manufacturing Co., Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Poultry Helps. Published by: I. Putnam, Route 227 B, Elmira, N. Y.

Blue Hen Book of Brooder Facts. Published by: Lancaster Manufacturing Co., 880 E. Janet St., Lancaster, Pa.

Charcoal and Its Place in Poultry Feeding as Indicated by Science. Published by: National Turpentine Products Co., Jacksonville, Florida.

Poultry Health and Poultry Profits. Published by: General Laboratories, Madison, Wis.

One Sure Way to Increase Your Poultry Profits. Published by Keyes-Davis Company, 14 Hanover Street, Battle Creek, Mich.

Blatchford's Poultry Guide. Published by: Blatchford Calf Meal Company, Waukegan, Ill.

Poultry and Dairy Year Book. Published by: Park and Pollard Company, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Poultry Litter and Egg Production. Published by the O. K. Company, 29 Burling Slip, N. Y.

Protect Them by Disinfecting, Profit from Poultry. Published by: Pratt Food Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Ticklish Situation (Insect powder). Published by: McCormick and Company, Baltimore, Md.

Results and How to Get Them. Published by Northwestern Yeast Company, 1750 North Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Booklets Dealing with Farm Mechanics

Land Development with Hercules Dynamite. Published by: Hercules Powder Co., 913 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

Safest and Best by Test. Published by: J. B. Colt Co., 30 E. 42nd Street, New York City.

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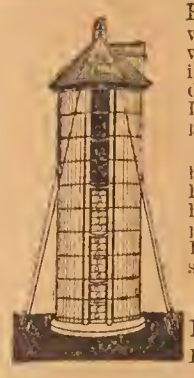


Camels

"I'd walk a mile for a Camel"

© 1928, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

ECONOMY SILOS and WATER TANKS



ECONOMY SILO with new doorway and hinged doors is a wonder. Always ready to swing into place. No carrying of doors up or down doorway. Doors cannot get lost or misplaced.

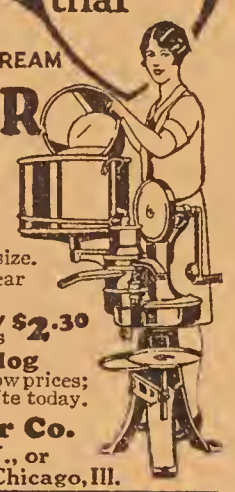
Superior workmanship with best quality of long leaf Yellow Pine or Oregon Fir. Easy ladder and hinged doors. Stormproof Anchor System makes Economy Silo a permanent structure. Low prices now.

Write for free catalog.

ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
Box 612 Frederick, Md.

1 year to pay — after 30-day trial

NEW *American* CREAM **SEPARATOR**



New models, vastly improved. Unexcelled for close skimming, easy turning and convenience. Quick cleaning Bowl, Sanitary Marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Makes thick or thin cream perfectly. 7 sizes, 850 lbs. to 1-cow size.

Prompt shipment from point near you. Prices same everywhere.

Freight Prepaid — Factory Prices. Monthly payments low as **$2.30**

Write for FREE Catalog

Tells about money saving offer; low prices; free servicing; **New** models. Write today.

American Separator Co.
Dept. 20-J, Bainbridge, N. Y., or
Dept. 20-J 1929 W. 43d St., Chicago, Ill.

SAVE the Teat



Use Moore Bros. PURPUL medicated Wax Dilators to heal without closing. After operating, when sore or congested, for reducing spiders insert this wonderful healing dilator. Avoid expensive troubles, lost quarters.

Package Sent FREE

Write us dealer's name and we will mail generous package free. At dealers 25c. dozen; 5 dozen $1, or mailed postpaid. Moore Bros., Dept A Albany, N.Y.

Medicated Wax Dilators

DISPERSAL SALE

125-Purebred Guernseys-125

The Chenwold Herd, at Castleton-On-Hudson, owned by A. C. Cheney, is offered for immediate sale at private treaty. Herd accredited for the past eight years. Herd sires, Deanies Marose, the National Grand Champion bull in 1923, Langwater Gentleman, son of Langwater Steadfast, dam full sister of Langwater Foremost. In the herd are class leaders, A. R. cows, many others now running on test, fresh cows and many due to freshen from now on to early summer. A large selection of open and bred heifers and heifer calves. Herd may be seen at anytime, located in Castleton, ten miles south of Albany. Will sell with privilege of choice. Will meet anyone, by appointment, at the farm or at Hampton Hotel, Albany. Wire or write to

W. S. DUNN, Sales Manager, Schoharie, N. Y.

STOP REPAIRING



SIGN of the Gleckner Dealer

Buy a **Gleckner "Thousan" Harness** and save time and repairs. 12 models. Fully Guaranteed. The "Gleckner" Dealer will fit it to your team. Time payments if desired. Write for Booklet describing 12 wear-resisting improvements.

W. W. Gleckner & Sons Co., Canton, Pa.
N. B.: "Ajax" Double Harness, $54.95 and up.

Fishkill Farms
Offer the Following
BULL CALVES

Fishkill May De Kol Hengerveld
Born December 14, 1927
Fishkill Edam Colantha Hengerveld
Born December 24, 1927

Fishkill Farms
For Pedigrees, prices, terms, etc. write
HENRY MORGENHTHAU, Jr., Owner
461 Fourth Avenue New York

(*Continued from Page 17*)

lbs. Skim milk, 1 qt. to 1 lb. grain or tankage 2 lbs.

After pigs are 3 weeks old. Hominy corn and meal or shelled corn 10 lbs. Ground oats 10 lbs. Bran, 10 lbs. Tankage, 3 lbs. or 1 qt. skim milk to 1 lb. grain.

For nursing pigs, (to be placed in creeps)—Ground oats (sifted) 1 lb. Wheat mids, 1 lb.

Facts About Hog Cholera

It is the worst disease atacking swine.

It can be prevented.

It is caused by a specific virus.

Anti hog cholera serum is a highly effective preventative of the disease, but it is not a cure for it.

Single treatment (serum alone) will protect unexposed hogs for approximately a month, but confer a permanent immunity upon hogs exposed to cholera near the time of treatment.

Double treatment (serum and virus) confers a permanent immunity. This is a dangerous treatment when administered by inexperienced and careless hands.

Small herds need not be immunized except when the hog cholera appears in the vicinity.

Size of Sheep Pens

Allow from twelve to sixteen square feet of floor space for breeding ewes, not including the space required by feed racks. This will mean a pen three by four, or four by four feet square, per ewe. Young stock or sheep that are being fed for market will need not more than from five to eight square feet of floor space per head. A pen twenty feet square, therefore, should accommodate from fifty to eighty head.

Dimensions of Stalls and Pens

Kind	*Box Stalls or Pens (Feet)*	*Tie Stalls Length (Feet)*	*Tie Stalls (Width (Feet)*
Horse			
Single	12x12	7*	5
Double		7	9
Cattle			
Beef	10x12	5	8
Dairy Aver.		5	(3½ with partition)
Large		5½	(3 without partition)
Small		4	
Sheep			
(Ewe)	4x4		
Hogs			
(Brood Sow)	6x8		

*Allow 15 feet from front of manger to back of litter alley. All floors in stalls should slope back toward gutter or drain not less than ¼ to 1-3 inch to each foot.

For cattle the gutter should be 16 inches wide, and at least 4 inches deep on alley side and 8 inches on stall side.

Minerals for Animals

For Cows.

The simplest way to feed a mineral supplement is to keep a box of minerals in the yard or pasture so that the animals have access to it daily. Where this is done, salt should be included in the mixture to increase its palatability.

The following mixtures are suggested:

200 lbs. bone meal
100 lbs. salt
100 lbs. bone meal
100 lbs. finely ground limestone
100 lbs. salt

Allow free access to the above mixture at all times.

For Hogs.

The following mixture is suggested as one that will meet the pigs' needs for calcium, phosphorus, and salt, and which will be readily eaten in the self-feeder:

30 pounds bone meal
30 pounds ground limestone or other carbonate
20 pounds salt
20 pounds tankage

For Horses.

Special steamed bone meal or equal parts of this bone meal and finely ground limestone will be readily eaten by horses when included as 2 per cent of the grain mixture.

One Man One Lever — THE DREW LINE

Controls the Entire Row of Stalls

Just *ONE* lever opens the whole row of stanchions. Just *ONE* lever operates the double cow stops in every stall. Just *ONE* lever closes the whole row of stanchions and locks all the cows in place. And just *ONE* man does it all in one-tenth the time. At last! Here it is — the right lever stall at the right price; a simple, practical, lever stall with all the latest features at a moderate price.

The Drew Line Offers You a Better Lever Stall for Less Money

This time-saving, automatic Lever Stall is just one item in the old, reliable Drew Line which during the past 30 years has been developed and perfected to give you the finest and most dependable kind of Barn Equipment at prices which will save you money.

No matter what kind of Barn Equipment you may need, be sure to see the Drew Line dealer in your locality and find out how much more dollar for dollar value he can give you in Drew Line Barn Equipment.

Write for Our Free Book and Name of the Nearest Drew Dealer (D-4)

If you will write for our new Drew Line Book, we will gladly send it *FREE* and postpaid. We will also send you the name of the Drew Line dealer nearest you. The book pictures and describes each and every item in the Drew Line—and the Drew Line dealer near you will quote prices which will please you. Write for your copy of this valuable FREE Book today.

The Drew Line Company
Dept. 2204
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Elmira, N. Y.



Ever Since 1898-Better Equipment For Less Money

PUFFS AND SWELLINGS
are Quickly Reduced with

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



It is penetrating, soothing, cooling and healing—strengthens and invigorates tired, lame muscles and tendons; stops lameness and allays pain; takes out sorness and inflammation; reduces swellings and soft bunches. It is mild in its action and pleasant to use.

ABSORBINE does not blister or remove the hair, and the horse can be used.

USE ABSORBINE to reduce Bursal Enlargements, Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Puffs, Shoe Boils, Capped Hocks, Thickened Tissues, Rheumatic Deposits, Painful Swellings and Affections; to repair strained tendons, ligaments or muscles.

SEND FOR FREE HORSE BOOK "B"

Your druggist can supply you with ABSORBINE, or we will send you a bottle postpaid for $2.50. Write us if you have a case requiring special directions or about which you would like information.

W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.



JERSEYS
HIGH PRODUCTION, LOW FEED COST

In 1927 ALL JERSEYS officially tested for 365 days averaged 528.90 lbs. of butterfat and 9,925 lbs. of milk.

You can now have heavy production of high quality milk in your herd without a heavy outlay. Jerseys purchased at present prices will prove to be a very profitable investment. Prices are moderate and Jerseys produce at a remarkably low feed cost.

Write today for valuable free booklet on the Jersey cow.

The American Jersey Cattle Club, Dept. E., 324 West 23rd St., New York

DAIRY COWS FOR SALE
Can supply big, straight, close-up springers, tested at $110. One car or ten. Write or wire at our expense.
MURDIE A. McLENNAN, Lancaster, Ontario, Canada

When Writing Advertisers Mention American Agriculturist

511 RATS KILLED

At One Baiting—Not a Poison

"First night I put out the new Rat Killer, I counted 282 dead rats," writes Pat Sneed of Oklahoma. "In three days' time I had picked up 511 dead ones. A pile of rats from one baiting."



Greedily eaten on bait. Affects Brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

So confident are the distributors that Imperial Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send a large, $2.00 bottle (Farm Size), for only one dollar, on 10-Days' Trial.

Send no money—just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, 2009 Coca-Cola building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once, by C. O. D. mail. If it does not quickly kill these pests, your dollar will be cheerfully refunded. So write today.

SAVE HALF
Your Paint Bills
USE INGERSOLL PAINT

PROVED BEST by 86 years' use.
ONLY Paint endorsed by Grange for 50 Years.
Made in all colors for all purposes at
WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICES

INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK tells all about Paint and Painting for Durability. FREE TO YOU with Sample Cards and our FREE DELIVERY OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.
Oldest Ready Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
252 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IMPORTED
TB Tested, Registered and High Grade
HOLSTEIN COWS
FOR QUICK SALE

Grades 25 large heavy springer cows $165 each choice, 10 or more $175.

Registered 14 two year old springers $175 each, well grown perfect individuals.

Registered 32 three, four and five year old close springers. Registered and transferred to American herd books $200 each for the lot or choice of 10 or more $225 each. Bulls from dams up to 28000 lbs. milk and over 1200 lbs. butter in a year. Must be seen to be appreciated.

JOHN C. REAGAN,
TULLY, N. Y.

STROUT'S SPRING FARM CATALOG JUST OUT!

Large illustrated buyers guide crammed with unusual bargains from 19 states. On pg. 20 $300 cash secures 45 acres near village, half fertile tillage, spring water, woodland, fruit; cozy 7-room house, fireplaces, beautiful view; basement barn, etc., carried 15 cows and raised 300 bu. potatoes to acre and price only $700 for quick sale. One Strout buyer reports a 163 acre farm costing $4500 returned $2500 from timber, $3300 from 35 acres sold, $1000 worth produce and stock, & 120 acres good land left. Write today, AT ONCE, for your free copy of this big catalog. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

SPRING PIGS High grade stock, large type, healthy, rugged pigs, will make large hogs in short time. Berkshire & Chester, or Yorkshire & Chester crossed.
6 to 8 wks. old $4; 8 to 10 wks. old $4.50
A few Chester Whites, 8 wks. old, $5.50
No charge for crating. Safe delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D., keep them 10 days, and if not satisfied, return at our expense. Money cheerfully refunded.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 83, Woburn, Mass.

PIGS FROM QUALITY STOCK

Large Chester—Berkshire, or Chester—Yorkshire Cross. to 8 wks. old, $3.75 to $4.25; 8 to 10 wks. old,..$4 to $4.75

All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.
Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.
P.S.—Selling purebred Chester Whites at $5.50 to $6 each

Spring Pigs for Prompt Shipment

When starting to raise a hog, get good quality stock. They are all large blocky pigs, the kind that will make large porkers. I guarantee to be all healthy, growing pigs. Yorkshire and Chester white cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. Will ship any number to you on approval C. O. D. Notice my guarantee—if not satisfied in 10 days, to return pigs and your money will be returned. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. ..Telephone 0086. P. S.—No charges for crating.

Chester, Poland China and Berkshire
Best Grade **Pigs and Shoats** for Breeders or feeders. 6 to 8 wks. old $6 ea.; 3 mos. old $10 ea. C. E. BOSSERMAN, York Springs, Pa

DUROCS BRED SOWS, FALL PIGS, New York's greatest herd
ALLEN H. POST, Ensenore, N. Y.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the February prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City. Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
I	Fluid Milk	$3.37	
2	Fluid Cream		
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.06	
2 B	Cond. Milk Soft Cheese	2.31	
3	Evap. Cond. Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.30	
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

Sheffield price not available on going to press.

The Class I League price for February, 1927 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.85 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Turns Firmer

CREAMERY SALTED	Feb. 23	Feb. 16	Feb. 24, 1927
Higher than extra	46½-47	45 -45½	53½-54
Extra (92sc)	46	44¼-44½	-53
84-91 score	41 -45½		48½-52½
Lower Grades	40 -40½	-40	46 -48

No Change in Cheese

STATE FLATS	Feb. 23	Feb. 16	Feb. 24, 1927
Fresh Fancy		24 -24½	-24
Fresh Average			22 -23
Held Fancy	29 -29½	29 -29½	27 -28
Held Average			26 -26½

Eggs Again Lower

NEARBY WHITE	Feb. 23	Feb. 16	Feb. 24, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras	36 -37	40	33 -34
Average Extras	34 -35	38 -39	31 -32
Extra Firsts	33½-	37½-	29½-30½
Firsts	33	37	28½-29
Gathered	-33½	38	27 -30½
Pullets			26
Pewees			
BROWNS			
Hennery	33 -34	40	29 -31
Gathered	32	39	29

Live Poultry Holds Firm

FOWLS	Feb. 23	Feb. 16	Feb. 24
Colored	26-27	26-27	30-31
Leghorn	-27	-27	30-32
CHICKENS			
Colored	30-36	28-36	
Leghorn	30-36	30-33	
BROILERS	50-58	44-55	45-55
CAPONS	30-45	30-40	33-35
TURKEYS	25-50	30-50	25-30
DUCKS, Nearby	29-33	29-33	-30
GEESE			

Potatoes Hold Improvement

STATE	Feb. 23	Feb. 16	Feb. 24, 1927
150 lb. sack	3.25-3.40	3.25-3.40	3.15-3.35
Bulk, 180 lbs			4.50-4.75
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	3.35-3.85	3.25-3.60	3.75-4.00
Bulk, 180 lbs	4.15-4.60	4.00-4.35	4.50-4.75
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	4.00-4.50	3.75-4.50	5.00-5.25
Bulk, 180 lbs	5.00-5.40	4.90-5.25	5.75-6.00

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Feb. 23	Feb. 16	Feb. 24, 1927
Wheat (May)	1.34½		1.39¼
Corn (May)	.99⅝		.75½
Oats (May)	.56⅛		.80¼
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.66⅞	1.66	1.47⅞
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.16⅛	1.15⅛	.87⅞
Oats, No. 2	.67¾	.67¼	.52
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Feb. 18	Feb. 11	Feb. 19
Grade Oats	36.50	36.50	32.00
Spring Bran	37.50	36.00	31.50
Hard Bran	40.00	38.25	33.50
Standard Mids	37.50	36.50	33.00
Soft W. Mids	44.50	44.00	37.50
Flour Mids	39.50	38.50	35.50
Red Dog	40.50	40.00	39.00
Wh. Hominy	40.00	39.50	32.50
Yel. Hominy	38.50	38.00	32.50
Corn Meal	40.50	39.00	33.00
Gluten Feed	46.00	46.00	36.75
Gluten Meal	54.00	54.00	46.75
36% C. S. Meal	47.00	46.00	35.50
41% C. S. Meal	51.00	50.25	38.25
43% C. S. Meal	54.00	52.50	39.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	51.00	51.00	45.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Voters' Campaign Information Service

A non-partisan radio service inaugurated January 3 by the National League of Women Voters and the National Broadcasting Company, broadcast from WEAF, New York City, WRC, Washington and 18 associated stations.

Power and the Public
The Background of the Problem.
The Producer Speaks.
The Consumer Speaks.
(Watch the newspapers for announcement of speakers.)
(March 20—7 to 7:30 P. M.—E.S.T.)

What Congress Is Doing
A fortnightly service, conducted by Charles G. Ross. Guest speakers: Wilmott Lewis, Washington Correspondent of the London Times; Frank Kent, Vice President of the Baltimore Sun.
(March 27—7 to 7:30 P. M.— E.S.T.)

How We Nominate Our Presidents
What Is a Presidential Primary?
How Conventions Nominate.
The Convention's Final Choice.
(Watch the newspaper for announcement of speakers.)

The American Library Association contributes brief book lists on the Voters' Service topics which listeners-in will find at their local Libraries.

Weights per Bushel in New York

When no special agreement is made by the parties as to the mode of measuring, the bushel shal consist of:

	Pounds
Lime	70
Coarse Salt	70
Wheat	60
Peas	60
Potatoes	60
Clover Seed	60
Beans	60
Onions	57
Indian Corn	56
Rye	56
Fine salt	56
Corn Meal	50
Carrots	50
Barley	48
Buckwheat	48
Timothy Seed	45
Oats	32
Dried Apples	25
Bran	20
Shorts	20

—N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.

The Outlook For Your Business

(Continued from Page 3)

are favorably located and who porduce high quality fruit at a low cost.

Peaches.

Peach growers under normal weather conditions may expect heavy production and difficult marketing conditions during the next few years. The potential bearing capacity of orchards in the southern area is so great that a considerable reduction in number of the older unprofitable trees would result in a higher farm value for the crop.

Grapes and Strawberries.

Grape production is likely to continue heavy for several years. Early relief for recent unsatisfactory marketing conditions is likely to be accomplished in California only by an immediate appreciable reduction in acreage. In eastern and mid-western areas increases in acreages do not seem justified.

Strawberry growers face a market outlook slightly less favorable than that of a year ago. With average yields, the crop this year will be one of the largest on record.

The dominating influences in the general tobacco situation are the steady increases in consumption of cigarettes at home and abroad, heavy production and increasing stocks of flue cured types, and decreased stocks in most other types of tobacco. The outlook for flue cured if acreage is increased is decidedly unfavorable. For Burley, One sucker, Maryland and most cigar types the outlook is favorable if excessive acreages are avoided. The outlook for dark fired types does not justify material changes in acreage.

When to Market for the Holiday Trade

Legal and Jewish Holidays for the balance of 1928, the kind of commodities most in demand, and the best market days.

HOLIDAY	DATE	MARKET DAYS
Purim	March 6	March 2-3
Commodities in Demand	Live Fowls, Hen Turkeys, Squabs and Pigeons	
Passover	Apri 5	Mar. 31 and Apr. 2-3
Commodities in Demand	Live Hen Turkeys, Fat Fowls, Ducks, Geese and Capons	
Easter	April 8	April 4-6
Commodities in Demand	Live Fowls, Capons, Ducks, Geese, Rabbits, Squabs, Pigeons and Baby Bunnies (Small Rabbits)	
Last Passover	April 11	April 7-9
Commodities in Demand	Prime quality of Live Poultry of all kinds; also Squabs and Pigeons	
Feast of Weeks	May 25	May 22-23
Commodities in Demand	Very little extra Live Poultry for this holiday	
Decoration Day	May 30	May 26-28
Commodities in Demand	Live Broilers and Prime Stock of al kinds, including Squabs and Pigeons	
Independence Day	July 4	June 30 and July 1-2
Commodities in Demand	Live Broilers, Squabs and Pigeons	
Jewish New Year	Sept. 15	Sept. 11-12-13
Commodities in Demand	Live Fat Fowls, Hen Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Squabs and Pigeons	
Day of Atonement	Sept. 24	Sept. 19-20-21
Commodities in Demand	All prime Live Stock, especially Chickens and Fowls, Squabs and Pigeons	
Feast of Tabernacles	Sept. 29	Sept. 26-27
Commodities in Demand	Live Ducks, Fowls, Fat Geese, Squabs and Pigeons	
Feast of Law	Oct. 6-7	Oct. 3-4
Commodities in Demand	Prime quality Live Poultry of all kinds	
Columbus Day	Oct. 12	Oct. 9-10
Commodities in Demand	Live Chickens, Fowls, Rabbits, Squabs and Pigeons	
Thanksgiving Day	Nov. 29	Nov. 25-26-27
Commodities in Demand	Live Turkeys, Geese, Fowls, Capons, Guineas, Rabbits, Ducks, also Squabs and Pigeons	
Christmas Day	Dec. 25	Dec. 21-22
Commodities in Demand	Live Turkeys, Geese, Fowls, Capons, Guineas, Rabbits, Ducks, Squabs and Pigeons	

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

Broiler Shippers
WHY WASTE WORDS? If you want to get EVERY CENT you are entitled to for your poultry and 100% SERVICE—SHIP TO US. Write for any information, tags, coops, bulletins, etc.
Baedecker & Williams, Inc.
West Washington Market, New York City

Laws Affecting New York Farmers

Dog Law.

Any person can at any time kill a dog who is found running loose without a license tag. The fact that the dog did not have a tag is considered as conclusive evidence that the dog was not licensed. A farmer may also kill a dog found chasing or worrying live stock and no action for damages can be taken against him, even if the dog is wearing a license tag.

In case a dog becomes a public nuisance this may be abated in the following manner. The Department of Agriculture and Markets of New York State can order the owner of such dog to refrain from permitting such a dog to be at large or the Department may take the same action on the application of two or more residents, stating that the dog is dangerous to persons, animals or poultry.

In order to get payment for animals killed by dogs, the owner of the animal shall notify officials of the city or town where the animals were killed or attacked and this should be done before the animals have been disposed of or buried.

Trespass Law.

Private lands can be posted against trespass by putting up "no trespass" signs at each corner of the farm and along the boundary line and not more than 40 rods apart. Illegible or defaced signs must be replaced once a year during the months of March, July, August or September.

The fact that lands are not posted does not give hunters the right to hunt without permission of the owners and hunters or trespassers can be ordered off unposted land and if they fail to obey "reasonable force" may be exerted.

Where land is posted, however, mere presence of hunters on posted property constitutes a violation of the Conservation law and they may be arrested by state troopers or other law enforcing officers and fined.

TB Quarantine Law and Regulations.

Where 90% of the dairies or 90% of the dairy cattle in any township or county are tested, the State Department of Agriculture and Markets may quarantine untested herds. This quarantine will forbid the taking of cattle to and from the farm or the sale of animal products from the farm.

Junior Operator's License.

Although the state law provides that junior operator's licenses do not permit of their owners to drive cars through cities of certain sizes, Commissioner Harnett has made a ruling that a holding of a junior operator's license shall not drive a car in any city of any size. This rule does not supercede the law but simply adds to it.

Bee Diseases.

Article 15 of the Farms and Markets law provides that persons shall keep bees in hives of such construction that the frames shall be easily moved to determine whether or not there are diseases present. It is illegal to sell or give away honey from any diseased colony and bee owners are required to allow the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, or his agent, to examine them or to carry out directions necessary for the eradication of the disease.

Milk Samples.

The law defines milk which contains less than 3 per cent butterfat as adulterated. When samples of fluid milk are taken by agents of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, they are taken in duplicate and one sample delivered to the owner. He has the privilege of having this tested by a state licensed tester. If the sample tests less than 3 per cent an inspector of the Department will come to the farm and take samples of the milk at milking time. If this sample tests the same as the one previously taken, it is conclusive evidence that the milk was not adulterated.

New York Seed Law.

Article 9 of the Farms and Markets law requires that every lot of agricultural seeds sold in the state must have labels which gives certain information. This information varies with certain types of seed and seed mixtures. The common varieties of farm crops are required to have the following infortion: First, the commonly accepted name of the seed; second the comparative weight of purity; third the percentage of weed seeds; fourth, the name of each kind of seed present; fifth, the per cent of germination and the date the test was made; sixth, the full name and address of the vendor of the seed.

The full text of all of these laws as well as others pertaining to agriculture can be secured by writing to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, N. Y., asking them for a copy of the Farms and Markets law and to the State Conservation Commission at Albany, N. Y., asking for a copy of the Conservation Law.

Dynamite for Blowing Out Stumps

The following table is recommended by a powder manufacturer as giving a good idea of the size charge needed:

Diameter of stump in inches	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
No. of cartridges of dynamite	3	4	6	7	8	12	15

How to Use the Fisher Law on Reforestation

This law repeals existing section sixteen of the tax law and adds a new section sixteen which provides as follows:

Any tract of forest land, five acres or more, planted after January 1, 1921, with not less than 800 trees per acre or underplanted with not less than 300 trees per acre, will be assessed upon the value of the land alone and not higher than similar lands in the same tax district.

To secure such assessment, the owner must file with the assessors a sworn application, in duplicate, containing (a) description of land, (b) statement of planting. If application is approved by the Conservation Commission the assessors will classify such tract as reforested land. Such land shall continue to be so assessed as long as the forest growth shall remain uncut.

When cutting is proposed, the owner shall give 30 days notice to the assessors and pay to the town supervisor 6% of the stumpage value as a tax before the removal of the timber. Two-thirds of the tax paid goes to the town, one-third to the school district.

Change of title to the land does not impair the obligation.

At any time the owner may withdraw his land upon payment of 6% tax on estimated stumpage value as agreed upon with assessor and supervisor.

When the stand aggregates 40 M. board feet per acre of softwoods or 20 M. board feet per acre of hardwoods the Conservation Commission may notify the owner that two years thereafter the stumpage tax of 6% will be due and the land will be withdrawn from classification, unless the owner cuts such timber "as directed by the Conservation Commission according to the principles of practical forest management" when the stumpage tax on uncut forest growth shall not become due and the classification of the land continued "as long as the owner thereof shall continue to manage the same in the manner prescribed by the Conservation Commission".

How Taxes Hit the Farmer

Percentage of net profit paid out in taxes

	State Taxes %	Federal Taxes %	Total Taxes %
Agriculture and related industries	64	19	83
Mining and quarrying	44	16	60
Transportation and public utilities	28	8	36
Construction	17	15	32
Finance, banking and insurance	22	9	31
Wholesale and retail trade	15	12	27
Manufacturing as a whole	14	10	24

Funds Available for FARM LOANS



FREE!

Write for your copy today!

This new booklet, *Borrow and Save*, describes the many advantages of borrowing under the Farm Loan System and tells how to apply for a Federal Farm Loan. Send for it today.

—from a bank specially created to serve farmers

Farm owners who are desirous of refinancing their present mortgage, improving their farm property, or expanding their business by buying more land, will be interested in the long-term, easy payment mortgage contract which this institution is privileged to offer. We have funds available for such purposes to reliable and deserving farmers in the states of New York and New Jersey and are equipped to promptly consider their applications.

New Location

Our offices are located in the new Hiram Sibley Bldg. in Rochester, N. Y. We would welcome an interview or an inquiry by mail.

NEW YORK JOINT STOCK LAND BANK

The only Joint Stock Land Bank with its principal office in New York State and privileged to operate in New Jersey.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

How to Obtain Bulletins

1. Write to your State College of Agriculture asking for a list of available bulletins. Youn can then check from this list those you wish and ask the State College to send them to you. The addresses of some of the State Colleges of Agriculture are:

New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J.

Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, State College, Pa.

Massachusetts State College of Agriculture, Amherst, Mass.

Connecticut State College of Agriculture, Storrs, Conn.

Ohio State College of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

2. Write to the office of information of the United States Department of Agriculture asking them for a list of available bulletins. You can check from this list and ask the United States Department to send those in which you are especially interested.

Valuable information and bulletins can also be secured from your State Department of Agriculture. The New York State Department is located at Albany, the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg and the New Jersey State Department at Trenton, N. J.

Essentials of Cooperation

What can a cooperative association do?

1. Assist in standardization.
2. Improve grading and handling.
3. Secure and distribute market news.
4. Develop old markets.
5. Find new markets.
6. Effect savings in many instances.
7. Purchase supplies.

Before a cooperative association is organized:—

1. There should be a real need for it. (a) Lack of marketing facilities. (b) Unsatisfactory marketing facilities.
2. The farmers should feel this need: (a) Business sufficient to support an association. (b) Savings or other benefits to justify the effort|
3. Means of financing should be made certain.

Why many cooperative associations use contracts:

1. To hold members together.
2. To insure a sufficient volume of business.
3. To permit management to plan intelligently.
4. **To provide tangible basis for securing credit.**
5. To protect against the enemies of cooperation.

What must the cooperative member do?

If he claims benefits from the association he must accept responsibilities to the association.

1. He should make a grower's agreement or buy stock or both.
2. He should be absolutely loyal, should attend meetings and be willing to serve as an officer or director.
3. He must assist fully in all efforts to improve grades or methods of handling.
4. He should make use intelligently of the market information secured through the association.

Number of ½ Pound Sticks of Dynamite Needed per Charge For Ditch Blasting

Depth of Ditch	Depth of Hole	Number of Sticks Detonation Method	Number of Sticks Electric Firing
2	1½	½	½
3	2½	1	1¼
4	3¼	1½	2½
6	5	2½	5

Helps for the Man Who Keeps Hens

What the Hen House Needs

An abundance of fresh air is one of the most essential factors.

A dry house even if it is a little cold, is infinitely better than a warm house that is damp.

Plenty of sunlight is the best disinfectant you can have.

The houses are best situated in a high, well drained location sheltered from strong winds. If shelter is hard to get, bank the house with corn stalks during the winter months.

Have plenty of roosting space. Leghorns should have 8 inches of roost per bird. The heavier breeds need more.

Do not skimp on mash hoppers. When the hens want food do not make them fight or crowd for it.

There should be about one square foot of glass for every 15 or 20 feet of floor space, and one foot of curtain for every 10 or 12 square feet of floor.

Keep the house thoroughly disinfected to keep mites away. Waste oil drained from the crankcase of autos is good. Spray every crack and crevice thoroughly.

Keep the dropping boards and roosts clean. A thin layer of sand or ashes will be advantageous.

DAMPNESS is the forerunner of roup and other similar poultry diseases. Dampness does not come from the ground alone. The hens consume a vast amount of water and they give off a lot of moisture in their breathing processes. Therefore it is necessary to have the house well VENTILATED.

DRAFTS do not give the proper ventilation. They cause sickness and loss. A definite ventilating system will carry off the moisture laden air and replace it with fresh air.

LIGHT is as good a disinfectant as we have. Let a lot of it in. If the weather is bad, have drops that can be let down to protect the birds.

Southern exposure is to be desired. Protect the birds from the north, east and west.

Use plenty of litter. The litter should be absolutely free from mold, as this may cause heavy mortality.

Concrete foundations are rat proof.

Extra long houses without partitions are drafty.

Under our conditions at least half of the front of the house can be open.

Darkened nests are to be desired. They keep clean.

Do not crowd too many birds in one house. Allow 4 square feet of floor space for every bird. Crowding may work for a while but it is like skating on thin ice.

Before you build get all the available help possible. There are any number of sources of information to which you may turn, where you can get plans, specifications, etc.

Incubating Periods

	Days	Variation
Hen	21	19-23
Goose	32	29-34
Duck	28	27-32
Turkey	28	25-30
Guinea	28	26-31
Pigeon	17	16-19
Pheasant	24	23-25

New Jersey Chick Ration

For chicks up to 8 weeks of age the New Jersey Experiment Station still recommends the feeding of the 1927 New Jersey Chick Ration, which has given better results than any other tried so far.

Mash.

20 lbs. wheat bran	10 lbs. meat scrap (50-55%)
20 lbs. red dog flour	2 lbs. cod-liver oil
20 lbs. rolled oats	2 lbs. oyster shell meal
20 lbs. yellow cornmeal	1 lb. salt
5 lbs. dried milk	

Scratch Feed.

Two parts of cracked corn. One part cracked wheat.

In order to obtain the best results from this ration, it is important to observe the following points.

1. Liquid skim milk or liquid semi-solid buttermilk should be given the chicks to drink. If this is done, it is not necessary to use the 5 pounds of dried milk in the mash. This can be replaced by an equal amount of yellow corn.

2. In yellow cornmeal it is highly advisable to use the whole ground corn, since the degerminated meal does not contain as much vitamin A as does the whole cornmeal.

Grain Rations for Laying Hens

The following are some grain rations recommended for laying hens. We use the same reservations in recommending in home mixture as in the case of baby chick feeds. It is all a matter of circumstance.

Cornell Ration

Scrotch Grain	*Mosh Mixture*
500 lbs. cracked corn	100 lbs. wheat bran
200 lbs. wheat	100 lbs. flour wheat mids.
200 lbs. barley	100 lbs. yellow corn meal
100 lbs. heavy oats*	100 lbs. ground heavy oats or ground barley
	100 lbs. meat scrap (50-55% protein)
	3 lbs. salt

*If heavy oats (40 pounds or better) cannot be obtained, omit the oats from the scratch grain.

It must be borne in mind that in addition to the grain rations, the College recommends the use of green food, milk, clean range or mineral feeds, grit, etc.

New Jersey Ration

The New Jersey State College of Agriculture recommends the following mash grain ration for laying hens:

Loying Mosh	(50-55% protein) *Groin Ration for Loyers*
100 lbs. corn meal	200 lbs. corn
100 lbs. wheat bran	100 lbs. wheat
100 lbs. ground heavy oats	100 lbs. oats (to be added during the summer time)
100 lbs. high grade mids.	
100 lbs. meat scrap	

During the winter the ration is supplemented with a moist mash at noon, consisting of equal parts corn meal, ground rolled oats and semi-solid buttermilk. Three quarts of this mixture is fed to 100 birds. This is used in the New Jersey Egg Laying Contest at Vineland.

Poultry Feeding Hints

Oyster shell should be kept in hoppers before the hens and should be available at all times. From the oyster shell is obtained sufficient lime for the shell of the egg.

Grit also should be kept before the birds. This material aids in grinding the food.

Green food. Some form of green or succulent food should be provided. In winter, cabbage, carrots, sprouted oats, mangled beets and watercress are the most commonly used feeds of this class. In summer, a grass, alfalfa or clover covered range is highly desirable.—*Penn State College of Agriculture.*

How to Brood Chickens

(1) When brooding with hens provide good coops for protection from rains, and do not allow the hen and chicks to roam in long grass until the chicks are three to four weeks old.

(2) For brooding artificially coal-burning stoves are best.

(3) Not more than 250 chicks should be brooded under one stove.

(4) Keep the temperature under the hover about 4 inches off the floor 100 degrees F. for the first week, and drop it from 3 to 5 degrees each subsequent week, depending upon the season of the year. When the temperature is right the chicks will spread out in a circle around the edge of the hover.

(5) Do not allow the chicks to become chilled, as this usually makes them crowd and may cause diarrhea and much loss.

(6) Always brood on soil that is well drained and free from contamination.

(7) Get the chicks out on the ground as soon as possible, but keep them confined in a wire inclosure for the first few weeks.

(8) Clean and disinfect the brooder house regularly.

(9) Provide plenty of shade.

Why Feed Cod Liver Oil?

The use of cod-liver oil as a preventive of leg weakness is recommended especially for early and indoor brooding, when chicks do not get an abundance of direct sunshine (not through glass). Mix 1 per cent of medicinal codliver oil in the mash (about 1 pint to 100 pounds of mash). Do not mix more than will be used in about a week.

Infertile eggs can be used to advantage. Mix them in the moist mash at the rate of 1 egg a day to from 40 to 50 chicks.

Do not overfeed. The chickens should always be waiting and ready when the next feeding time comes.

If the chicks fill up on dry mash, do not exercise, and are not hungry for the grain feeding, remove the mash a part of the time and reduce the amount of grain.

Feed moist mash sparingly.

Feed only good-grade, wholesome feeds.

Promote health by inducing the chicks to exercise and keep busy.

Provide fine grit and oyster shell from the start.

Keep the water fresh and clean.

Make all changes gradually. This is especially true of methods of feeding.

Give grass range or plenty of green food.

Get the chicks outdoors as soon as possible.

It is advisable to change from the growing to the laying mash a week or two before moving the birds to winter quarters.

How Many Eggs Your Hens Should Lay

The following is the monthly egg-laying standard of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture and shows what your hens should be producing to be up to standard and on a paying basis. Count your hens and keep records.

Month	Eggs per hen	Month	Eggs per hen
January	10	July	16
February	12	August	13
March	19	September	7
April	21	October	6
May	20	November	8
June	18	December	10

How to Cull Hens

Culling for Present Production

	CHARACTER LAYING HEN	NON-LAYING HEN
VENT	Large, dilated, oblong, moist.	Small, contracted, round, dry.
PELVIC BONES	Flexible and wide apart.	Rigid, close together.
COMB	Large, red, full, glossy.	Small, pale, scaly.
WATTLES AND EAR LOBES	Prominent, soft, smooth.	Inconspicuous, rough and dry.

Judging Past Production

	LONG LAYING PERIOD	SHORT LAYING PERIOD
VENT	Bluish white.	Flesh colored.
EYELIDS	Thin and edges white.	Thick, yellow tinted.
EYE	Prominent, keen, sparkling.	Listless, sunken.
EAR LOBES	Enamale white.	Yellow tinted.
BEAK	Pearly white.	Yellow tinted.
FACE	Clean cut, sunken.	Full, well-flesbed, yellowish.
SHANKS	White, flat, thin, creased.	Yellow, round, smooth.
PLUMAGE	Worn, soiled, lifeless, close-feathered.	Sings of molting, loose feathered.

How to Prevent Worms and Disease

"Hatch or Buy Chicks Early" is the first. Figures from New Jersey show that chicks hatched before May 15 produced 75 eggs the first 6 months from November to May, and those hatched after May 15 produced 68 eggs for the same period.

"Keep Brooder House Clean." The steps suggested for cleaning a brooder house thoroughly are: first, scrape the floor, thus removing all accumulated droppings and litter; second, sweep the ceiling, wall, and floor; third, scrub the floor, side walls, and window sills with hot lye solution; fourth, clean all brooding equipment; and fifth, after the house is dry spray with an approved disinfectant.

"Provide Clean Range or Close Confinement." By clean range is meant ground on which no chickens have been raised for at least a year and where no poultry manure has been scattered for at least two years.

If room is so limited that clean range cannot be provided, close confinement is recommended.

"Keep Old and Young Stock Separate." Do not let the youngsters come in contact with the laying stock which may be carrying the germs of coccidiosis and roundworm while being apparently healthy.

"Supply Wire Dropping Boards." As dropping boards furnish a good source of infection, these should be screened to prevent the birds from walking on the droppings.

"Clean Dropping Boards Daily." From May to October, droppings should be cleaned from the boards and placed in the screen manure pit.

—*New Jersey State College.*

Cornell Chick Ration

Grain Mixture No. 1.

5 lbs. cracked corn (fine)
3 lbs. cracked wheat
2 lbs. pinhead oats, steel-cut oats, or oat flakes

Grain Mixture No. 2.

6 lbs. cracked corn (medium)
4 lbs. wheat

Grain Mixture No. 3.

500 lbs. cracked corn
200 lbs. barley
200 lbs. wheat
100 lbs. heavy oats (if heavy oats, 40 lbs. or better, cannot be obtained, omit the oats).

Mash Mixture.

25 lbs. yellow corn meal
20 lbs. wheat bran
20 lbs flour wheat middlings
10 lbs. fine ground heavy oats *
10 lbs. fine ground meat scrap (50%-55% protein)
5 lbs. bone meal
10 lbs. dried milk products (use part buttermilk)
½ lb. fine salt

*If reground heavy oats cannot be obtained, omit them and increase the corn meal from 25 to 35 pounds.

(Start with "grain mixture 1" at three days old. Change to "mixture 2" at four to six weeks and to "mixture 3" at three months. Make changes gradually).

How to Preserve Eggs in Water Glass

To preserve 15 dozen eggs in water glass, follow the directions given below:

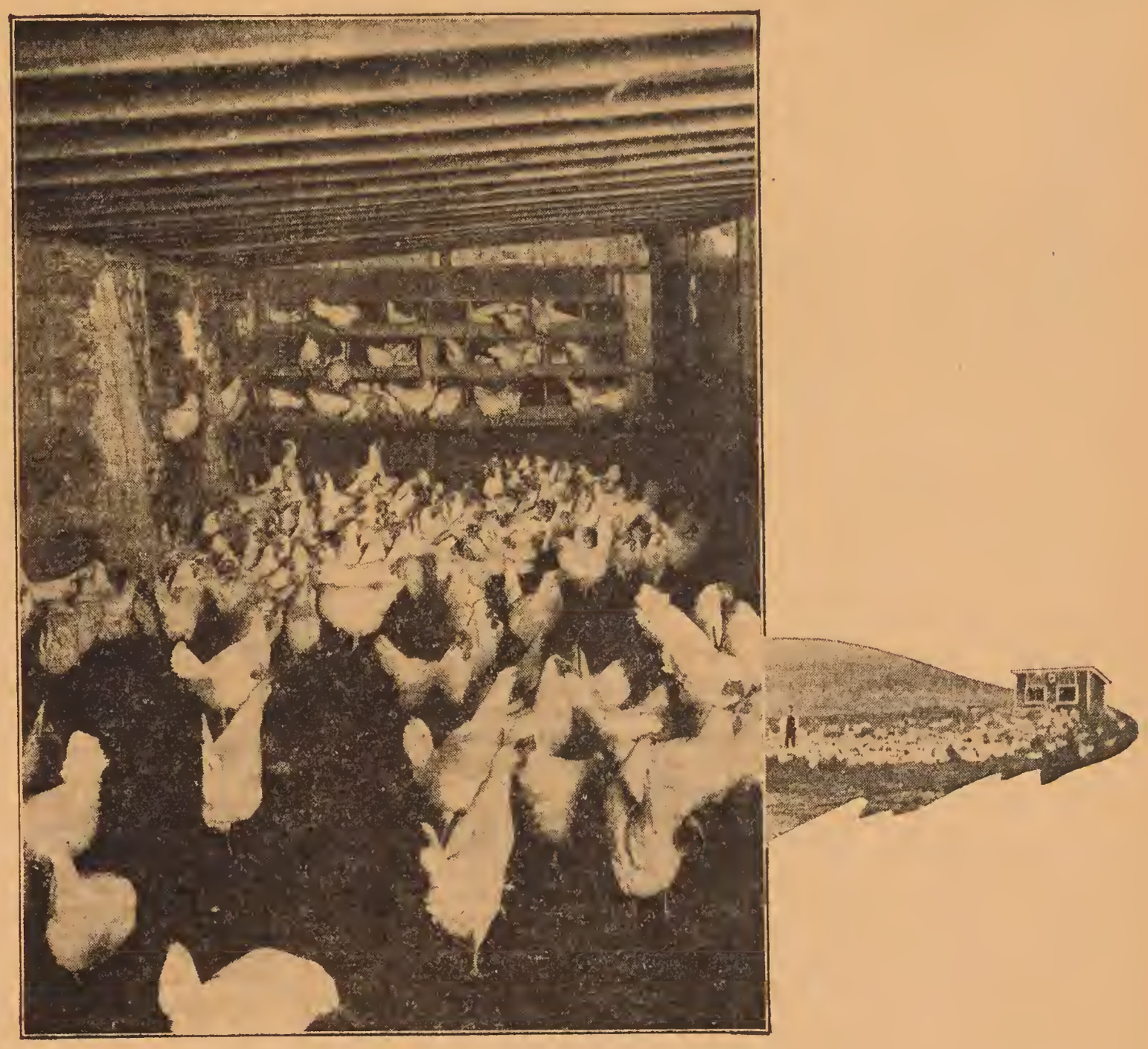
(1) Clean, scald and allow to dry, a 5 gallon earthenware crock.

(2) Heat 10 to 12 quarts of water to boiling point and then allow to cool.

(3) When cool, measure out 9 quarts of water, place in crock and add one (1) quart of sodium silicate (water glass) which can be purchased at the local drug or supply store. Stir thoroughly. The solution is now ready for the eggs. They may be placed in the

(*Continued on Page* 24)

G.L.F. STARTING AND GROWING MASH



MR. CLARENCE W. FOWLER, Sherburne, N. Y., R. D. 2, bought 2,000 chicks about April 15. He started them according to G.L.F. recommendations with G.L.F. STARTING AND GROWING MASH, Chick Scratch and Grit. His losses were very small—almost none at all from sickness. Crows caught some, however.

He sold 930 broilers at 9 to 10 weeks of age for something over $500, in spite of a poor broiler market. They weighed 2 pounds apiece or better.

Later in the season Mr. Fowler used G.L.F. Growing Mash. He put into laying quarters 960 pullets and they have been laying around 50 percent ever since. At present they are doing 60 percent production on G.L.F. Laying Mash and G.L.F. Scratch Grains. The birds have not gone through the "shedding" that pullets often do when they have been producing heavily. Mortality among his laying birds has been extremely low.

During January he received approximately $700 for eggs and his feed bill was only $250; a profit over feed cost of $450.

Mrs. Fowler keeps accurate records on the poultry operation. They show the cost of raising the pullets to laying age was 70 cents per bird. This includes the cost of the chicks, plus the cost of the feed, minus the income from broilers.

Mr. Fowler has a few more than 200 yearling hens that moulted in November and December, and on the day this picture was taken (February 7) laid 167 eggs. They are fed G.L.F. Laying Mash and Super Coarse Scratch.

G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash Reared These Birds at a Cost of 70¢ Apiece

G.L.F. STARTING AND GROWING MASH

400 lbs.		St. Wheat Bran
300 "		Flour Middlings
680 "		Corn Meal
100 "	..	Heavy, Fine Ground, Low-fiber Oats
200 "	...	Meat Scrap 55-60%
200 "		Dried Buttermilk
100 "		Steam Bone Meal
20 "		Salt

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Protein	(Minimum)	17%
Fat	(Minimum)	3.5%
Fiber	(Maximum)	6%

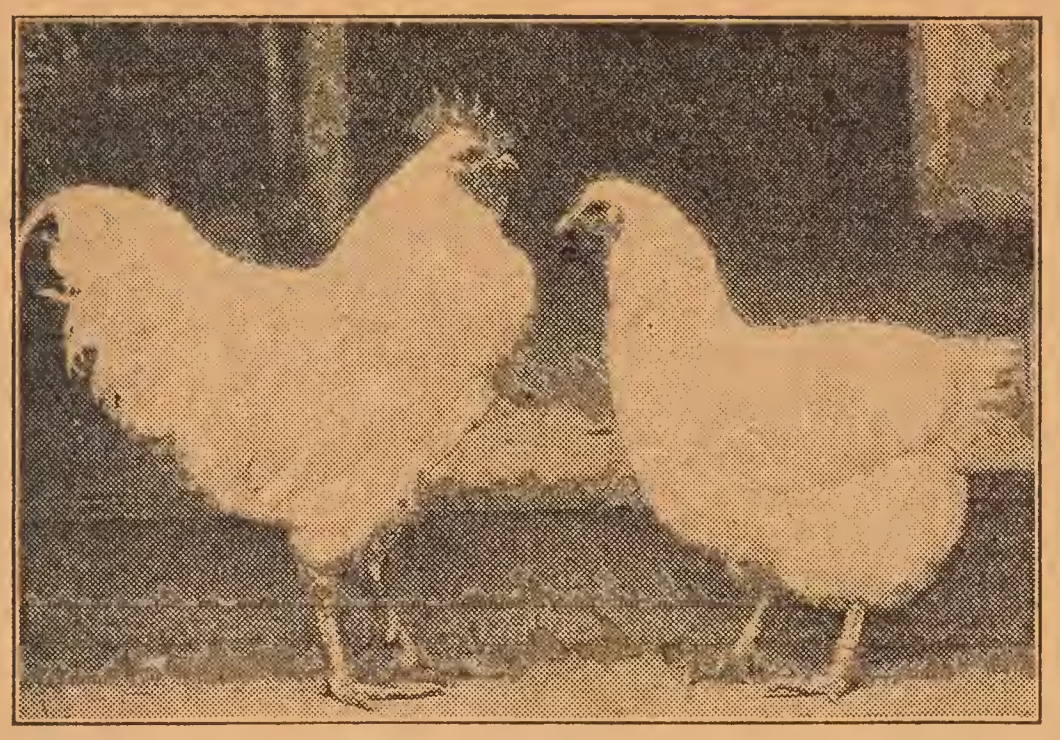
Please send me free copy of feeding directions for young chicks.

NAME

ADDRESS

G.L.F.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK



Mr. and Mrs.

discuss the cost of egg production

Mr.—Well, it'll be a sad time for us roosters.

Mrs.—So? And how is that?

Mr.—Increasing scarcity of hens. Too many of 'em going to the block because they can't produce enough eggs to pay their keep.

Mrs.—It's not always because they can't produce *enough* eggs. Sometimes they produce a great many eggs but it costs too much to produce 'em. No fault of the hens, but of the farmers.

Mr.—How are you going to remedy that?

Mrs.—My boss knows. He cuts down the feed bill by substituting DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL for part of the meat scraps. DIAMOND carries 40% minimum protein and is highly productive of eggs. Also, it is lower in fibre than meat. And it costs only two-thirds as much as meat scraps, mind you.

Mr.—H-m-m. Our boss has a head on him, eh?

Mrs.—Well I guess. He knows that some animal protein is necessary, but that a little goes a long way. Therefore he puts in 200 lbs. of DIAMOND for 200 lbs. of meat scraps, in a ton of mash. Saves $2.50 on every ton—$1.25 saved for every 100 lbs. of DIAMOND used to replace 100 lbs. of meat. And just as many eggs or more.

Mr.—Then *you're* not headed for the block for awhile, eh?

Mrs.—Not me. *I'll* be in your old harem for a long, long time.

Try DIAMOND as suggested. Poultry feeders and poultry feed manufacturers elsewhere are finding that it pays. Write us for circular containing a good egg mash formula.

Ration Service Dept.

Corn Products Refining Co.

17 Battery Place New York City



40% Protein

(*Continued from Page 22*)

solution all at the same time or they may be put in from time to time. Have solution cover eggs by 2 inches. Keep in cool place.

It is very essential that only perfect eggs be so stored. Sterile eggs are to be preferred. Take the roosters away from the flock two or three weeks previous to storing eggs. Sterile eggs will not hatch and will therefore keep better.

Do not store any cracked eggs. Candle every egg you "put down". That will eliminate all stale or shrunken yolks.

By using water glass you can keep your small undesirable eggs at home and use them for cooking purposes, at the same time shipping only your better grade eggs.

Use of Lights on Poultry

1. Lights should be used for the purpose of causing hens to eat more. The country where hens originated had days and nights of approximately equal length. Long nights cut down egg production because the hens cannot eat enough to last until morning.

2. **How long to use lights?** Best results are secured by using lights enough to give the hens a twelve to fourteen hour working day. This can be done by giving lights in the morning, at night, or both. A third system is to turn on the lights for about an hour late in the evening for the purpose of feeding the hens. The time of day the lights are given seems to have little effect on results.

3. **Cautions to observe.** Lights should not be put on suddenly, neither should they be discontinued abruptly. Lights should either be used as soon as the days become short in the fall or the length of time the lights are used should be increased about fifteen minutes every day. Sudden changes are likely to throw the hen out of production and cause a molt.

4. When lights are properly managed they are an important method of helping production during the winter. However, benefits come only in case they are properly managed.

Fall Management of Pullets

The pullets must have a reserve of fat when put into winter quarters. A good practice is to feed all the grain they will consume for a month before taking them from the range.

For those pullets that are still immature, due to late hatching, slow development, or unfavorable rearing, the growing rations will need to be continued. It might even be necessary to introduce some wet mashes to hasten their development. If the short days still find them unprepared for production, the days can well be lengthened by the use of artificial illumination.—**Cornell Bulletin 45.**

How to Fight Lice and Mites

1. Cleanliness is the first essential. Droppings must be removed regularly. Bad eggs and rotting organic matter must be kept out of the hen house and the litter frequently changed.

2. So far as possible cracks in the walls and boards should be kept closed.

3. Plenty of light reduces the number of parasites as they thrive in darkness.

4. When cleaning and disinfecting the house everything removable should be taken outside of the house and scraped and sprayed thoroughly. The walls, ceiling and floor should be given a thorough sweeping followed by a spray of some form of creosote. Any number of good hen house sprays are on the market.

5. A good insecticide can be made by dissolving a half pound of laundry soap, shaved fine, in a gallon of water. The soap is first dissolved in the water which is brought to a boiling point. When the soap is dissolved and the water is still hot, remove it from the fire and add two gallons of kerosene oil. Stir the mixture violently un-

(*Continued on Page 25*)

A LIFETIME ROOF

Here is a guaranteed pure iron roof that resists rust. Our catalog explains why it is lightning proof and fire-proof.

ARMCO IRON ROOFING

Most economical you can buy and easily put on. Write today for free catalog

American Iron Roofing Co. Sta. 36, Middletown, Ohio

PURE IRON NOT STEEL

Quality Baby Chicks

Barred and White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds and W. Leghorns. From suprivised flocks on free range. Chicks carefully culled. Write for catalogue.

QUALITY POULTRY FARM,

WM. A. SCOTT, Prop. Harrington, Del.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS

Every Chick produced from Pure Bred Heavy Laying Flocks. March and April Delivery.

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$14	$67.50	$130
Bd Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	16	77.50	150
Wh Wyandottes & Bl Minorcas	17	82.50	160

Assorted chicks—Light 10c, Heavy 12c; Pekin Ducklings 30c each. 25 and 50 lots 1c more than 100 prices. Order direct from Adv. or write for Circular and prices. Also Special Mating and Two-Week Old chicks. Bank Reference. Postage paid. 100% Live Delivery.

TAYLOR'S HATHERY, Box 12 LIBERTY, N. Y.

BOS QUALITY CLASS A CHICKS



From healthy heavy layers of large eggs, S. C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds, and Assorted chicks at reasonable prices. No money down. Pay full amount 10 days before chicks are shipped or C. O. D. Special discounts. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalog FREE.

BOS HATCHERY, *ZEELAND, MICH., R. 2 A.*

BABY CHICKS *Reds—Leghorns Wyandottes—Rocks*

Selected, healthy, heavy laying, free range flocks insures you livable, profitable chicks. Fully guarantced. Catalogue free.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Barker, N. Y.



Van Duzer Baby Chicks
Bred to Lay-Bred to Pay

Van Duzer Chicks are bred for ancestries back for greater egg production. They are bred to lay and bred to pay, the kind that produce poultry profits for you. All flocks are tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea by the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, New York. Send for our catalog describing strong, healthy chicks, all Smith hatched.

We guarantee satisfaction Write today!

The VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Box A Sugar Loaf, N. Y.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. 20,000 Weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University Inspection. 100% Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS *Box 40* **WALDEN, N. Y.**

TWO FREE BOOKS

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free book telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. **Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts.** Established 27 years.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of

BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

Stony Point Hatchery, Box A Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

From: Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks. Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Rocks	$3.75	$7	$13	$62.50	$120
S. C. W. Leghorn	3.25	6	11	52.50	100
Assorted chicks	3.00	5	9	42.50	80

I pay postage—100% Live delivery full count. Order direct from this advertisement or write for circular.

FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

"PENNA. SUPERVISED CHICKS"

S. C. W. Leghorns and Barred Rocks

All breeders culled and blood-tested under State Supervision. A quality guarantee and your protection.

JUST-A-MERE FARM & HATCHERY, Milan, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Barred Plymouth Rocks. The kind that develops fast for Broilers and Layers. White Leghorns, the large white egg breed. Send for prices.

Scarborough Poultry Farm, MILFORD, DELEWARE



Long's Large Type English

S. C. White Leghorns.....$12.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds..... 14.00 per 100
S. C. Barred P. Rocks..... 14.00 per 100

Postpaid, live arrival and Sat. Guar.

TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa., R. 3

CHICKS *March and April Prices*

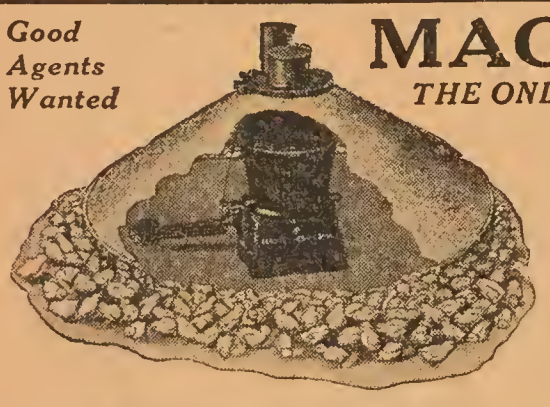
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. B. Rocks and R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mix Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00

Special prices on larger lots, free range, 100% live delivery postpaid, circular free. **CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.**

Good Agents Wanted

MAGIC BROODER

THE ONLY BROODER WITH A GAS CHAMBER

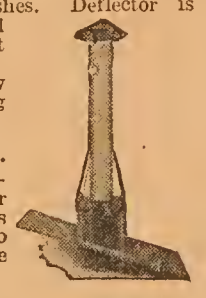


All fumes drawn up smoke pipe

Double heat control and coal magazine—other important features.

Note the shape of the stove—large in the center; best shape for non-clogging of ashes. Deflector is made of heavy steel, strong and rigid, which spreads the heat evenly.

Made in three sizes. The new Giant size beats the world for raising broilers.



Every Brooder Guaranteed.

Write for free catalog which describes the Magic in detail, also our Improved Roof Pipe which catches condensation above roof. Made to take either a 3 in-. or 4-in. pipe from the brooder.

UNITED BROODER COMPANY,
310 Pennington Ave., Trenton, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots ½c less, 1000 lots 1c less.

Free range. 100% Delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

White Wyandottes—Single Comb White Leghorns

DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS

White Leghorn breeders State Banded. Catalog gives complete prices—Send no money—Chicks shipped C. O. D. —100% live arrival.

KEISER'S WHITE ACRES GRAMPIAN, PA.

RELIABLE CHICKS OUR 12TH YEAR

$9.00 PER 100 AND UP

From good healthy free range stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg. Mixed. Send for Catalog and Price List.

DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,

Box 12 Millerstown, Pa.

Prize-Winning S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks

From N. J. State Certified and Blood Tested Breeders

Our exhibit won 2nd prize at the State Certified Chick Show at Trenton, N. J. These chicks will develop into vigorous, heavy-laying birds guaranteed to please. Write for booklet and reasonable prices.

MAPLECREST POULTRY FARM, Stockton, N. J., Leon H. Niece, Prop.



Blatchford's
ESTABLISHED IN 1800

Chick Mash

Safely raises largest percent of the hatch. Highest in quality – best in results—most economical. If your dealer cannot supply you, send $4.25 for 100-lb. trial bag f. o. b. factory,—or, if you prefer, send $1.00 for 10-lb. bag, postage paid by us anywhere within 1000 miles.

Special Trial Bag Offer!
100-lb. Bag
$4.25
f.o.b. factory
(offer good only if your dealer cannot supply you)

Blatchford's Other Steps to Poultry Success:
Step 2. Growing Mash Lowest feed cost during period of non-production.
Step 3. "Fill the Basket" Egg Mash No equal as egg producer. Top layer. Low cost.
Send for **free envelope sample** (specify which mash) and valuable poultry information—**free.**

(Dealer Distribution Wanted)
Blatchford Calf Meal Co., Dept. 5513, Waukegan, Ill.

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—*$10.00 per 100 up.* Five extra chicks given free with each hundred. Our April Hatched Baby Chick prices are
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black.....$14. per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minoreas, Anconas ...$16. per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons...$18. per 100
March hatched $2. more; May, $2. less; June, $4. less. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler chicks Light, 10c; Light and Heavy, 12c; Heavy, 14c. Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Haekensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

Mattituck White Leghorn Farm
Barron-Hollywood Strain, N. Y. State Certified Pullets trapnested under N. Y. State R. O. P. Chicks hatched from breeders on our own farm only
BABY CHICKS—500 or more....18c each
Less Than 500.....20c each
CERTIFIED CHICKS.....25c each
Hatching egg prices and circular sent on request
Milton P. Phillips Successor to Arthur H. Penny
BOX 402 MATTITUCK, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS
100% Live Delivery. Catalog Free

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks and Reds	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00	$67.50	$130
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 12 Richfield, Penna.

CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM
offers you Chicks and Hatching eggs from breeders with 17 years continuous trapnesting and pedigree breeding. Large uniform white eggs our first consideration always. Reasonable prices. Write for Mating List.
F. J. DeHART, Prop. R. F. D., No. 1, CORTLAND, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns from large heavy laying stock, the kind that make big broilers. Send for prices.
KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Dela.

Chicks Pure bred, Blood tested, free range breeders, Leghorns, Anconas 12c, Rocks, Reds 14c, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas 15c, Black Giants 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual free.
Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Large Wyckoff and Tancred Strains
$12—100; $57—500; $110—1000
100% live delivery guaranteed postage paid
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.

DUCKLINGS $33; Eggs $14-100 "Duck News" Free
ROY PARDEE
Islip, L. I., N. Y.

Wyckoff LEGHORN CHICKS
from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at right prices. Special prices on March and May Chicks. Catalog. Ridgeway Poultry Farm, M. A. Campbell, Box H, Jamestown, Pa.

ONE OF THE LARGEST CERTIFIED FLOCKS
in New York State. S.C.W. Leghorns since 1911. Circular. RICH POULTRY FARM, Hobart, New York

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS, From State Supervised Flocks.
NORMAN C. JONES, INC., Box 152, Georgetown, Del.

(Continued from Page 24)

til it becomes a creamy white emulsion.

Take three gallons of this stock mixture and add to it 1 1-3 gallons of water, making a total of 13 1-3 gallons of spray material. Use a spray pump and force the spray into all cracks and crevices. After a week give the hen house another dose.

6. Sodium floride is the best substance to control lice on fowls. It is a poison and should be kept away from food supplies. Wear a piece of gauze over nose and throat when applying the powder. Apply a pinch of sodium floride on the head, on the neck, two on the back, one under each wing, one on the breast and one below the vent. Work the powder down through the feathers into the skin.

How to Grow Good Chicks

1. Change range every year with three or four year rotations of crops in between.

2. Nothing equals clover or alfalfa sod with plenty of shade.

3. Do not crowd the chicks in the colony house.

4. Disinfect the colony house, feed hoppers, drinking fountains. Clean colony house at least once a week, and three times a week is better.

5. To prevent chick diseases, feed the chicks on platforms or in troughs that can be kept clean.

6. Remember that sunlight is the greatest remedy of disease and the best promoter of growth in the world, that is, direct sunlight; sun coming through glass windows has little value. Include cod liver oil in the ration until chicks can get the benefit of direct sunlight.

Fighting Rats

Powdered barium carbonate is one of the best poisons for destroying rats. It is inexpensive, odorless, and tasteless, and baits containing it are readily taken by the pests. It is slow in action, and the rats usually have an opportunity to leave the premises in search of water or return to their burrows before they die.

There are various kinds of baits that can be used, including:

(1) Meats such as Hamburg steak, liver, and bacon.

(2) Cheese.

(3) Vegetables or fruit such as sliced apple, canned corn or baked sweet-potato.

(4) Cereals, such as rolled oats, corn meal bread, etc.

The powdered barium carbonate is thoroughly mixed and worked into the soft baits, in the proportion of one part of the poison to four parts of the selected bait. Baits moistened to the consistency of soft mush are particularly acceptable to rats in dry weather.

Barium carbonate is a relatively mild poison, but the dangers from accidents cannot be overemphasized. Keep it out of the reach of children, irresponsible persons, domestic animals and fowls.

Antidotes. Give an emetic consisting of either mustard or salt dissolved in warm water. Induce vomiting by inserting the finger in the back of the throat. Follow vomiting with liberal doses of Epsom salts.

Care of Baby Chicks

When buying hatching eggs or baby chicks, be sure that you are getting stock that is better than your own.

Run the brooder for a few days before you put the eggs in it.

Buying baby chicks eliminates the hazards of hatching, makes brooding at the right time possible, and starts you off with the number of chicks you want.

Do not feed the chicks for 36 hours.

Keep the chicks free of lice.

Confine the chicks close to the brooder for a few days by means of a wire screen, before you give them the run of the house.

Get the chicks out doors in ten days if the weather permits. Use cod liver oil to prevent leg weakness. Use some form of milk in the chicks' diet

(Continued on Page 26)

GOLDEN VITAMINS

will keep your baby chicks alive—bring them safely through to a profitable maturity.

Nobody actually knows *the color of Vitamins A and D, but they* must *be golden, because they come in rich, tawny Nopco Cod Liver Oil and yield such a golden harvest!*

IT'S EASY to tell the difference between Nopco fed chicks and those who have been deprived of it. The Nopco birds are always chipper and lively, the others sick and sad looking when confined away from sunlight. On the one hand, the chicks grow quickly and strongly; on the other hand, the poor little fellows are rickety—so weak in the legs that they can hardly stand.

We know, because we test Nopco continually for its Vitamin content on day-old chicks until they reach eight weeks of age. And the difference is exactly as we say above. The conditions of testing are the same in all cases—the same food, the same pens, the same light (all are kept away from direct sunlight)—and yet the results are so different!

Even when you can give your chicks, and grown poultry, too, plenty of sunlight and green food, they will still need Nopco. It is one of those profit necessities that proves itself by results.

And it is proven before it reaches you! In addition to the chick test mentioned, it is tested again on white rats for vitamin potency, and yet again in our chemical laboratory for purity. These tests assure you Nopco Cod Liver Oil *guaranteed* to be uniform, potent, pure!

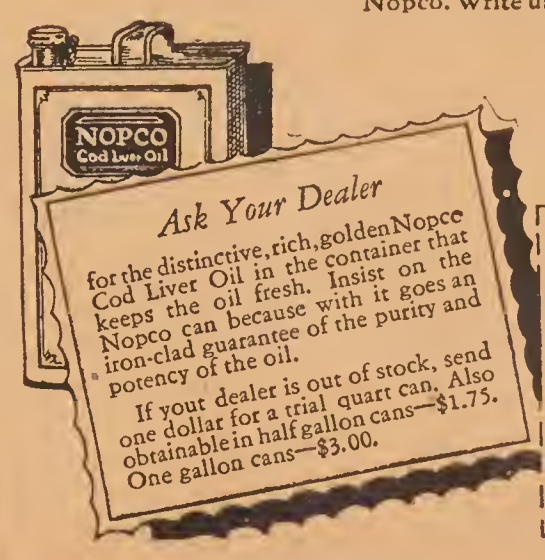
Its continual, every-day-in-the-year use reflects itself rapidly in increased profits.

NOPCO
Cod Liver Oil

For Poultry and Animal Feeding

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
Refiners of Cod Liver Oil for 25 Years
HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

TO DEALERS! We can serve you promptly through your jobber, on our assured profits plan. Build with Nopco. Write us today for particulars.





Fill in the coupon for our illustrated book, "Cod Liver Oil—the Easy Way to Poultry Profits." In addition to the latest information regarding this advanced practice, it contains full instructions on simple methods of feeding. Valuable as a work of reference—and free.

National Oil Products Co., Inc. 579
4 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.
Kindly send me your free book. No obligation.
Name.....
R. F. D......
County.....*State*.....
I buy my poultry supplies from.....

BABY  CHICKS

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM

Profitable Chicks and Dux Will Always Satisfy You

Hardy, Northern Grown, Vigorous, Healthy, Heavy Laying, Free Range Breeding Flocks insures you Livable Profitable Chicks. Our prices will save you money.

LEGHORNS—REDS—ROCKS—WYANDOTTES—PEKIN DUX

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

For bigger Poultry Profits get our Catalog

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM

BOX 25 Established 1887 RAMSONVILLE, N. Y.

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

2,000,000 AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

OFFICIAL TRAPNEST Pedigree Record of Performance Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Matings, Great Winter layers from 300-egg blood lines. Chicks in 40 Popular and Rare Breeds, Jersey Black Giants, Hamburg, Polish, Lakenvelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish, Jersey White Giants, Silver Gray Dorkings, **Ducklings, Baby Turkeys, Goslings.** Member **International B. C. A.** and **American B. C. P. A.** Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED. Postpaid prices on

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, $10.00 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13.00 per 100. All other breeds priced reasonably. **Big Fine, Colorplate Poultry Book, Free,** stamps apprcciated. Don't fail to get this great book and invest your money this season in **Famous Nabob 18K Strains.** The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now. **GET OUR C. O. D. OFFER.**

References: Bradstreet's Commercial Agency and Peoples Bank, Gambier, Ohio.

NABOB HATCHERIES Box F-28 GAMBIER, OHIO

WINTER LAYERS

There are SIX Reasons for Buying New Washington Chicks: (a) Blood, (b) 21 years' experience, (c) Satisfied Customers, (d) Care in breeding, (e) Expert culling and selecting of parent stock and chix, (f) Winter Layers. Buy the Best Chicks at these remarkably low prices. Postpaid Prices—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. & Blk. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Brown and Buff Leghorns	4.00	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, Reds, Blk. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Ex. Qual. Wh. Leghorns, Barron Leghorns	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Orps., Bf. Rocks, and Bf. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	
Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns, Wh. Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Heavy Mixed, 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1000, $120. Light Mixed for Broilers, 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. Wh. Pekin Ducklings, 25, $7.50; 50, $15; 100, $30; 500, $145. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmers State Bank. There is no risk. Free catalog.

The New Washington Hatchery Co., *Box R, New Washington, O.*

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS

BRED FOR PRODUCTION • STANDARD QUALITY •

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS come from flocks culled for egg production and standard quality, by poultrymen trained by the Ohio State University. Interesting catalog write for it, or order from this ad. Live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Hocking Valley Nat. Bank.

Varieties— Postpaid Prices in U. S. A.	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Extra Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14	$41	$67	$130
Buff, Rose, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Anconas	3.75	7.00	13	38	62	120
Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16	47	77	150
Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	5.50	10.50	20	59	97	190

CHICKS FROM SPECIAL MATING. Heavy Broilers $11.50. Light $10.

LANCASTER FARMS HATCHERY Route 26 **LANCASTER, OHIO**

Get NORWALK Pick of the Chicks

Our chicks are fine pure-bred stock, Ohio Accredited. Our many old customers are ordering heavily again this year for they have found our chicks more than satisfactory.

Get Our Big Catalog Our catalog gives the details of our stock. Write for it.



Mr. R. E. Fader

Varieties — *Prices on*	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Hollywood Wh. Leghorns	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Wh. & Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Jersey Giants	5.25	10.25	20.00	97.50	190.00
Wh. Wyandottes	4.25	8.25	16.00	77.50	150.00
Assorted Varieties Heavy	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.50	110.00
Assorted Varieties Light	2.75	5.25	10.00	50.00	100.00

NORWALK CHICK HATCHERY, Box 15, Norwalk, Ohio

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS

LEADING BREEDS • • LOWEST PRICES

BIG BEAUTIFUL COLORED ART BOOK FREE

Thousands of pleased customers again testify this year to the Quality of our Inspected "GOOD LUCK" Chicks. Don't fail to get our ART BOOK, showing our birds in their natural colors. All leading varieties.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Buff and S. C. and R. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$60.	$118.
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.	138.
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff and Wh. Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.	144.
Silver Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas, White Minorcas	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.	

.... Assorted Light, $9.50 per 100 straight. Assorted Heavy, $11.50 per 100 straight. Also QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. Bank Reference. Member I. B. C. A. Order your ART BOOK today. It will be a treat for you.

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES Dept. 50 NAPOLEON, OHIO

Accredited Chicks, C. O. D.

Pay for chicks when you receive them. Especially selected, accredited stock.

BEAUTIFUL CATALOG FREE

Send for details, prices and catalog. Write today. Our chicks are highest quality.

South Kenton Poultry Farm, Box 20, Kenton, O.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

April	$12.00 per 100	$110.00 per 1000
May	10.00 per 100	90.00 per 1000

Postage Paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

(*Continued on Page* 25)

Don't overfeed. Hungry chicks are said to be the healthiest.

Don't buy a chick feed because it is cheap.

Feed 100 Chicks Will Consume for the First Six Weeks

Week	Grain	Mash
1st	1.3 lbs.	
2nd	1.4 lbs.	1.4 lbs.
3rd	2.0 lbs.	2.0 lbs.
4th	2.7 lbs.	2.7 lbs.
5th	3.5 lbs.	3.5 lbs
6th	4.1 lbs.	4.1 lbs.

Green feed, some form of milk to maintain steady growth, and cod liver oil for leg weakness at the rate of 1 pint per 100 lbs. of mash.

The Purdue Experiment Station has found that it takes slightly more than 5½ pounds of grain and about the same quantity of milk to grow White Leghorn broilers to twelve weeks of age. It took nine to ten weeks to produce a 2-pound White Rock broiler and each broiler had about 5 pounds of grain and 7 pounds of milk. These results were obtained on a four-year experiment with 1,000 chicks.

Don't skimp on feed. You can't starve profit from chickens. Feed the birds for early growth. The first gains are the cheapest.

Minerals in Poultry Rations

The following mineral mixture is recommended by the Connecticut College of Agriculture for hens that are on a ration that contains a high protein, boneless meat scrap or when the meat scrap is withheld.

Salt	15 lbs.
Sulphur	10 lbs.
Calcium carbonate (ground limestone)	10 lbs.
Bone meal	50 lbs.
Unleached wood ashes	5 lbs.
Charcoal	10 lbs.

How to Fatten Broilers

As soon as the cockerels can be identified, they should be separated from the pullets. To get the most out of the birds, they should be marketed in a well finished condition. To do this it is recommended that they be put on a fattening ration consisting of 60 lbs. of cornmeal and 40 lbs. of Red Dog flour, which may be moistened with semi-solid buttermilk which has been diluted to the consistency of thin cream. This mixture is fed about three times a day. When the birds begin to show a lack of appetite, that is the time they should be shipped, before they go off their feed. This usually occurs during the second week of the feeding, anywhere from eight to twelve days.

Strict attention should be given to the water supply, range and shade. It is a lot of bother, but it pays to keep the drinking fountains clean and to avoid contraction of disease.

LORD FARMS S.C. White Leghorns



The Highest Quality at a Reduced Price

Lord Farms Grade A Chicks are the highest obtainable quality for the commercial egg farm or home flock. For seven years, poultrymen have paid $28 a hundred for these Chicks and have found them the most profitable they could buy. Now you can buy Chicks of the same quality for only $22 a hundred, guaranteed to pay you better than any others.

How To Succeed with Poultry

Practical methods used by us and by our successful customers are fully explained in our 1928 Year Book. Write for your copy—FREE.

LORD FARMS 85 Forest St., Methuen, Mass.

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery. Postage Prepaid.

	50	100	500
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	6.00	11.00	52.50
Anconas	6.00	11.00	52.50
Barred Rocks	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and Buff Rocks	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC and RC Reds	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC Bl. Minorcas	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and SL Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	67.50
Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.50

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

James F. Krejci, 9507 Meech Av. Cleveland, O

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you see chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed all Varieties	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request.

Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 114, Bellefonte, Pa.

100,000 CHICKS

Pennsylvania Supervised

Send no Money. Chicks shipped C. O. D.

Tancred-Hollywood-English or American Strains, SC White Leghorn Chicks produced from State Banded Breeders that are under the direct Supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. SC Brown or Buff Leghorns breeders not banded. All chicks $14.00 per hundred; $41.00 per 300; $67.00 per 500; $125.00 per 1,000; $240.00 per 2,000. Dependable chicks for commercial poultrymen. 100% live arrival. Dependable Service. Send no money. Order at once. Bank reference. Write for catalog.

Pennsylvania Co-Operative Leghorn Farms, Grampian, Pa.

Jones' Barred Rock CHICKS

ARE STATE SUPERVISED.

We hatch the year round

* * *

WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST

A. C. JONES Poultry FARM

GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE

Pekin Ducklings

Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity, Catalogue free.

Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.

ATHENEON CHICKS

EXHIBITION QUALITY—BRED TO LAY



ATHENEON Quality CHICKS

Athens Chicks Lay Heavily in Winter—Proof!

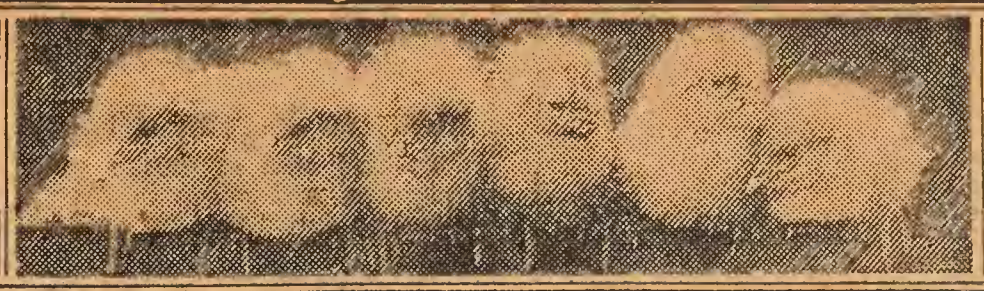
"Sirs: Please book my order for 3300 White Leghorns for week of March 12th. The first lot of chicks from you last year mostly went to neighbors but I put 100 in three brooders and at 8 weeks old I had 987 left. Raised 476 good, rugged, heavy pullets. Eggs good size running 80% to 24 oz. and better. The second lot in May were just as good. In all have 2200 laying 60%, looking fine, holding weight and mortality very low. Enclosing names of neighbors interested in your chicks." Ralph E. Moody, Hazardville, Ct. Jan. 17, 1928.

Eight Years of Constructive Breeding Our eight years of constructive breeding and experienced incubation of selected eggs weighing 24 oz. or better assures you LESS LOSS IN BROODING, BETTER SATISFACTION AND MORE PROFIT. THE CREAM OF THE BABY CHICK CROP is right here in Southeastern Ohio. CHOICE FLOCKS of HEAVY PRODUCTION AND SHOW QUALITIES

	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas	16.00	78.00	150.00
Buff Orpingtons, White Minorcas, Silver Wyandottes	17.00	82.00	160.00
Selected Heavy Breeds, Odds and Ends	13.00	62.00	120.00

To save time ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD or write for our FREE Catalog, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED IN COLORS AND PHOTOS FROM OUR OWN FLOCKS. FULL LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. ALL POSTAGE PAID or C. O. D. if desired.

ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 96, ATHENS, OHIO

BABY  CHICKS

PINE TREE CHICKS

The Very Best Chick Value—Plus a Square Deal

Pine Tree Chicks are the result of 36 years' continuous improvement in breeding and hatching. This season, every Pine Tree flock was inspected by a licensed veterinarian. These flocks are now in the most vigorous health we have ever seen. With our personal care in hatching and shipping, you can be sure of receiving strong livable Chicks. The guarantee of America's pioneer hatchery is back of every shipment.

We are now booking orders for March and April delivery. Send yours now. Write for the new 1928 Catalog—today.

PINE TREE HATCHERY — QUALITY SERVICE

Pine Tree Hatchery,
Box 55, Stockton, N. J.
Established 1892
Jos. D. Wilson, Founder and Owner

Keystone Chicks *Leaders since 1910*

30,000 Chicks weekly. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, etc. at lowest prices. 100% live guaranteed. Prepaid.

Mr. Adams says, "I raised 975 from the 1000 chicks purchased last year."

Mr. Hubler ordered Keystone chicks yearly for last 14 years.

Mrs. Rickford says: "I have the best laying hens around here from chicks I bought from you for last three years."

Mrs. Simpers says: "Pullet laid 104 eggs from Oct. to Feb. 22."

Get our prices before you place your order. Our 18th year in business. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.
The Old Reliable Plant

SINGLE COMB White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.



Start Your Chicks Right and Keep Them Healthy

Vitamin A which is essential to growth, and Vitamin D which is necessary in that it prevents leg weakness or rickets, are both found abundantly in butterfat and Cod Liver Oil.

These two all important vitamines are contained in —

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

Plain or with 4% of Cod Liver Oil added.

Make it the first and only drink for your baby chicks.

ONLY SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK BEARS THIS LABEL

If your dealer happens not to have the particular size package of **Semi-Solid Buttermilk** you desire, he will be glad to order it for you, or you may write us for further information.

Consolidated Products Co.
4750 Sheridan Road
Chicago, Ill.

ONLY Semi-Solid Buttermilk WITH COD LIVER OIL ADDED BEARS THIS LABEL

Leghorn Chicks
Giant, Heavyweight Large Type

Hatched from two and three year old hens. Egg records up to 301. Since 1915 our commercial egg farm customers report extra heavy production pure white eggs up to 24 ounce per dozen. Either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron separate strains, hatch weekly. Forty-one years experience with chickens. Send for full information and *Special Discount Offer FREE.*

FARM SERVICE, Route A10, Tyrone, Penn.

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks *Win Gold Medal* for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania State Contest for Best Project $926.40 clear in 6 mos.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS — Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Penna

You can do as well, catalogue of these Sturdy Well Bred Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds, Good Discount for Early Orders—*Write now*

BLOOD-TESTED SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS

15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.

MASSANUTTEN FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 3312, Harrisonburg, Va.



SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.



Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 38 Fairport, N. Y.

200,000 CHICKS — 1928

"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS ON FREE RANGE.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	75.00	
Assorted Broilers	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order Direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular free.

The Valley Hatchery, R. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES — Quality Chicks

FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS ARE BEST

because customers have already found what "AMERICAN" quality means in quick maturing broilers and heavier egg production in Winter when eggs are highest.

American or Eng S. C. White Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Hollywood White—Brown—Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh Leghorns—Barred Rocks—Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks Rocks—RI Reds—White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes—Buff Orpingtons, Blk. Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00

Light mixed 9c each—Mixed 10c each—Heavy Mixed 12c each. Also Andelusians—Brahmas—Columbia Rocks—Write for catalog. Order early. Bank reference. 100% live arrival. Excellent service.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Box 214, GRAMPIAN, PA.

BABY CHICKS That Grow
From High Egg Laying Flocks

All leading varieties. Ten years reliability. Satisfied customers continually buy our strong, healthy chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for catalog and price list. Prompt and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Address box 415A.

BUCYRUS HATCHERY CO. Bucyrus, Ohio



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PURE BRED CHICKS

We have something special to offer you.

Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautifully illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request

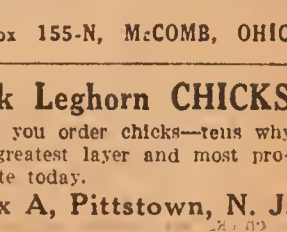
OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. **Guaranteed Chicks.** Find out about our guarantee plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

Hoytville Accredited Hatcheries, 106 Main St., Hoytville, Ohio

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

Chicks C. O. D. Send Only $1.00



Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert poultrymen. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stoves when bought with chicks. SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG. It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Valuable book free with each order. Prices reasonable. Write today.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1 Gibsonburg, Ohio

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS;

hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $13.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $15.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $16.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30.00 per 100. Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

Nunda Poultry Farm, *Desk H*, Nunda, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9	42.50	80

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns$12 per 100
S. C. Reds and Rocks $13 per 100
Mixed$9 per 100

CLOYD NEIMOND, *McAlisterville, Pa.*

HILLPOT Quality CHICKS

STURDY PURE BRED HIGH-EGG-YIELD

By starting several generations

before the chicks are hatched—hatching them right—and shipping them right—I give you the best practical assurance of a healthy, quick-maturing, profitable flock. That's why customers everywhere report exceptional results from Hillpot Quality Chicks with "just reasonable" care.

LEGHORNS REDS ROCKS WYANDOTTES

Send coupon for my new, big 1928 CHICK BOOK

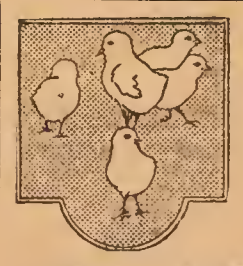
HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

—its FREE. Full of facts about the best profit strains of chicks—contains color illustrations—shows how others are making more money, more easily.

W. F. Hillpot, Box 129, Frenchtown, N. J.

I want to know more about your Quality Chicks and what they will do.

Name
Street Address
City, State



BIG FLUFFY CHICKS

Barred and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wh. Leghorns and Anconas. Bred, hatched and shipped right. They grow, lay and pay. Save money, order from this Hatchery. Circular and price list. FREE. Write today.

BRUSH VALLEY FARMS
Dept. A, Centre Hall, Pa.

Glaser's Pure Breeds



AMERICA'S FINEST STRAINS

Chicks from trapnested, pedigreed breeders. Full count guaranteed, delivered prepaid. Wh. or Brown Leghorns, Anconas, 100 $12. Barred or Wh. Rocks, Reds, Minorcas $14. Wh. or Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Partridge Rocks, $15. Order NOW for delivery when wanted. Reference: People's Banking Company.

GLASER HATCHERIES, Box 155-N, McCOMB, OHIO

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn CHICKS

Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today.

A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

South Kenton Poultry Farm, Box 20, Kenton, O



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RCA Radiotrons have been imitated in appearance, shape and size—in everything but the main thing—dependable performance.

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New York Chicago San Francisco

RCA Radiotron

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JUST COMPLETED
and the Outstanding Success of the City

The Belvedere Hotel

48th Street, West of Broadway
New York City

Times Square's Finest Hotel

Within convenient walking distance to important business centers and theatres.

Ideal Transit Facilities

450 Rooms 450 Baths

Every Room an Outside Room—with Two Large Windows

Large Single Rooms, size 11x6x20 with Bath, $4.00 per day; for two, $5.00; twin beds, $6.00
Large Double Rooms, Twin Beds, Bath $6 per day

SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

Furnished or Unfurnished Suites with Serving Pantries, $95 to $150 per Month

Moderately Priced Restaurant featuring a peerless cuisine.

Illustrated booklet free on request

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SAVE YOU MONEY



Edwards Metal roofing, shingles, Spanish tile, sidings, *ready-made garages and farm buildings,* are rust-proof, fire-proof, lightning-proof. Last three times as long as ordinary kind. Quality in every detail. Styles and types for every purpose. Easy and economical to apply. Lifetime satisfaction.
We are the world's largest manulacturers of sheet metal building materials. We control every operation from the raw metal to the finished product. You can buy from us at manufacturer's prices and save all intermediate profits. Write today for our Free Samples and prices. Ask for Roofing Book No. 162 or for Garage Book.

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Governor and Water Pump Combined
for your Ford motor used for power. Also power take off. Write BUTLER MACHINE CO., Butler, Ohio

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27 County Farm Bureaus in this state insure 33 cars with us. 25,000 Farmers now carry our insurance.

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Several agents in each county; if you do not know one, write us at

Security Saving Service 220 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

To benefit by our guarantee of ads, say
"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

For the Farm Mechanic

How to Figure Pulley Sizes

To find size of driven pulley—Multiply size and speed of driving pulley together and divide by speed of driven pulley.

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To find speed of driven pulley—Multiply size and speed of driven pulley together and divide by size of driving pulley. Pulley sizes should be inches.

Note—Extension Bulletin 72 published by Cornell University gives detailed information about pulleys, belts and shafts.

Electric Current Commonly Used

The time required for each of the various standard appliances to consume one kilowatt-hour, under ordinary conditions, is given in the following table:

	Hours		Hours
25 Watt Lamp	40	Sewing Machine Motor	20
40 Watt Lamp	25	Curling Iron	60
60 Watt Lamp	16 2-3	Washing Machine	8
75 Watt Lamp	14 2-3	Vibrator (approx.)	50
6 lb. Iron (approx.)	1 2-3	Dish Washer (approx)	9
Grill (aver.)	1½	Toaster	2¾
Chafing Dish (aver.)	1¾	Ovenette (aver.)	2½
Luminous Radiators (aver.)	1½	Fan Motor, 8-in. (approx.)	20
Coffee Percolator (aver.)	2¾	Stove (2 burner) prob. aver. demand	¾
Vacuum Cleaner (aver.)	15	Cake Griddle	1½
Heating Pad	15		

How to Locate Gas Engine Troubles

Loss of Power.

Ignition: Spark occurring too late; spark weak because of partial short circuit or battery becoming exhausted; dirty spark plugs; poor connections; dirty timer; poor or broken wiring in case of magneto; breaker points worn, oily or out of adjustment; commutator brush dirty or oily.

Fuel: Mixture too lean or too rich; supply pipe partly clogged; inlet valve not opening sufficiently due to wear; water in gasoline; leaks around intake manifold.

Motor: Overheating in cylinder or bearings; gummy, inferior or insufficient oil; exhaust pipe partially clogged; governor out of adjustment; lack of compression, which may be due to worn, stuck, or broken piston rings; scored cylinder walls; leaks through and around head joints; valves sticking, worn, pitted, or not seating properly because of dirt; in cold weather engine and cooling water too cold.

Misfiring.

Ignition: Weak batteries; poor connections; dirty timer; vibrator points pitted or dirty; dirty or cracked plugs, points of plug not properly spaced; make and break points not touching properly.

Fuel: Mixture too lean or too rich; gasoline passage partly clogged; water in gasoline.

Motor: Lack of compression; valves sticky or not working properly.

Pounding.

Ignition: Spark too early.

Motor: Red-hot carbon deposit in cylinder; loose bearings; tight piston, due to lack of oil or lack of cooling water; hot bearings; loose fly wheel; very loose piston (piston slap).

Overheating.

Ignition: Spark too late, or very weak.

Fuel: Mixture too rich.

Motor: Insufficient lubrication; insufficient cooling water; circulation of cooling water impeded; pump not working properly; heavy carbon deposits in cylinder; water chamber coated from impure water.

Backfiring.

Ignition: Spark too late. (If motor backfires and stops, spark may be too far advanced); short circuit on primary wire; wires to wrong plugs.

Fuel: Weak mixture; occasionally too rich mixture.

Motor: Leaky or stuck intake valve; red-hot carbon deposits; leaky manifold or carburetor gasket.

Explosions in Exhaust Pipe*

Ignition: .Irregular ignition; poor spark or very late spark.

Fuel: Mixture too lean or too rich.

Irregular Speed.

Ignition: Loose connections, or partly broken wire; vibrator points rough, pitted, or improperly adjusted.

Fuel: Supply to carburetor irregular; dirt or needle valve.

Motor: Governor gummy, sticky, out of adjustment or badly worn; valves sticky.

Smoke.

Black smoke in exhaust indicates too rich a mixture. Bluish smoke indicates too much lubricating oil. Smoke from the crank case or open end of cylinder indicates leak past the piston; look for worn rings, rings stuck in grooves, or scoring on cylinder walls.

*Often occurs just after starting due to first charges not firing in cylinder and passing through into exhaust pipe, where burning gases from first few explosions will ignite them.

How to Mend Cracks for Concrete Floors

If the crack is at least a quarter inch wide, probably the best treatment would be to fill it with concrete.

1. Chip out the sides with a hammer and cold chisel into a V-shaped crack.

2. Clean out with a stiff wire and sweep out all the dirt and loose material you can.

3. Flush it out thoroughly with water from a hose. If you haven't this available, wet the whole crack thoroughly for several hours, to keep the old concrete from absorbing water too rapidly from the new filling.

4. After allowing the surface water to dry off a little, fill the crack thoroughly with a mixture of equal parts Portland cement and sand mixed into a fairly thin but not watery mortar, working it down into the crack with a thin piece of steel like a corset stay and with the point of a trowel. Finally force in all you can with the trowel and smooth it off smooth.

Another way sometimes used is to work roofing cement down into the dry crack as far as possible, finishing up by mixing Portland cement with the roofing cement until it is stiff, thinning this with a little gasoline, and then forcing it down as far as possible with the point of a trowel and finishing off smooth.—I. W. D.

Information About Ice

About 40 cubic feet of space is required to store 1 ton of ice. About 50 percent more should be stored than needed. About one-half to 1 ton allowed per cow for cooling cream only and 1½ to 2 tons per cow if whole milk is cooled. One cubic foot solid ice weighs about 57 pounds. Standard block of manufactured ice is 11 by 22 inches and weighs 300 pounds.—*(U. S. D. A. Extension Service Handbook)*

Capacity, in Tons, of Ice Houses of Various Sizes*

Size of house (feet)	Packing capacity (feet)	Depth of filling 6 feet	7 feet	8 feet	9 feet	10 feet	12 feet	14 feet	16 feet	18 feet
10x10	7x7	7.4	8.6	9.8	11.0	12.3				
12x12	9x9	12.2	14.2	16.2	18.2	20.3	24.3			
14x14	11x11		21.2	24.2	27.2	30.3	36.3	42.4		
16x16	13x13		29.6	33.8	38.0	42.2	50.6	59.0	67.4	
18x18	15x15		39.3	45.0	50.7	56.3	67.4	78.7	90.0	
20x20	17x17			57.7	65.0	72.2	86.7	101.1	115.6	130.0
22x22	19x19			72.3	81.1	90.3	108.2	126.2	144.2	162.5
24x24	21x21			88.4	99.4	111.0	132.2	154.5	176.3	198.5

*Allowance is made for one foot of insulating material between the stack and the walls.

With the Radio Man



When to Add Water to Radio Storage Battery

Distilled water should be added to a storage battery each time it is placed on charge. Always add the water before the charging starts or before it has gotten much under way, as the charging mixes the solution well. Where the storage battery is exposed to cold and freezing, as with a radio battery in the basement or a car battery, never add water unless the battery is to be charged at once. Otherwise, the water may freeze before becoming mixed, and the cells will be made to leak.

With a car battery, add the water before taking the car out for a drive. A battery even half charged will not freeze at above zero temperatures and the freezing point for a fully charged battery is around 80 degrees below zero. For a completely discharged battery it is about twenty degrees above zero, however.

Aerial Height vs. Length

IF BROADCAST listeners, before putting up their aerials, could realize the most efficient type of receiving wire, no doubt many of them would have acted differently.

The very best type of aerial for receiving purposes is a vertical wire, straight up in the air. If we could have a balloon anchored directly above our rooftops, what wonderful distance we could accomplish!

This type of aerial could be about 200 feet long and still permit us to receive as low as 200 meters satisfactorily. This is due to the fact that such an aerial possesses a very small "capacity".

A long, low, aerial, on the other hand has a high capacity and therefore its "natural wavelength" will be quite high. Hence, strive for height —not length, in putting up your aerial. Ten feet added to the height will be of more benefit in most cases than twenty feet to the length.

Tips on Radio Tube Socket Contacts

A SIMPLE stunt for cleaning the contact springs on sockets where contact is made by pressure between the spring and the bottom end of the prong on the base of the tube is to make up a sandpaper stick. Get a short length of wooden curtain rod or other round stick not too large to fit into the socket and glue a disc cut from fine sandpaper to its end. Then, by pressing this firmly into the socket and rotating it, the contact springs are cleaned easily. The prongs on the tube base must be cleaned, too, by rubbing them with sandpaper. Noise should not result when you wiggle a tube in its socket. Bad contacts in the detector socket cause the most trouble.

Useful Radio Accessories

HYDROMETER. For every storage battery type set, except where the storage battery is already equipped with an indicator for showing the state of charge.

VOLTMETER.—Combination low and high voltage scales for reading "A" and "B" battery voltages. Low voltage type can be dispensed with for storage battery set as hydrometer is sufficient, but is essential for dry cell sets. High voltage should be at least 45, so 45 volt units can be tested.

TUBE TESTER.—Not a necessity but a great convenience in testing and checking up tubes from time to time.

All motordom endorses

Firestone



The Mark of Quality

QUALITY

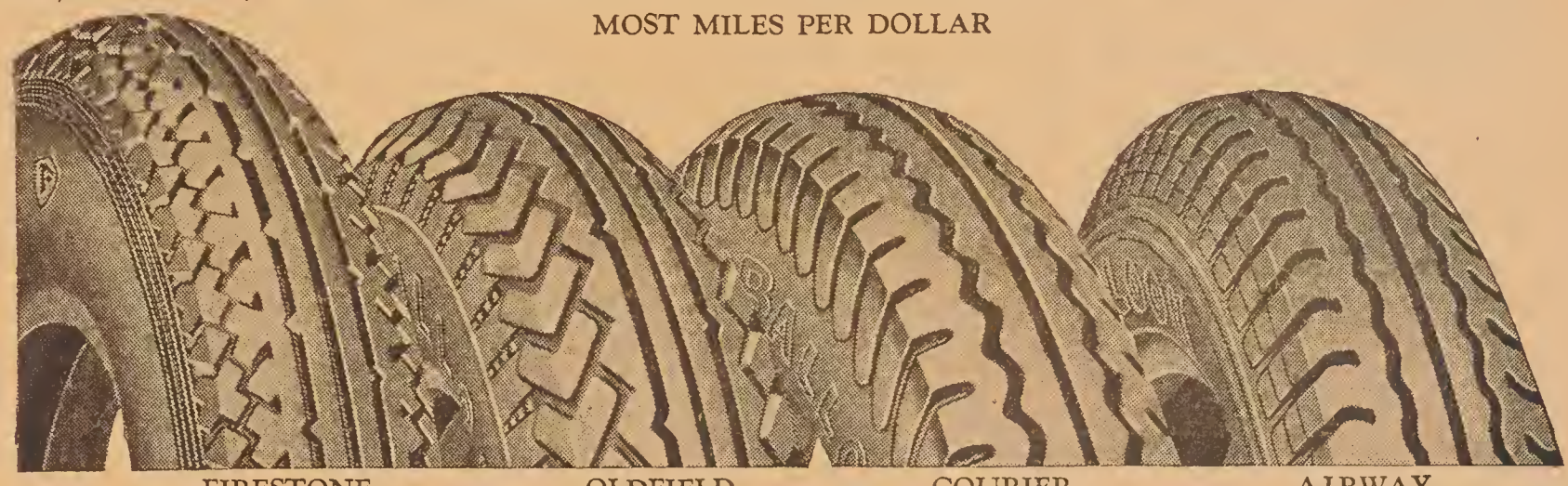
All the scientific skill and creative ability of the world's largest organization devoted exclusively to tire building enter into the manufacture of Firestone Tires. Engineers, chemists, designers, and the thousands of stockholder-employees are pledged to maintain the Firestone ideal of "Most Miles per Dollar."

The Firestone Gum-Dipped Balloon is their supreme achievement—recognized as the quality standard of the industry.

Firestone advanced the science of tire building many years by developing the special Gum-Dipping process by which every fiber of every cord in Firestone tires is saturated and insulated with rubber, minimizing friction and heat and adding many extra thousands of miles.

With world-wide facilities for controlling raw materials at the sources, and direct distribution only to regular tire dealers through 149 Factory Branches and Warehouses, Firestone eliminates middlemen's profits and assures fresh, clean tires to motorists everywhere. Firestone Dealers—specially trained at Firestone Tire Repair Schools and Educational Meetings and with better service facilities—give valuable assistance in securing longer tire mileage and lower car upkeep.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR



FIRESTONE —the tire de luxe; Gum-Dipped for extra strength, stamina and mileage.

OLDFIELD —built according to Firestone long mileage principles.

COURIER —low price; carries Standard Manufacturers' Warranty.

AIRWAY —a good tire at a very low price; designed for the light car.

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER Harvey S. Firestone

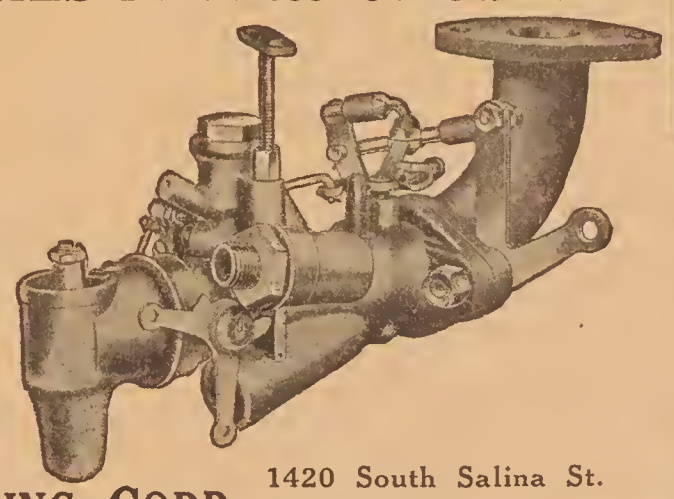
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Greater Mileage
Quicker Starting

NO FLOAT FLOODING

Complete Vacuum System in Itself

MORE THAN A CARBURETOR



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FENCING We manufacture a ready-made Cedar Picket and Galvanized Wire Fence—interwoven—Painted Green—Red or Plain—made in 3 or 4-ft. heights. For chickens, farms, yards and lawns.

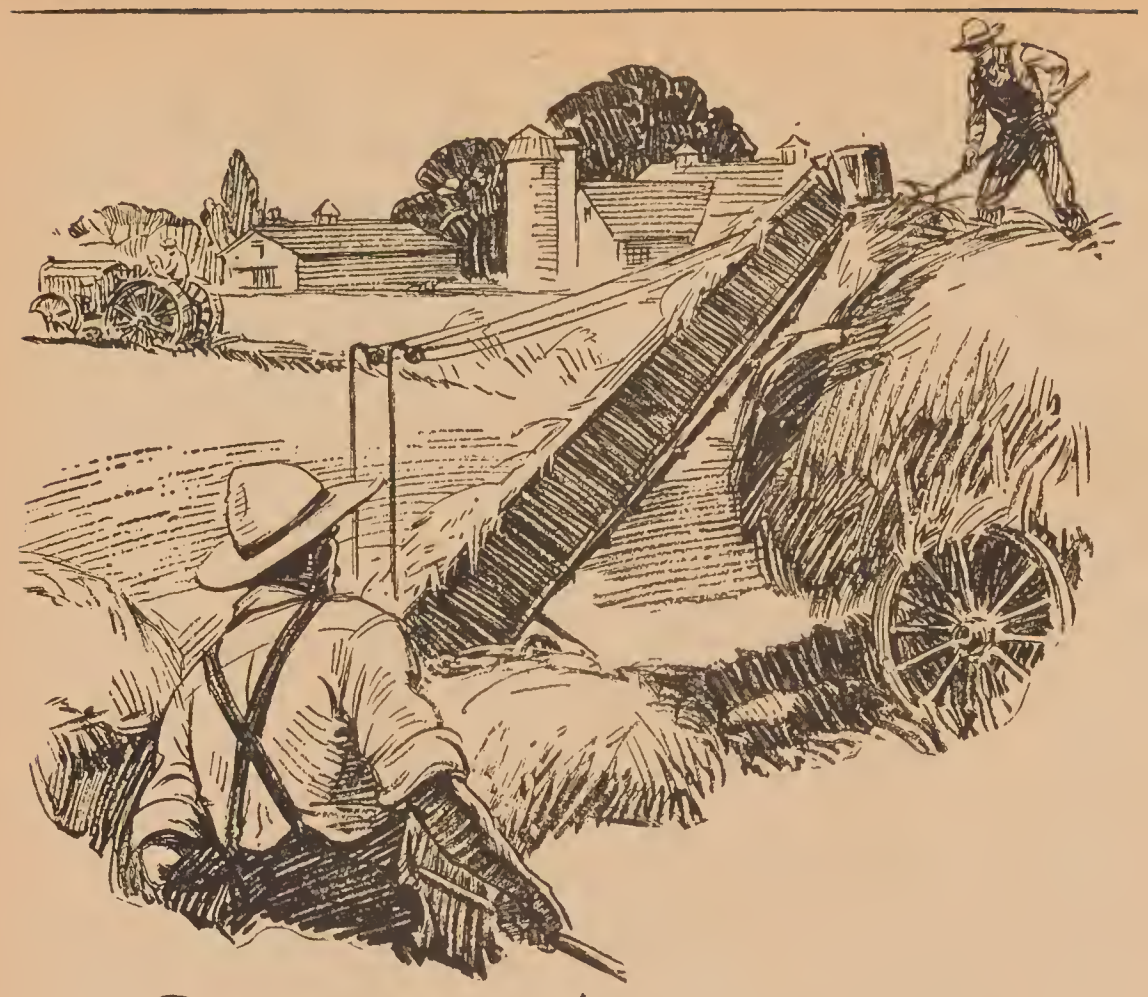


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More Helps for Mechanics

Paint Required

Ready-mixed paint will cover about 250 square feet of surface two coats. One gallon of trim is required to each 5 gallons of body paint on average buildings. Creosote shingle stain will cover about 150 feet one coat if brushed on. Dipping requires 3 gallons of stain for each 1000 shingles treated. Flat paint on plaster walls will cover 200 sq. ft. per gallon one coat. One pound calcimine wall finish will cover 50 or more sq. ft., depending on the condition of the wall.

How to Install Lightning Rods

1. The rods must have sufficient conductivity; that is, they must be of proper material and size, just as a high voltage electric line is larger than the wire used in a house.

2. Proper grounding is necessary. The grounding rods must reach damp earth, which usually is at a depth of 8 to 10 feet. The best advice is not to buy rods if the printed contract does not specify such depth. Four or five feet is not safe in all soils.

3. The correct number of groundings must be installed, as well as the correct number of points. These two items vary with the shape and size of the building, but there should be at least two groundings. On the average building there are about 4 points for each grounding, but on a small building it is well to have three groundings if there are more than 6 points.

4. Since other metal equipment in a building attracts lightning just the same as the rods, such equipment must be connected with the rods. This includes, dairy, stalls, haytracks, tractors, farm implements, etc.

Cement, Gravel and Sand for 1 cu. yd. of Concrete

(Based on tables in "Concrete, Plain and Reinforced," by Taylor and Thompson)

MIXTURES				QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS			
				Fine Aggregate		Coorse Aggregate	
Cement	Fine Aggregate (Sand)	Coarse Aggregote (Pebbles or Stone)	Cement in Socks	Cu. Ft.	Cu. Yd.	Cu. Ft.	Co. Yd.
1	1.5	----	15.5	23.2	0.86	-------	-------
1	2.0	----	12.8	25.6	0.95	-------	-------
1	2.5	----	11.0	27.5	1.02	-------	-------
1	3.0	----	9.6	28.8	1.07	-------	-------
1	1.5	3	7.6	11.4	0.42	22.8	0.85
1	2.0	3	7.0	14.0	0.52	21.0	0.78
1	2.0	4	6.0	12.0	0.44	24.0	0.89
1	2.5	4	5.6	14.0	0.52	22.4	0.83
1	2.5	5	5.0	12.5	0.46	25.0	0.92
1	3.0	5	4.6	13.8	0.51	23.0	0.85

1 sack cement equals 1 ca. ft.; 4 socks equals 1 bbl.

Nails Required for Building Work

Material	Pounds of nails	Size
1000 shingles	3½	3 penny
1000 shingles	5	4 penny
Laths per 1000	8	3 penny
Bridging per M. lineal feet	62	8 penny
Sheathing per M. board feet	20	8 penny
Sheathing per M. board feet	25	10 penny
Studding per M. board feet	15	20 penny
Joists per M. board feet	15	20 penny
Flooring per M. board feet	20	8 to 10 penny finish

How to Drain Land

(1) Use dense, hard-burned tile. Round tile is best.

(2) Do not use tile smaller than 4 inches in diameter.

(3) Time and labor will be saved by use of the proper tools.

(4) An even grade is essential. Sags or "humps" in the line must be avoided.

(5) The bottom of the trench should be rounded to fit the tile.

(6) Lay the tile as close together as it is possible to fit them. Cover all cracks of more than one-eighth inch with pieces of broken tile.

(7) The tile should at all times be laid as far as the trench bottom has been prepared. If a trench is allowed to stand open for a considerable length of time, the bottom is liable to become soft and the sides may cave in.

(8) At the close of each day's work the upper end of the tile line should be closed by the placing of a board or flat stone securely against the end tile to prevent entrance of dirt; the line should be "blinded" by careful covering of the tile with 4 to 6 inches of dirt and care taken that none of the tile is displaced during the operation.

(9) Carefully construct and protect the outlet.

(10) Make a permanent record of the location of each tile line so that it can be found again in an emergency.

(U. S. D. A. Extension Service Handbook)

Average Weight of Drain Tile and Average Number of Feet in Carload

Size of Tile Inches	Weight Per Foot Pounds	Content of Average Carload Feet
4	6	6,000
5	8	5,000
6	11	4,000
7	14	3,000
8	18	2,400
10	25	1,600
12	33	1,000

—U. S. D. A. Extension Service Handbook

Limit of Size of Tile to Grade and Length

Size of Tile inches	Minimum fall per 100 feet feet	Limit of Length Feet
4	0.10	2,000
5	.10	2,500
6	.06	3,000
8	.05	4,000
10	.04	5,000
12	.04	6,000

How to Soften Old Paint Brushes

The proper way of preventing paint and varnish brushes from becoming hard is to keep them in oil or the material they are used with for short times and to clean thoroughly in kerosene or turpentine and then in soap

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Table of Machinery Costs

Implement	Est. Life in years	Dep. in Percent of Cost	Cost Delivered	Annuol Charge Dollars	Use per yr. Medium Farm	Cost of Use Mediom Farm
Tractor—Light	6.6	15.1	$ 600.	$145.	300 hrs.	$0.48 hr.
Tractor—Medium	7.5	13.3	1200.	262.	250 hrs.	1.05 hr.
Packer	14.	7.1	60.	9.	60 A.	0.15 A.
Harrow-drag	13.5	7.4	50.	7.	120 A.	0.06 A.
Harrow-disk	10.6	9.4	85.	15.	75 A.	0.20 A.
Corn planter	11.	9.1	75.	13.	60 A.	0.21 A.
Grain drill	16.1	6.2	150.	21.	50 A.	0.42 A.
Potato planter	12.2	8.2	105.	15.	15 A.	1.00 A.
Cultivator—1 row	11.	9.1	50.	10.	120 A.	0.09 A.
Cultivator—2 row	10.	10.0	105.	20.	150 A.	0.13 A.
Mower	10.	10.0	75.	15.	30 A.	0.50 A.
Rake—sulky	12.	8.3	40.	8.	30 A.	0.27 A.
Rake—side del.	10.	10.0	100.	19.	50 A.	0.38 A.
Hay loader	11.	9.1	100.	19.	40 Load	0.47 Load
Grain binder	11.5	8.7	235.	39.	100 A.	0.39 A.
Corn binder	12.5	8.0	210.	31.	30 A.	1.03 A.
Potato digger	14.	7.1	150.	20.	15 A.	1.33 A.
Manure spreader	11.	9.1	150.	26.	60 Load	0.43 Load
Lime spreader	10.	10.0	70.	14.	40 In.	0.35 In.
Wagon	11.	9.1	130.	27.	265 hrs.	0.10 hr.

How to Improve the Woodlot By Cutting

Cut the following kinds of trees:

Trees which are well suited for firewood, and the removal of which will be an improvement to the remaining trees in the stand.

Trees which have been overtopped by others and have had their growth stunted.

Diseased trees, or trees extremely liable to such injury; for example, chestnut in the rcgion subject to blight or birch in the gipsymoth area.

Badly fire-scarred trees.

Trees of the less valuable species, such as beech, birch, black oak, black jack oak, or black gum, crowding the more valuable sugar maple, white or shortleaf pines, yellow poplar, or white oak.

Crooked trees and large-crowned, short-boled trces which will not make good lumber and which are crowding or overtopping others.

Slow-growing trees crowding fast-growing species of cqual value.

Sound dead trees, both standing and down.

Where to Get Trees for Reforesting

The Conservation Department of New York State at Albany raises and sells trees for reforestation purposes. Varieties available are: white pine, Scotch pine, red pine, Norway spruce, white spruce, white cedar, black locust, Carolina poplar, balsam and European larch. The price varies from $2 to $4 per thousand.

Deliveries are made in spring and fall but the trees may be ordered at any time.

How to Plant Trees for Reforestation

There are three common ways of setting out trees known as the hole method, the slit method and the furrow method. In the hole method, one man to dig holes and one man to set the trees form a crew. One man can work alone with the slit method. A mattock is used to raise a clod of soil then the tree is put in the hole and the clod is put back in position. With the furrow method a plow is used to open a furrow and the trees are set in the bottom of the furrow.

Rate of Planting.

Two men can, after some practice, set from 800 to 1,000 trees a day. One man, using the slit method can plant from 600 to 800 trees a day.

Bulletins on Forestry

New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

E. 49—Estimating the value of timber in the farm woodlot

F. 159—Forest planting on the farm

E. 113—Ten years of management of the Cornell University Woodlots

New York State Conservation Commission, Albany, N. Y.

Bulletin 2—Reforesting.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

F. 1405—Windbreaks as a farm asset

F. 1417—Idle land and costly timber

F. 1453—Growing and planting coniferous trees.

Old Paint Brushes

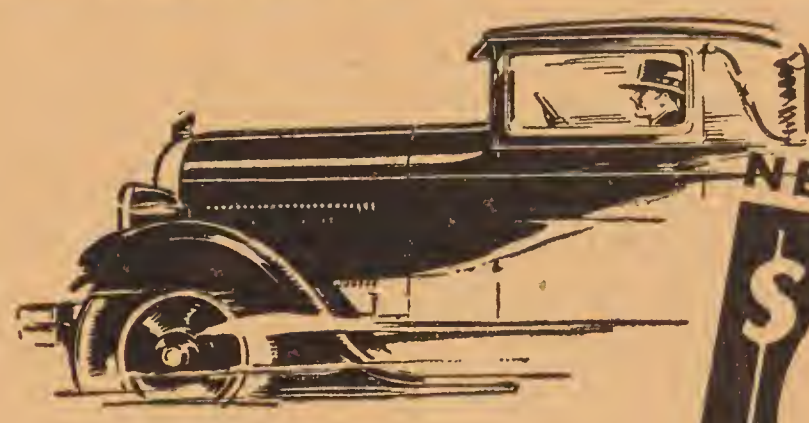
(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

and water when the job is finished.

Old brushes which have become filled with hardcned paint can be softened and cleaned so they can be used for rough work, roof painting, and so on, although not very satisfactory for real paint work.

Soak the hard brush in kerosene heated by steeping in a hot water bath, after which they may be cleaned by the use of a mixture of one part acetone and two parts benzol or coal tar naptha, or any neutral paint remover containing benzol or acetone may be used. Do not use the caustic type, as this will destroy the fibers. Sometimes soaking the brush for 24 hours or more will soften the hard material enough so that it can be washed out in turpentine; but this will not work if the brush is very hard.—I. W. D.

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How to Make Whitewash

Government Formula:—Slake one-half bushel of quick lime or lump lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process; strain and add 1 peck of salt dissolved in warm water. Boil 3 pounds of ground rice in water to a thin paste; dissolve in warm water one-half pound of Spanish whiting and 1 pound of clear glue; mix these well together and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible with a brush.

Light House Whitewash.

(1) 62 pounds (1 bushel) of quicklime; slake with 12 gallons of hot water.

(2) 12 pounds of rock salt; dissolve in 6 gallons of water.

(3) 6 pounds of Portland cement.

(4) Pour (2) into (1) and thcn add (3).

Improving Whitewash.

One ounce of alum to each gallon of whitewash increases its adhesion.

One pint of molasses added to 5 gallons of whitewash increases the penetration on wood and plaster.

Whitewash may be made fire resistant by adding 1 part of water glass (35 degrees Baume) to 10 parts of whitewash.

A gloss similar to that of oil paint may be obtained by adding 1 pound of cheap bar soap dissolved in 1 gallon of boiling water to every 5 gallons of whitewash.

Add 4 to 6 pounds of ochre to each bushel of lime to get a cream color.

Add 6 to 8 pounds of raw umber and 3 or 4 pounds of lampblack to produce a buff.

Add 6 to 8 pounds of umber, 2 pounds of lampblack and 2 pounds of Indian red for fawn.

Waterproof Calcimine:—Heat 1 pound of casein in 1 pint of cold water and dilute the mixture with 3 quarts of cold water and 8 fluid ounces of ammonia. Stir the whole solution until a smooth jelly is formed, then add one-fourth ounce of formaldehyde. Add hydrated lime until a fairly thick paste is formed. Dilute with water, alcohol, turpentine or linseed oil to consistency of paint. Calcimine can bc colored with pigments used for whitewash.

(U. S. D. A. Extension Service Handbook)

Miscellaneous Weights and Volumes

1 bag of Portland cement weighs 94 pounds and is considered in practice as containing 1 cubic foot.

1 barrel of Portland cement weighs 376 pounds and is considered, in practice, as containing 4 cubic feet.

1 cubic foot of loose, moist sand weighs 90-95 pounds.

1 cubic foot of packcd, moist sand weighs 105-115 pounds.

1 cubic foot of gravel weighs 100 pounds.

1 cubic foot of concrete weighs 145 pounds.

1 bushel of lime weighs 70 pounds.

1 cubic foot of lime weighs 45 pounds.

1 ton of anthracite coal weighing 2,000 pounds contains about 38.5 cubic feet.

1 cubic foot of anthracite coal weighs 52 pounds.

—New York State College Extension Service Handbook.

Handy Helps for the Farm Woman

Putting Down Butter

Before the grass is gone in the fall and while cream is plentiful, butter may be put down for winter use. Work the butter as for immediate use, making certain that all the buttermilk on the top. Pack the butter into earthenware jars to within 5 inches of the top, make a brine from coarse salt and water strong enough that an egg will float in it. Strain through fine cloth and pour over the butter, filling the jar. Cover the jar tightly and set in a cave or cellar. This butter will keep through the winter.

Making Sauerkraut

Remove the outside leaves and hard core of cabbage. Cut into fine shreds and pack in layers, 3 to 6 inches deep, in a crock or keg. Sprinkle every layer with salt, repeating the process until the cabbage is within a few inches of the top. For every 100 pounds of shredded cabbage use ten to 12 cupfuls of salt. Press the cabbage down until the brine covers it, place a few leaves over the top, arrange a clean board or plate over the leaves and weight it down with a heavy block. Lime stones should not be used for weights since they are attacked by the acid of the brine. Remove the scum which forms on top when it is noticed and see that the kraut is kept covered with brine. Keep a clean cloth over the top of the crock to make certain that dust, dirt and insects cannot get in. When the kraut is cured, which will be from 2 to 3 weeks in warm weather and from 6 to 8 weeks in winter, it may be canned.

Making Hominy (*Hulled Corn*)

Dissolve 4 tablespoons of lye in 1 gallon of boiling water. Boil the corn rapidly in this solution 30 minutes. Then drain and wash the kernels thoroughly several times in cold water to remove the lye. Rub with the hands until the husks, or covering of the kernels, are removed. Then place the corn in an enamel kettle and boil in a little water until tender. If not to be used immediately, wash again, pack in glass jars and sterilize by the cold pack method of canning.

Preserving Eggs

Eggs are most abundant and lowest in price during the spring and early summer months. Therefore it is best to put them up at this season for winter use. Use only good, fresh eggs for this purpose. Six quarts of solution in a 3 gallon jar will preserve 10 dozen eggs. Use 1 part, about a pint, of waterglass to 9 parts of boiled water which has been allowed to cool. Stir the mixture thoroughly and pour it into a crock and put it in the eggs. Store in a cool place, such as a cellar, and be certain that the tops of the eggs are covered with 2 or 3 inches of the liquid. Add fresh water to replace the liquid which evaporates. Buy fresh waterglass from the druggist every year instead of keeping a supply on hand. The solution is not good for a second year's use. Infertile eggs are better for preserving than fertile ones.

Sweetening Rancid Butter

Soak the butter in water to which a small handful of baking soda has been added. After soaking some little time, drain off the water and wash the butter with sweet milk. Work the milk out thoroughly and the flavor of the butter will be fresh.

Table of Measures and Weights

2 cups butter (packed solidly) 1 pound
4 cups flour (pastry) 1 pound
2 cups granulated sugar 1 pound
2 2-3 cups powdered sugar 1 pound
3½ cups confectioners' sugar .1 pound
2 2-3 cups brown sugar 1 pound
2 2-3 cups oatmeal 1 pound
4¾ cups rolled oats 1 pound
2 2-3 cups gran. corn meal ...1 pound
4 1-3 cups rye meal 1 pound
1⅞ cups rice 1 pound
4½ cups Graham flour 1 pound
3⅞ cups entire wheat flour ..1 pound
4 1-3 cups coffee 1 pound
2 cups finely chopped meat ..1 pound
9 large eggs 1 pound
1 square Baker's chocolate 1 ounce
1-3 cup almonds blanched, and chopped 1 ounce

A few grains is less than one eighth teaspoon.

3 teaspoons 1 tablespoon
16 tablespoons 1 cup
2 tablespoons butter 1 ounce
4 tablespoons flour 1 ounce

How to Make Paste for Wall Paper

Mix 1 quart of flour with sufficient cold water to make a stiff paste or batter and then add 1½ gallons of boiling water. Stir the mixture until the flour is cooked. When this has stood for a few hours, but not overnight, it is ready for use. If the paper is being hung on walls which have been painted, the paste is thinned with ½ cupful of molasses. When very heavy paper is being hung, the addition of 2 teasponfuls of venetian turpentine will help make it stick. The addition of alum to the paste repels crickets or silverfish which sometimes damage wall paper.

Polishes for Woodwork

A good polish for wood surfaces is made by mixing together 1 cupful of turpentine, 1 cupful of linseed oil and 1 cupful of vinegar. Another excellent polish is prepared by mixing 1 cupful of linseed oil, 1 cupful of turpentine and 1 teaspoonful of ammonia together. Either of these polishes is sprinkled lightly on a soft cloth and applied to the furniture or woodwork with the grain of the wood.

Filling Cracks in Floors

Putty may be used for filling cracks in floors but it shows through varnish or any finish placed on the surface. Another filling may be made by dissolving 1 ounce of glue in 2 cupfuls of boiling water. While this is hot, tiny bits of newspaper are stirred into it. When the mass becomes as thick as putty, it is placed in the cracks, being pushed in tightly with a putty knife. If a putty knife is not available, a blunt-edged case knife may be used. This filling should be put in the cracks while hot and finished evenly at the top. If one wishes, it may be colored to match the stain in the wood.

Time Table For Canning Fruits, Tomatoes and Pickled Beets

The time and methods given here have been worked out by the Bureau of Home Economics for certain foods which are considered to be safely canned by the water-bath method. Time quoted in minutes at right of column is for pint or quart jars. For one-half gallon jars add 5 minutes to the time quoted for pints or quarts.

Product	Method of Treatment Before Processing	Pint and Quart Glass Jars
Apples	Slice, quarter, or halve, then pack in containers and cover with boiling sirup.	15
	Or boil whole in sirup, or bake as for serving, and cover with sirup, and pack hot.	5
	Or pack hot in form of apple sauce.	5
Apricots	Same as peaches.	
Blackberries		
Blueberries	Pack in containers. Fill with boiling hot, medium sirup.	20
Dewberries		
Huckleberries	Or precook and pack hot.	5
Raspberries		
Cherries	Pack in containers, cover with boiling sirups, using thick sirup for sour cherries, and medium for sweet.	25
	Or remove pits ,add sugar as desired, bring to boil, and pack.	5
Currants	Same as berries.	20
Gooseberries	Pack in containers. Fill with boiling hot, thick hot sirup.	
	Or prepare sauce, using sugar as desired. Fill hot.	5
Peaches	Scald, dip into cold water and peel. Cut into size desired, removing pits. Fill containers, then add sirup of desired consistency, in which one cracked peach pit for every quart of sirup has been boiled.	25
		20
Pears	Pare and cook for 4 to 8 minutes in boiling medium sirup. Pack hot in containers and fill with the boiling sirup.	
Pineapples	Peel, core, remove eyes. Cut into convenient cross sections. Pack in containers. Fill with boiling thin sirup.	30
		20
Plums	Prick. Fill in containers. Cover with boiling medium sirup.	
	Or bring to boil, using sugar as desired. Fill hot in containers.	5
Rhubarb	Cut in half-inch lengths. Add one-fourth as much sugar as rhubarb by measure. Bake until tender in covered baking dish. Pack in hot containers.	5
	Or pack uncooked with boiling sirup.	20
Strawberries	To each quart add 1 cup of sugar and 2 tablespoons of water. Boil slowly for 15 minutes. Let stand overnight in the kettle. Reheat to boiling. Fill conainers hot.	5
Tomatoes	Scald and peel. Pack whole or cut in pieces. Cover with hot tomato juice. Add 1 teaspoon salt to each quart.	45
Pickled Beets	Precook, peel, and slice in containers. Cover with mixture of vinegar and sugar, boiling hot.	30

(U. S. D. A. Farmers' Bulletin 181)

Proportions for quick breads, cakes, cookies and pastry

	Liquid (usually milk)	Flour (sifted soft wheat)	Fat*	Eggs	Baking powder	Sugar	Salt	Flavoring
Pop-Overs	1 cup	1 cup	1 to 2 teaspoons	1 to 1½			1-3 teaspoon	
Waffles	1 cup	1 1-3 cups	2 tablespoons	1 to 2	2 teaspoons	1 tablespoon	½ teaspoon	
Griddle cakes	1 cup	1½ cups	1 to 2 tablespoons	1	2 teaspoons	0 to 1 tablespoon	½ teaspoon	
Fritter batter: No. 1 cover	1 cup	1¼ cups	1 teaspoon	1	1 teaspoon		1-3 teaspoon	
No. 2 binding	1 cup	1¾ cups	1 tablespoon	1	2 teaspoons		½ teaspoon	
Muffins	1 cup	2 cups	2 to 4 tablespoons	1	2 teaspoons	1 to 2 tablespoons	½ teaspoon	
Cottage pudding	1 cup	2 1-3 cups	¼ to 1-3 cup	1	3 teaspoons	2-3 cup	¼ teaspoon	½ teaspoon P. C.
Foundation cake	1 cup	3 cups	½ cup	2 to 3	4 teaspoons	1½ cups	¼ teaspoon	
Baking-powder biscuit	1 cup	3 cups	4 to 6 tablespoons		4 teaspoons		1 teaspoon	
Pastry	about 2½ tablespoons water	1½ cups	5½ to 7 tablespoons				1 teaspoon	

Proportions for three types of butter cakes

Ingredients	Plain cake	Foundation cake	Rich cake
Milk	1⅛ cups	1 cup	1 cup
Flour (soft wheat)	3 cups	3 cups	3 cups
Fat*	1-3 cup	½ cup	1 cup
Eggs	1	2 to 3	4
Baking Powder..	5 teaspoons	4 teaspoons	4 teaspoons
Sugar	1¼ cups	1½ cups	2 cups
Salt	¼ teaspoon	¼ teaspoon	¼ teaspoon
Flavoring	½ teaspoon	½ teaspoon	½ teaspoon

*These proportions are for fat containing no water. If butter or other fat containing water is used, about 3 tablespoons more for each cup of fat should be allowed.

Proportions for sponge cakes

Ingredients	Sponge cake	Sunshine cake	Angel food
Flour (soft wheat)	1 cup	1 cup	1 cup
Eggs	1 cup 4 or 5 eggs)	1 cup (6 whites and 3 yolks)	1 cup whites (8 fairly large)
Sugar	1 cup	1 to 1¼ cups	1 to 1½ cups
Salt	½ teaspoon	½ teaspoon	½ teaspoon
Flavoring and acid	3 teaspoons lemon juice ½ lemon rind grated	1 teaspoon flavoring 1 teaspoon cream of tartar	1 teaspoon flavoring 1 teaspoon cream of tartar

Time Table For Canning Non-Acid Vegetables With the Pressure Canner

Pack vegetables boiling hot into jars, add 1 teaspoon salt per quart vegetables and 2 teaspoons sugar, if desired, to corn. Place jars or cans in hot canner as soon as they are filled. The Bureau recommends the pressure canner for non-acid vegetables because of spoilage difficulties and the risk of poisoning from occasional contamination with botulinus bacteria when the water-bath method is used for these vegetables. Time quoted is for quart jars. For pint jars subtract five minutes from the processing period.

The pressure is the same for pints as for quarts.

Product	Method of Treatment before Processing	Quart Glass Jars
Asparagus	Tie in uniform bundles, place in saucepan with boiling water over lower tough portion, cover tightly, boil 4 to 5 minutes, and pack hot into containers.	40 min. 10 lbs. 240° F.
	Or cut in half-inch lengths, bring to boil in water to cover, and pack into hot containers.	
Beans, String	Heat to boiling with water to cover. Pack hot into containers	40 min. 10 lbs. 240° F.
Beans, Lima	Can only young and tender, beans ,using method suggested for peas.	60 min. 10 lbs. 240° F.
Baby Beets	Can only young tender beets. Scald in boiling water or steam until the skins slip easily. Skin and pack hot into containers.	40 min. 10 lbs. 240° F.
Corn	Cut off without pre-cooking. Add half as much boiling water as corn by weight, heat to boiling ,and pack hot into containers.	80 min. 15 lbs. 250° F.
Greens, including spinach	Steam or heat in covered vessel until completely wilted, using just enough water to prevent burning. Pack hot into containers, taking care that the material is not packed too solidly and that there is liquid to cover.	90 min. 10 lbs. 240° F.
Okra	Can only young, tender pods. Cover with water and bring to boil. Pack hot into containers.	40 min. 10 lbs. 240° F.
Peas, Green	Use only tender young peas. Bring to boil with water to cover and pack hot into containers.	50 min. 10 lbs. 240° F.
Peas, Black-eyed	Same as Lima beans.	
Sweet potatoes	Boil or steam until skins slip off readily. Peel quickly and pack into hot containers.	60 to 70 min. 10 lbs. 240° F.

—U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

Ready Thoughts for Mothers

Home Playthings for Children

Toys for the first three years: Ball, colored worsted ball hung above crib (to look at or to play with); rattle, celluloid dumb-bell (to hold and to shake); prisms, hung in sunny window (for color); cloth bag filled with newspaper, hung in crib (to kick); other objects above crib (to reach); rubber doll or animal ("to chew and to admire"); floating bath toys (to divert); big soft ball (to creep after); small celluloid ball (to bounce); cloth picture books; rag doll (to hug and love); soft animals (Teddy bears, cats, etc.); simple wooden carts (to drag about); simple wooden animals (to drag about); kiddy-kar, or rocking horse chair (for physical exercise and for fun).

Toys for children from 3 to 6 years of age: for playing house—dolls (large and small), furniture, (beds, tables, chairs, etc., well made), carriage, tea sets, stove, kitchen dishes (tin), carpet sweeper, tub, washboard, etc.; for farming—barn and barnyard animals in plenty, Noah's arks, wagons (with horses to harness), wheelbarrows, wagons (large), reins; for transportation—trains of cars, model wood toys (trains, motors, etc.); for building—blocks (well made cubes, bricks, etc.); games—picture puzzle blocks, tops, tenpins, balls (large and small), bean bags, soap-bubble pipes (clay), hand-work materials (blackboard fastened to wall), large colored crayons, large pencils, blunt scissors, plasticine or clay, paints (tube paints, large Japanese brush), pictures and paste for scrapbook making, paper and cardboard to make toys, toy making from boxes and other materials in the home, materials from out of doors (seed stringing, burdock furniture making, acorn top tea-sets, etc.).—U. S. Bureau of Education

Smart and Serviceable



PATTERN 3262 *is a smart adaptation of the ever useful coat dress. Made of light woolen material in the lovely delicate colors, one would have an ideal spring frock which can be worn for months yet. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42, *and* 44 *inches bust measure.* PRICE 13c.

How to Arrange the Child's Room

The child's room should contain the following articles:

Bed
Bed furnishings
Bureau or chest of drawers for clothing. A sectional bookcase is admirable for this purpose, as the piles of garments can be seen at a glance. The upper section may be used to hold the articles for the bath.
One or two low chairs
Bathing equipment
Toilet equipment
A bed or couch for nurse or mother, if she must sleep in the same room.
A wall thermometer
A low chair without arms for the mother when nursing the baby

Other useful articles are:

Dressing table
A little chair and table for use of the child
Platform scales with flat basket
Table to hold scales
A folding canvas table on which to bathe, change and dress the baby
A screen, covered with washable material
A nursery ice box
A bath thermometer

Baby's Bath Equipment

The bath equipment will include a tub, (either tin, enameled ware or rubber), a washbasin, an enameled ware tray or a box or drawer divided into compartments in which are kept such things as:

Absorbent cotton
Boric-acid solution
Safety pins (three sizes)
Soap (Castile)
Squares of gauze or old linen
Talcum powder
Tube of vaseline, albolene or cold cream
Soft baby brush or comb
Six soft linen towels
Six cheesecloth or mosquito netting wash cloths
Bath apron (butcher style) outing flannel
Bath towel for mother's lap or dressing table.

Clothes for Baby

The following list gives the clothing necessary for the average newborn baby:

Diapers	dozen, 4 to 8
Knitted bands	number, 2 to 4
Knitted shirts	number, 2 to 4
Flannel petticoats	number, 2 to 4
Nightgowns	number, 3
White cotton slips	number, 4 to 8
Coat and caps	
Long bootees or stockings, pairs,	2 to 4
Sacques	number, 3
Wraps or blankets	number, 3

—Children's Bureau.

To Remove Stains

For Sugar, glue or Albumen we recommend simple washing with water.

For blood stains, soak in cold salt water, wash in warm water with soap, then boil.

For grease stains on white cotton or linen use soapsuds or weak lye to dissolve. On colored cotton or linen use luke-warm soapsuds but do not attempt to use lye on colored material. For colored woolens use luke-warm water and soapsuds of a good neutral soap and be very careful not to rub the soap on woolen material. To remove grease from silk use benzine, ether, ammonia, magnesia, chalk or fuller's earth.

For grass stains, saturate the spot with kerosene, and then wash in the usual way.

For iron rust, soak in lemon juice, sprinkle with salt and let it remain in the sunshine for several hours. Repeat this process if necessary. Another method for removing iron rust from white cotton or linen is to use warm oxolic acid solution and rinse thoroughly. To remove an iron rust stain from colored goods, wool, linen or cotton use repeated washings with a solution of citric acid if the color will stand it.

Tea or coffee stains should be soaked in cold water, wring the material, spread out and pour a few drops of glycerine on each spot, let stand several hours. Then wash with cold water and soap with a little ammonia.

Mildew stains should be soaked for several hours in a very weak solution of chloride of lime and then rinse in cold water.

Lime, lye or alkali stains—from white linen or cotton, by simple washing with water. From silks or colored wool, linen or cotton, by dropping diluted hydrochloric acid upon the stain, letting remain for 2 or 3 minutes, then rinsing thoroughly in cold water.

Green nut shells, tannin—From white linen or cotton, by javelle water or warm chlorine water or concentrated solution of tartaric acid. From all other goods by alternative washings with water, and with chlorine water, stronger or weaker, according to the color.

Fruit, red wine, vegetable stains or red ink—From white cotton or linen, by sulphur vapor or warm chlorine water. From colored goods, cotton, linen, wool or silk, by washing with warm soapsuds or ammonia water (rub silks very carefully).

An Apron That Stays "Put"



APRON PATTERN 3241 *has a very interesting neckline and with its straps crossed in the back can be securely fastened at the sides. It is very quickly made and cuts in sizes small, medium and large.* PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Spring catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.



Less Work Washing Work Clothes

if you use Fels-Naptha. For Fels-Naptha brings you two cleaners instead of one. Good golden soap blended, by our exclusive process, with plenty of naptha. The naptha loosens and dissolves even ground-in, greasy dirt—the soapy suds wash it away. Together they give the *extra help* that does the hard rubbing for you, whether the job is a couple of jumpers or a whole week's wash. So it's easy to understand why so many women say . . .

Nothing takes the place of

FELS-NAPTHA

ORDER FROM YOUR GROCER TODAY



A COLD

Calls for Four Helps

—all at one time. HILL'S Cascara-Bromide-Quinine does the four things in one. Ends a cold in 24 hours. Rely on no lesser help, for a cold may end seriously. Red box. 30 cents. All druggists.

HILL'S

CASCARA - BROMIDE - QUININE

WOOL BLANKETS— BATTING— ROBES— and Colonial Coverlets. Send us your wool and we will make beautiful serviceable products that will give satisfaction both in possession and the service they render. We sell direct. Write for catalog and samples. WEST UNITY WOOLEN MILLS, Dept. G, West Unity, Ohio.

Famous Old Recipe for Cough Syrup

Easily and cheaply made at home, but it beats them all for quick results.

Thousands of housewives have found how to save two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough preparations, by using this well-known old recipe for making cough syrup. It is simple and cheap but it has no equal for results. It gives immediate relief, usually stopping an ordinary cough in 24 hours or less.

Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist, pour it into a pint bottle, and add plain granulated sugar syrup to make a full pint. If you prefer, use clarified honey, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, it tastes good, keeps perfectly, and lasts a family a long time.

It's truly astonishing how quickly it acts, penetrating through every air passage of the throat and lungs—loosens and raises the phlegm, soothes and heals the membranes, and gradually but surely the annoying throat tickle and dreaded cough disappear entirely. Nothing better for bronchitis, hoarseness or bronchial asthma.

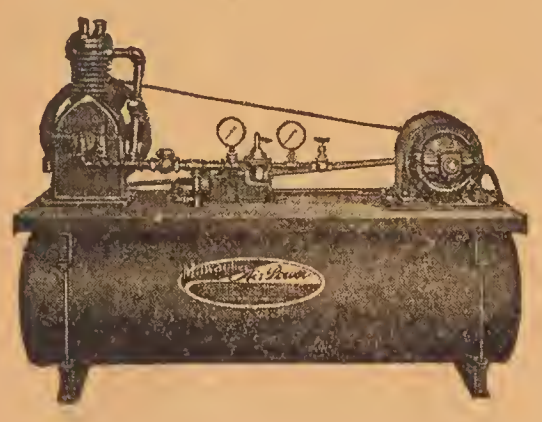
Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, known the world over for its healing effect on membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

PINEX
for Coughs

Milwaukee Air Power
WATER SYSTEM
DIRECT FROM THE WELL

FRESH RUNNING WATER
HARD—SOFT—COLD—HOT
All from one outfit



Deep or Shallow Wells any distance constant pressure
No Water Storage Tank
See your dealer or write for catalog and prices.
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Washer in Your Town?
No woman who ever used a "Getz" would be without one—would give up her piano first. 7 styles; operated by electricity or gasoline engine. Largest line of power washers made.
To introduce GETZ Washers we will make a special low price to first buyer in any town.
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Gives lashes natural upward curve. Eyes look larger—bright eyes brighter, soft eyes softer. No heat or cosmetics. Apply a gentle pressure an instant with soft rubber pads. Handles in Apple Green, Baby Blue, Lavender, Cherry, Old Rose, Ivory. Department, drug stores, beauty shops or direct. Send $1 or pay postman Guaranteed. The Kurlash Co., 152 N. Clinton Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.



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Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
60c. and $1.00 at druggists.
Hiscox Chem. Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

To Meet Home Emergencies

What to do for asphyxia or strangulation:

1. Send for the doctor.
2. Make sure that there is no foreign substance in the throat and that the nostrils are clear.
3. Pull the tongue forward.
4. Remove tight clothing, especially around the neck.
5. Perform artificial respiration, as for drowning.
6. If the victim is a child, mouth-to-mouth inflation may be tried. Place a coarse gauze over his mouth and blow air into the lungs. Then expel it by pressure on the chest. Keep this up fifteen or sixteen times a minute.
7. After breathing has been restored, relieve the head-ache by applying an ice-pack of cold-water compresses to the forehead.

What to do for drowning and artificial respiration:

1. Send for the doctor and a pulmotor.
2. Do not waste time removing clothing.
3. Force the mouth open, wipe out any mucus or saliva in the mouth or throat, and pull the tongue forward with a dry handkerchief.
4. Place the victim face downward on the ground, with a folded coat or any other garment under his stomach. Firmly squeeze the side to expel water. Having done this turn the victim on his back.
5. Kneel at the head of the victim, facing his body and grasping each arm between the wrist and elbow.
6. Carry the arms back to the sides of the body, bending the elbows and firmly pressing his arms against the sides of the chest.
8. Repeat this alteration of pressure and relief until natural respiration has been resumed.
9. Then turn the victim on his back, rub briskly, always towards the heart, give stimulants, and as soon as possible, get him to bed.
10. Cover with hot blankets and surround with hot water bottles.

What to do with a foreign body in the eye:

1. Rub the other eye.
2. If the foreign body does not wash out with the tears, fill a glass even full of clean, preferably boiled, water have the victim place the face against the top of the cup, with the eye immersed, and wink vigorously.
3. If the object can be seen, remove it with the corner of a clean handkerchief.
4. If unsuccessful in removing it, let the victim see a doctor.

What to do for burns:

1. If the burn is severe or extensive, send for the doctor.
2. Apply carron oil, boracic acid ointment, lard, butter, vaseline, flour, bismuth, alum, sodium bicarbonate, or any other soothing or protective substance.
3. Remove the clothing carefully from the burned surface, so as not to tear the skin. If it adheres to the skin, immerse the part in warm water or oil until it softens and can be removed.
4. Keep the hands and all materials surgically clean.
5. If the burn is slight, smear the oil over the damaged skin, apply gauze, and bandage securely so as to exclude all dirt.
6. Redress every day, taking great care to avoid infection and damage to the wound.

What to do for an attack of croup:

1. Place the child in a tub of warm water.
2. Apply cold compresses to the throat.
3. Give on emetic. One teaspoonful of mustard flour to a pint of water—as much as the child will take—is a good emetic; or, if this is not at hand, one teaspoonful of powdered alum to four ounces of molasses or honey—a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes until vomiting is produced.
4. If attacks recur, have an examination of the tonsils and adenoids.

What to do for an attack of earache:

1. At the first twinges of pain apply a hot-water bottle, a hot-salt bag, or a hot plate to the ear.
2. If the pain increases, mix one part of carbolic acid with seven parts of glycerine and drop a few drops into the ear.
3. Vapor of chloroform may be found effective in relieving the pain. Place a bit of cotton on the bowl of a pipe, saturate it with chloroform, and with your mouth over the bowl, force the vapor through the pipe-stem into the ear of the victim.
4. In the absence of drugs, gently pour a little warm water into the ear canal, from a spoon or use a fountain syringe raised just above the level of the ear.
5. Do not use oils, as these interfere with surgical measures, should the latter be necessary.
6. Consult the doctor.

What to do in an attack of fainting:

1. Place the sufferer flat on his back with head slightly lower than feet.
2. Give him all the fresh air possible.
3. If he can swallow, give him a stimulant, such as half a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia, in half a glassful of water, pouring a few drops at a time into his mouth.
4. Smelling salts, fanning, bathing the face with cold water, or gently slapping it may be used to stimulate the circulation.

What to do for hiccough:

1. Let the sufferer sip a little cold water, or swallow a bit of ice, or hold the breath for a few moments.
2. If these measures fail, he may lie down on the back, draw up the knees enough to relax the abdominal walls, and have somebody press the fingers into his muscles just below the ribs, pressing inward and upward.
3. If the symptom persists, give an emetic of one teaspoonful of mustard flour, or two teaspoonfuls of salt, to a pint of tepid water.
4. In a child, hot moist applications over the stomach will usually stop the attack.
5. In an infant, change the position and use gentle pressure or massage over the stomach.

What to do in an attack of toothache:

1. Rub capsicum vaseline on the cheek or jaw, or apply a small mustard plaster.
2. If heat is soothing, let the sufferer apply a hot-water bottle, a hot-salt or hot-bran bag, or hot compresses changed every few minutes, to cheek until the pain subsides.
3. If cold is welcome, let him keep cold water in the mouth to relieve the pain.
4. When overacidity of the secretion of the mouth is responsible for the trouble, bicarbonate of soda, either dry or in strong solution, held in the mouth, usually promotes comfort.

What to do for Ivy Poison:

1. Dip gauze or a clean cloth in a solution of one part of the fluid extract of Grindelia robusta to six parts of water, or in a solution of washing soda, and lay it on the affected part.
2. To relieve the itching, apply a solution of a tablespoonful of hyposulphite of soda to one quart of water.

What to do for Sore Throat:

1. Give a teaspoonful of castor oil, or a rectal injection of warm soapy water.
2. Have the sufferer gargle the throat every hour with hot water, to which bicarbonate of soda may be added—a teaspoonful to half a pint of water.
3. Paint the throat twice a day with one part of tannic acid to twenty parts of glycerine.

What to do for Lumbago, or Backache:

1. Put the sufferer to bed.
2. Rub capsicum vaseline on the affected region.
3. Apply a towel wrung out of water as hot as can be endured for fifteen minutes out of every two hours, changing every few minutes. Keep this covered with a dry towel.—*Dr. Royal S. Copeland's Health Book.*

Redfield Grange, Play Wins At Farmers' Week

State Contest in Dramatics—At University Theatre, Cornell University, during Farm and Home Week.

The Neighbors, by Zona Gale—Presented by Centralia Home Bureau, Chautauqua County.

The Feast of the Holy Innocents, by S. M. Illsley—Presented by Veteran Home Bureau, Chemung County—Second prize of $35 awarded by Samuel French Company.

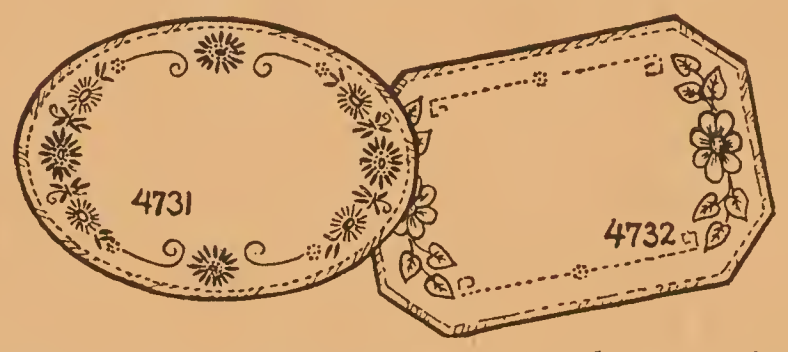
Sauce for the Goslings, by Elgine Warren—Presented by New Paltz Farm and Home Bureau, Ulster County.

Day by Day, by Paul Green—Presented by Redfield Grange, Oswego County—First prize of $50 awarded by American Agriculturist.

Judges—Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Mr. Barret H. Clark and Professor Alexander M. Drummond.

(Get complete story in next issue)

HOT PLATE PADS, NOS. 4731 and 4732.



These hot plate pads are completely made up and bound with Indian Head with the padding included; in fact, they are entirely finished with the exception of the small amount of embroidery necessary for their ornamentation. The opening in back is finished with picot edge. They will make a very beautiful accessory for the table. Prices are as follows: 7 inch, 35 cents each; 9 inch, 45 cents each; 13 inch, 55 cents each. A detailed working chart showing exact color scheme and how to completely finish pad, is furnished.

For 25 cents additional we will send our book, The Art of Embroidery, consisting of 10 complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches.

Tricks of the Housekeeper's Trade

Cleaning the Mattress

To remove stains from a mattress rub the soiled places with dry starch, moistening it with a little soap jelly or soap dissolved in warm water. This will make a paste. Care should be taken that it is not wet enough to soak into the mattress. When dry, brush off the starch. Occasionally more than one application is necessary. When the stains have disappeared, sponge the surface with a little ammonia water.

Repairing Plaster

Cut away the edges of the crack or hole with a sharp paring knife, making them straight. Fill the cavity with plaster of Paris mixed with a little vinegar. The vinegar keeps the plaster of Paris from setting so quickly. A good filling for cracks in plaster is made by mixing 1½ tablespoonfuls of plaster of Paris with 3 tablespoonfuls of fine sand and moistening the mixture with vinegar.

Laying Linoleum

Spread a layer of heavy paper, frequently called builder's felt or some other heavy paper on the floor. Using a brush paste this to the floor with linoleum paste. This lining should fit closely to the baseboard, and if there is a molding, it should be removed.

Next the strips of linoleum are laid on the floor; they are matched at the seams and cut to fit the room. Then by rolling one strip back half-way paste is applied to the underside to within three inches of the edges. Linoleum cement is then spread on the edges. The purpose of the linoleum paste and cement is to fasten the floor covering firmly to the floor so water cannot get underneath to rot the fiber. The paper lining keeps the expansion and contraction of the wood, due to atmospheric conditions, from causing the linoleum to bulge or crack.

Weights are needed until the cement and paste are dry. A good way to secure the necessary weight is to fill a wooden box with bricks, fasten a rope to it for a handle and then pull this back and forth over the surface, particularly up and down the seams. A board weighted down can be laid over the seams for 24 hours to hold the cement firm. Then the molding is replaced. In cold weather the rolls of linoleum should be left in a warm room at least 48 hours before being laid.

Re-sizing Rugs

To re-size rugs which have become flimsy, dissolve 1 quart of powdered dry glue in 1 gallon of boiling water. Keep this on the stove until the glue is dissolved. Tack the rug wrong-side down on the floor, spreading old newspapers around the edges to protect the floor. Use a brush to apply the glue solution, taking care to cover every inch of space. Cover the edges of the rug with the solution. Do not move the rug for 24 hours or until the sizing is dry.

Catalogues and Patterns

Get from our Household Department
- How to Make Crepe Paper Costumes
- How to Make Crepe Paper Flowers
- How to Decorate Halls, Booths and Automobiles
- Weaving with Paper Rope
- Sealing Wax Craft
- Tables and Favors—price 10c each booklet.

Get from our Pattern Department all kinds of patterns for the family at 13c apiece. Spring Fashion Catalogue—12c (See next page for complete description).

Get from our Embroidery Department any article listed in Embroidery catalogue or the Household pages of weekly American Agriculturist. (Prices vary). Catalogue of Embroidery stamped Goods—10c (all kinds of useful attractive articles). Embroidery Lesson Book with 10 lessons and 70 illustrations showing how to make and how to use all em broidery stitches—25c.

Send all orders to the proper department, care of American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Removing Grease Spots From Walls

Fold a piece of white blotting paper and pin French chalk in the fold. Hold this over the grease spot, ironing it with an electric or flat iron, taking care that the wall is not scorched. Change the position of the blotting paper frequently.

Bleaching and Re-sizing Straw Hats

Mix the juice of 1 lemon with 1 tablespoonful of sulphur and apply this thick paste with a brush to the hat. It is best to remove the hat band before the mixture is applied. Rub the paste into the straw, then rinse by moistening the brush in clear water, taking care not to use any more water than is necessary to remove all the paste. If the straw hat is flimsy, re-size by beating up the white of an egg and applying this to the straw with a fine brush.

Cleaning Irons

Wipe the flat iron with oiled or wax paper and rub it on a piece of fine sandpaper which is tacked on the ironing board, or on dry salt.

Removing Putty

Putty may be removed from glass by applying a heated iron to the spot and when it becomes soft, scraping it off with a knife. If the putty is on the wood, either soften it with a hot iron, taking care not to scorch the wood, or apply a little dilute solphuric acid to it with a brush. After using the acid, wash the surface with soapy water and rinse two or three times in clear water.

—The Farm Cook and Rule Book.

Loosening Drawers Which Stick

Rub the parts of the drawers which stick with yellow soap, with paste wax paraffin or with tallow.

Preparing a Dust Cloth

Dust will collect on the furniture if too much polish is applied. A good way to add the right amount is to place 2 tablespoonfuls of the polish in a glass fruit jar, rolling the can until its sides are coated with the polish. Then insert the tightly rolled dust cloth, close the fruit jar and let stand 2 days. The polish wil be evenly distributed on the cloth.

Mending Wall Paper

Select the right portion of the pattern in the roll for the patch. Then tear an irregular piece instead of cutting it. Paste this over the tear in the paper on the wall.

How to Clean Silverware

Place the tarnished silver in an old aluminum pan or kettle which contains boiling water. Add 1 teaspoonful of baking soda and an equal amount of salt to every quart of water used. The silver should be covered by this solution. As the water boils the tarnish is dissolved.

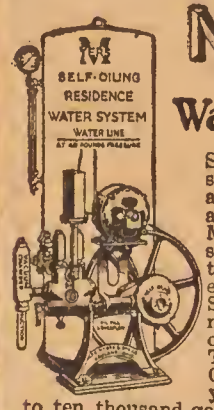


Marion Nixon

Marion Nixon, popular Universal player, is the girl on the cover of our new Spring Fashion Magazine. A delightful afternoon or informal evening frock interpreted in lustrous Patou tan crepe satin with ecru lace, with front panel of satin trimmed with amber crystal buttons, designed by Johanna Mathieson, costume designer for Universal. Pattern No. 3281. Sizes 16 to 18 years, 36 to 42 inches bust. Price of pattern 13 cents. We suggest that, in ordering this pattern, you enclose 12 cents extra for a copy of our new Spring Fashion Magazine showing the spring frocks of the leading screen stars, and 100 other styles. Address Fashion Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.



YOU can have all the conveniences safety and protection of running water—where you want it and when you want it—even if you are miles from a city water main. Positive, economical, trouble-free service and abundant water all the time



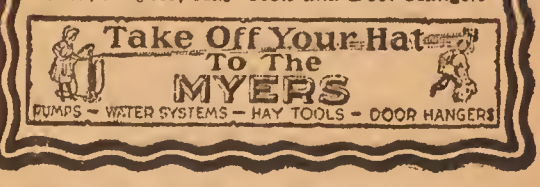
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Self-oiling—self-starting—self-stopping—their operation is entirely automatic and requires no attention. Made for both deep and shallow wells—for operation by hand, wind, gas engine or electric current. Safe—trustworthy—remarkably economical in operation and long-lasting. There is a MYERS Self-Oiling Water System to fill your needs—capacities up to ten thousand gallons per hour—all living up to the MYERS world-wide reputation for dependability.

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Makers for over 50 years of MYERS Pumps for Every Purpose, Hay Tools and Door Hangers



Basketry Materials 65 Page Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.

FYR-PRUF POLISH

FOR STOVE



and NICKEL PARTS

This remarkable polish gives an unusually beautiful luster both to the stove and its nickel parts. You can apply it very easily and quickly. It lasts a long while, and it creates neither dust nor odor.

FYR-PRUF *is absolutely non-explosive, will not burn, and will not stain the hands.*

FYR-PRUF comes mixed ready for use. One trial will convince you of the outstanding merit of this wonderful polish.

15c
PER CAN
(Absolutely Fireproof)

AT ALL DEALERS

Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

"HOWEVER, that ain't the worst, a long sight. It's a sort of open secret that they're going to open up St. Boniface wide, and Simeon's——"

"You mean Simeon has dared to start one of his hells here while I was away?" cried Hilary.

"Not yet," said Lafe. "There ain't no more liquor being sold here than usual—yet. Of course you can't stamp out those little fellows along the road who keep a keg of brandy in the ice-house under the straw and sell nickel drinks to travellers. But they're going to open up if they can. Simeon's brother Louis has rented that house by the old stables that Jean Baptiste used to occupy last year before it began to go to pieces, and he's going to have a dance-hall there and sell brandy——"

Hilary rapped out an oath. "Not if I have anything to say," he answered.

"Nor me," said Lafe. "I've been a Prohibitionist for twenty years, and I guess the stuff does as much harm here as down in New England. The trouble is, where do we start in? We can't fight the whole town single-handed. I was wondering whether we couldn't wire the revenue people——"

"No!" said Hilary sharply. "We'll fight our own battles, Lafe."

Lafe subsided in a hurt sort of way. The evidences of demoralization were obvious in St. Boniface. The men were slow and surly, the women sullen, slatternly, and hopeless-looking. It was clear that they had little hope Hilary could counter this new project. St. Boniface had been, on the whole, a hard-working community since the Morris-Brousseau agreement banished the drinking-shops of Ste. Marie. Hilary was aware of a feeling in the air, as if he was being tested. He saw furtive glances as he went by, he recognized reluctance in the sullen touch of the cap and the unsmiling faces, while not hostile, watched him with something like resentment, as if his attitude toward the Duval proposal was discounted beforehand.

The next day Hilary encounter Louis Duval, Leblanc, and Pierre. The three were standing in a little group near one of the flume posts, looking toward the gang still working upon the boom, and exchanging jeering remarks, apparently concerning it. They called out contemptuously to the mill-men trooping back to work after the mid-day intermission.

There was nothing in the men's presence to which Hilary could take exception, for he had himself cancelled Morris's orders against trespassing. He was sure, however, that they were there to set his men's minds in agitation. As he passed, Duval turned to Pierre and made some sinister remark that caused the others to laugh. Pierre's mirth changed to a scowl as Hilary's eyes met his, but he did not sustain his glance.

Hilary took no notice of them, but the incident increased his resolution to bring matters to a head at the first opportunity. So long as he remained on the defensive Brousseau would have the tactical advantage over him. Therefore he half welcomed Louis Duval's project, as affording him his opportunity.

He had kept in his mind the plan of cutting along the bank of the river, without waiting for the snow. It seemed to him a feasible plan to fell right beside the water, and float the logs down, this requiring no teams to haul, a process impossible until the snow was deep. On the Saturday he went out afoot to survey the timber in the upper reaches. There had seemed to him to be some good wood in the hollows higher up the stream, where scrubby second-growth birch and azalea had grown up over a partly burned district. In order to get a clearer view, Hilary took the public road that ran along the eastern bank, within the Ste. Marie limits, and ascended to an elevation opposite the low-lying tract on the west side.

He had nearly reached the branch road which ran in toward Ste. Marie, along which Lafe and he had driven on that first morning, when he perceived Madeleine Rosny and Brousseau ahead of him, at the top of the rise. He was almost hidden from their view by the summit and by the branches of the trees that overhung the road. They seemed to be talking earnestly, and Hilary held back, unwilling to surprise them. Presently he saw Brousseau spur his horse and gallop away in the direction of Ste. Marie, while Madeleine came slowly toward him.

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. His life's ambition to operate his own timberland at last realized, Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique consisting of Lamartine, a Mr. Morris, business associate of Jonas Askew, and one Brousseau, an unscrupulous power in the north woods, is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland, the quality of which Lamartine lied about.

An examination of the books proves that Morris, who formerly had charge of the holdings, and his associates were bleeding the company. They endeavor in every way to embarass and discourage Hilary. Because Hilary refuses demands made by Brousseau, the latter plans to ruin the American. He instigates a strike in the Askew mill and backs open liquor traffic.

She saw him and turned her horse aside to let him pass. She had been crying, and there were traces of tears still on her cheeks. She would have waited for him to go by, her face averted, but Hilary placed his hand upon the horse's bridle.

"Mademoiselle Rosny——" he began.

"Let me go on," she said in a low tone.

"I want to speak to you. And if you are in trouble I want to help you."

She smiled wearily. "I am not in trouble, and if I were I should hardly ask your aid, Monsieur Askew," she answered. Then, with sudden vehemence, "Why did you come here?" she cried. "Why could you not have left St. Boniface alone, instead of stirring up hatred?"

"It seems to me," said Hilary, "that the hatred has been on the part of my neighbors, who resented my exercising my legal rights here. The motives of some of them are obvious, but not yours, Mademoiselle Rosny. I am not conscious of having wronged you."

"Is it not enough that my father should have been compelled to sell your uncle our trees, without your coming here to exult over our shame?"

"I have not exulted, Mademoiselle Rosny; I am sorry."

"Take back your pity. We don't want it. What has Monsieur Brousseau done to you—or Mr. Morris?"

"Morris, since you inquire, has swindled me out of several thousand dollars' worth of lumber, Mademoiselle Rosny. As for Monsieur Brousseau, the trouble is of his own seeking."

"Did you not refuse to work amicably with Monsieur Brousseau when he came to you?"

"He gave me no chance, Mademoiselle."

"You went upon Monsieur Brousseau's land and quarreled with one of his workmen, and you ill-treated him shamefully, just because you are big and strong, and not afraid of a weaker man. And you and your hired men—our men who serve you—have taken Monsieur Brousseau's lumber, and you are going to sell it as your own. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, you outlaw!"

"You are altogether wrong, Mademoiselle Rosny," answered Hilary quietly. "The quarrels were none of them of my seeking. Monsieur Brousseau, who is quite capable of taking care of himself, lays claim to land and lumber which is not his. I suggest, Mademoiselle, that you have not shown sufficient cause for your hostility. And, furthermore, you showed it before, and not after the events to which you have referred."

"We resented your coming here and cutting down our trees. We have lived here since the first settlement of the country."

"That is not a fair attitude."

"Why isn't it fair?"

"Because, Mademoiselle, the good-will goes with the trees."

"Never!" she cried.

"I have done you no wrong," urged Hilary. "I have come here to take charge of a legacy which my uncle left me. It is all I have in the world. It has been my hope to make the task successful and, in succeeding, to consider my neighbors and help my employees. Is not this a case for our working amicably together, as you suggested in the case of Monsieur Brousseau? Come, Mademoiselle Rosny, let us forget our quarrel and be friends."

She did not take the hand that he extended, but she looked at him in wonder.

"You spoke of my good-will," she said presently, with a touch of mockery. "What is that to you? Surely my father's feeling toward you, which is mine, can have no power to help or injure you?"

The small gloved hand that clenched the riding-whip lay tantalizingly upon the reigns within reach of Hilary's. The girl's poise, her bearing, the sudden raillery seemed to reveal a consciousness of power, and a pride, too, that hardly brooked his presence upon her ancient fief.

"It means much to me, your good-will, Mademoiselle Rosny," said Hilary.

She leaned forward in her saddle. He could see that she was breathing quickly, in spite of her assumption of mockery. "Monsieur Askew," she said, "listen to me. If you value my good-will you shall have it on one condition."

"On any condition."

"That you leave St. Boniface."

"Except that," said Hilary.

"It is not that I grudge you pour possession," resumed the girl hurriedly. "Believe me, I am not thinking of that. As you said, the money was paid, and the rights are yours. But this is no place for you, Monsieur. I could esteem you and—and give you my good-will if you said 'I have made a mistake,' and went. Why do you stay here, to stir up trouble and agitate us all? Yes, I include myself. I have asked myself why you have come here to this land which is not your home. What is it you want, that you will not take the value of your trees from Monsieur Brousseau and go?"

"I have a natural objection to being driven out of my own property," said Hilary.

"It should never have been yours. Monsieur Brousseau wanted it, but my father——"

She broke off in agitation. Hilary laid his hand lightly upon the rein, nearer her own.

"Mademoiselle Rosny," he urged, conscious that he was as agitated as she, "I want to ask you something. I do not want you to go to Ste. Marie. I said I wanted to help you. Perhaps I had no right, but I do not want you to go there. It is because I honour you, and——"

She was staring at him in greater distress. He hardly knew whther she understood.

"If Monsieur Brousseau——" she began, half-choking.

"Forgive me, Mademoiselle, but does he mean so much to you as that?"

She started and twitched the rein away. "You are insolent!" she cried. "How dare you question me or lay down the law to me? No, I have heard enough. Stay, then, Monsieur Askew, and cut down the trees that you have bought, and sell them; but do not presume to speak to me any more!"

She touched her horse with her spur, and the beast bounded away, almost flinging Hilary to the ground. Her face was flaming; yet, as she rode, Hilary could hear her sobbing again.

He was sure that Brousseau was the cause of her distress. He recalled Lafe's words to himself on the night. of their first meeting. Brousseau's grasping hand was stretched forth not only on the seigniory but on its heiress; and he vowed that the battle between them should be fought out on this ground also.

* * *

CHAPTER X

IT had been the general expectation that Louis Duval would open his saloon that evening. Hilary was aware that Louis and two assistants were engaged in carpentering behind the closed door of the shanty. However, evening came and the house remained closed. Furthermore, there was a general exodus toward Ste. Marie, and when the news came that Louis himself had gone it became clear that he had postponed his inauguration of the test of Hilary's authority, for reasons known best to himself, or perhaps to Brousseau.

Hilary came to the decision to ride over to Ste. Marie that night and see what was transpiring there. Lafe, to whom he confided his scheme, thought it risky, but, when he could not induce Hilary to change it, asked permission to accompany him and make him promise to avoid trouble.

They decided to walk along the shore instead of riding. Hilary had never been by that route, and his spirits sank when, at the outskirts of the town, he

(Continued on Page 38)

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PENNSYLVANIA GROWN, Rural Russetts, from Northern Michigan certified seed last year. Grown on gravel loam and heavily sprayed. Vines were killed by frost. These potatoes were placed in cold storage in November and will come out perfectly dormant. Price $4.00 per 150 lb. bag F. O. B. Cold Storage Warehouse, Bethlehem, Pa. Cash with order. No orders taken for less than 5 bags. Shipment to be made March, date per your order. Special price carlots for immediate shipment. GREEN ACRE FARMS: (Largest Potato Growers in Pennsylvania,) J. H. Fulmer, Owner, Nazareth, Pa.

1,000 Strawberries $3.00; 100 Mastodans $2.00; Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapevines. Wholesale price list. CLOVERLEAF NURSERY, Three Oaks, Mich.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

DAHLIAS—12 for $1.25, 10 for $2.25. Different labeled varieties, extra value. BENJAMIN HOUGHTON, Burtonsville, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Rural New Yorkers and Heavyweights, hill-selected, high yielding strains, grown by APPLETON BROS., Canandaigua, N. Y.

PEDIGREED POTATOES—Certified Irish Cobblers for sale. High yielding and quality strains. Write wants. GARDNER FARMS, Box 112, Tully, N. Y.

STRAWBERRIES, Mastodon Everbearing plants, from originators patch, eleven other varieties, prices interesting. Catalog free. E. M. KIME & SONS, Twelve Mile, Ind.

C. O. D. FROST PROOF CABBAGE and onion plants. Quick shipments. All varieties. 500, 65c; 1000, $1.00. FARMERS PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

STRAWBERRY—Black, Purple and Red raspberry plants, twenty varieties to make your selection from. Write for price list. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

DAHLIAS: Ours won first prize at the New York State Fair 1927. Ten choice tubers, all different, postpaid $1.00. EARLE DAHLIA FARM, Jordan, N. Y.

SEND NO MONEY—C. O. D. frost proof Cabbage and Onion plants. All varieties. Prompt shipment. 500, 65c; 1000, $1.00. STANDARD PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

JAPAN ONION SETS 35c quart—4 qts. $1. Pick Strawberries 5 months, June to November, Everlasting plants $2. Mastodon $3 per 100, all postpaid. W. E. OVERTON, Bridge Hampton, Long Island, N .Y.

RAISE O. K. BEARDLESS BARLEY. Productive, new two-rowed, smutless, stiff straw, plump grain. High germination, no noxious weeds. Excellent opportunity for seed growers. Sample and illustrated description free. LONGACRE FARM, Phelps, N. Y.

FREE GLADIOLUS BOOK—36 pages. 46 illustrations. Describes 165 exquisite varieties, many new. Tells how to grow. It's free! The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection of thirty bulbs, all different, $1 postpaid. HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

MY FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS will make headed cabbage three weeks before your home grown plants. I make prompt shipments all leading varieties. Postpaid 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.75. Express $2.00, 1000. Special prices on large quantities. Tomato and pepper plants same prices. First class plants, roots wrapped in moss. P. D. FULWOOD, Tifton, Ga.

COWEE'S SCARLET WONDER GLADIOLUS. To more rapidly popularize this largest and most brilliant Scarlet yet introduced, I offer three strong blooming bulbs with 100 small strong blooming bulbs of a mixture containing a wide range of colors and types, including the dainty new Primulinus. All for $1.25 postpaid. ARTHUR COWEE, Gladiolus Specialist; Box 41, Berlin, N. Y.

THE "LINDBERGH" new Aster and Gladiolus, by far the largest, choicest red Aster grown, far superior to heart of France, 50c per packet. Lindbergh choice new Gladiolus. A very choice flower, golden yellow throat, all petals bordered beautiful pink, tall spike several flowers open at once 50c each. "Gardious." R. TREVEAL, 8 Bradford St., Auburn, N. Y.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—Chewing, 12 twist 80c; Plug 50c lb. Smoking, 9 sacks 72c; Pound Sacks 50c. Box 50 Cigars $1.80. BURNETT TOBACCO CO., Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.25; 10—$2.00; smoking 10—$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.00; ten $1.75; tell kind wanted. Cigars $1.95 for 50. Satisfaction guaranteed; pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good Sweet Chewing, 5 lbs, $1.25; 10, $2.00; smoking, 5 lbs. 90c; 10, $1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs $1.00. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Box 50 Cigars $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair $1. Black, Gray, Beige, Nude, sizes 8½ to 10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE By manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

WANTED—Raw Furs, especially Black Muskrats, Weasels, Skunk, Mink, Foxes, etc. We hold separate, prompt returns. STERNS FUR CO., New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—Raw Furs and Hides, Muskrats, Deer and Calf skins. Best prices. Try us. Get acquainted. Write R. J. FELTHAM, Olean, N. Y.

If You Have Anything to Buy, Sell or Trade
ADVERTISE
in the Classified Columns of the
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Wooden Spoil

(Continued from Page 36)

came upon a hideous mansion, with ornamental pillars and a criss-cross porch railing, painted flamboyantly in white and green, which he rightly inferred to be the residence of Brousseau.

His spirits sank at the thought of Medeleine inhabiting that flaring, flaunting residence. It stood a little way back from the shore, on a small bare plateau. Everything about it was hideously new. In a lighted room, whose shades had not been pulled down, he thought he saw Brousseau and Morris, seated at a table, bending over some papers.

He was very silent during the remainder of the walk into Ste. Marie, and Lafe, as if divining what was in his thoughts, did not disturb him. It was about an hour after dark when they turned up from the beach into the main street which held the chief dance-halls.

Simeon Duval's place was working at full blast, as were half a dozen more, and Hilary recognized numbers of his own men en route. Nobody appeared to notice them, however, and they reached Simeon's place unaccosted, and, standing upon the porch beside the door, looked in.

There was no pretense of secrecy in respect of the sale of liquor.

Simeon Duval, whom Lafe indicated to Hilary, was a stoutish, middle-aged man in shirtsleeves, with pale blue eyes and a thin crop of reddish hair, turning grey. He wore spectacles, which gave him a strange, scholastic expression, and the arms beneath his upturned sleeves were a mass of fat and muscle. He was moving backward and forward between the tables and a closet with an open door, in which his liquor was stored, serving his customers. The interior was vilely hot, gusts of fetid air came rolling out with the tobacco smoke, and the din was deafening.

As the two stood there Hilary was astonished to see little Baptiste push past them and enter. His face was agitated, and he seemed to see nothing but his objective. He strode through the dancers toward one side of the room, where two girls were seated. Hilary had observed one of them decline several invitations to dance and drink, though apparently urged by the other; now he recognized them as Nanette and Marie Dupont.

Baptiste strode straight up to Marie and stood before her. Hilary could hear nothing, but he saw the little timekeeper gesticulating, and apparently imploring her. He saw Marie shrug her shoulders and avert her face. Nanette was laughing, and two or three of the lumbermen near by watched the little scene with amusement. Baptiste grew more vehement. Marie turned on him angrily. What she said was still inaudible, but Baptiste stood staring at her in consternation.

Baptiste's confusion was only momentary. He sprang at her, seized her by the sleeve of her dress, and tried to pull her from her seat. Hilary saw Nanette protesting angrily; he could not hear Baptiste's excited exclamations, but he heard faintly the scream that came from Marie's lips. At once there was a general movement toward the group. Some of the lumbermen interfered. Baptiste turned upon them with menacing fists. The little man was beside himself with fury. Then Simeon came waddling down the room with his duck-like shuffle, and took Baptiste by both arms. With slow but inexorable force he led him toward the door. It seemed almost as if Baptiste, struggling in vain and mouthing incoherently, was in the grip of some machine, for the momentum of Simeon's movements was composed much more of bulk than of velocity. Amid the jeers of the crowd Baptiste was thrust from the door, and Simeon turned and waddled back into the room, where the dancing was in full swing once more.

Hilary saw Marie flying round in the arms of a gigantic woodsman. Baptiste, seated upon the step before the dance-hall, was weeping pitifully. The little drama came home to Lafe with equal poignancy. Hilary saw that his eyes were blazing.

"We'll get that girl away from here," he said.

Lafe nodded, and the two went in.

At first they were not recognized through the clouds of rolling smoke. It was Nanette who saw Hilary first. She uttered a sharp exclamation and pointed toward him. At once the two found themselves under the fire of all eyes.

The expression on most of the faces was frankly hostile. Some sneered, some laughed; half audible remarks were passed which Hilary did not resent, though only because he did not understand them.

The news reached Simeon Duval as he was reaching up for a bottle in his closet, and he came puffing out and waddled toward Hilary, his pale blue eyes fixed on him in manevolent scrutiny. The fiddler was still playing, but the dancers, as if sensing the imminence of an affair of greater interest, had ceased to move.

"Eh, Meestair Askew, you have a drink on me?" asked Simeon, holding out the bottle under Hilary's nose. The action was at once a challenge and an overture, to be interpreted in either fashion, according to the hearer's inclination. Hilary shook his head. "I don't drink, Simeon," he answered curtly.

"You want to dance then, eh?" You want a lady to dance?"

"I do not."

"Nor to play card, eh?"

"Not to-night, Simeon."

"Then what the hell you come to my place for?"

(Continued Next Week)

Sources of Farm and Home Supplies

Poultry Supplies

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Ohio Marble Co.	Piqua, Ohio
I. Putnam	Elmira, N. Y.
Turner Bros.	Bladden, Neb.
United Brooder Co.	Trenton, N. J.
Ameriean Incubators, Inc.	New Brunswiek, N. J.
Graylawn Farms	Newport, Vt.
F. E. Hale	Herfiimer, N. Y.
Martin Steel Products	Mansfield, O.
Liberty Marvel Co.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Treman, King & Co.	Ithaca, N. Y.
103-Degree Incubator	Crown Point, Ind.

Radio

Atwater Kent	Philadelphia, Pa.
Crosley Radio Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio
Diamond Electrie Specialities	Newark, N. J.
Radio Corp of America	New York City

Silos

Craine Silo Co.	Norwieh, N. Y.
Economy Silo Co.	Frederiek, Md.
Globe Silo Co.	Unadilla, N. Y.
Grange Silo Co.	Red Creek, N. Y.
Harder Mfg. Co.	Cobleskill ,N. Y.
Ribstone Concrete Corp.	Adams, N. Y.
E. F. Schlichter Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Unadilla Silo Co.	Unadilla, N. Y.
Forrest S. Hart & Son, Inc.	Buffalo, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

Ameriean Cyanamid Sales Co.	New York City
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	New York City
Bartlett Co-operative School	Stamford, Conn.
Cedar Hill Formulae Co.	New Britain, Conn.
W. E. Coleman	Washington, D. C.
D. & C. Navigation Co.	Detroit, Mich.
Famous Players Lasky Corp.	New York City
Iroquois Bag Co. Inc.	Buffalo, N. Y.
L. & N. R. R. Co.	Louisville, Ky.
National Sportsman	Boston, Mass.
New York Central	New York City
Clarence O'Brien	Washington, D. C.
Reynolds Tobacco	Winston Salem, N. C.
Strout Farm Agency	New York City
U. S. Cartridge Co.	New York City
Dominion of Canada	Montreal, Canada
Essex Poisoned Wheat	Newark, N. J.
Federal Land Bank	New York City
Furness Bermuda Line	New York City
General Electrie Co.	Schenectady, N. Y.
Imperial Laboratories	Kansas City, Mo.
Kotex Co., Tho	Chicago, Ill.
Lambert Pharmacal Co.	St. Louis, Mo.
Merehants Mutual Casualty	Buffalo, N. Y.
Missouri Pacifie Lines	St. Louis, Mo.
National Cigar Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sources of Farm and Home Supplies

Automobiles and Accessories

Buick Motor Co. Flint, Mich.
Champion Spark Plug Co. Toledo, Ohio
Chevrolet Motor Co. Detroit, Mich.
B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. Akron, Ohio
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Akron, Ohio
Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. New York City
National Carbon Co. New York City
Standard Oil Co. New York City
United States Tire Co. New York City
Vacuum Oil Co. New York City
Warford Corp. New Yrok City
Willys-Overland, Inc. Toledo, Ohio
Chrysler Sales Corp. Detroit, Mich.
Dodge Bros. Detroit, Mich.
Fisher Body Corp. Detroit, Mich.
Firestone Tire & Rubber Akron ,O.
Hudson Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.
Nash Motors Kenosha, Wis.

Building Equipment

Aladdin Co. Bay City, Mich.
American Iron Roofing Co. Middletown, Ohio
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. B. Colt Co. New York City
Delco Light Co. Dayton, Ohio
Edwards Mfg. Co. Cincinnati, Ohio
Frank Harris Sons Co. Chicago, Ill.
National Electric Light Assn. New York City
Patrons' Paint Works Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. L. Rice Adams, N. Y.
J. M. Seidenberg Co. New York City
Sherwin Williams Co. Cleveland, Ohio
Globe Iron Roofing Co. Cincinnati, O.
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn. Washington, D. C.
Portland Cement Association Chicago, Ill.
Webber Lumber & Supply Co. Fitchburg, Mass.

Clothing

Hood Rubber Co. Akron, Ohio
U. S. Rubber Co. New York City
Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co. Beacon Falls, Conn.
Brown's Beach Jacket Co. Worcester, Mass.
Glastonbury Knitting Co. Glastonbury, Conn.
B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. Akron, O.
G. R. Kinney Co. New York City

Dairy Equipment

American Separator Co. Bainbridge, N. Y.
J. S. Biesecker Little Falls, N. Y.
Burton Page Co. Chicago, Ill.
De Laval Separator Co. New York City
Drew Line Co. Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Empire Milking Machine Co Rochester, N. Y.
Hinman Milking Machine Co. Oneida, N. Y.
James Manufacturing Co. Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Louden Machinery Co. Fairfield, Iowa
Myers Sherman Co. Chicago, Ill.
Pine Tree Milking Machine Co. Chicago, Ill.
Sharples Milking Machine Co. West Chester, Pa.
Universal Milking Machine Co. Waukesha, Wis.
Vermont Machine Co. Bellows Falls, Vt.
Wm. Bivins Summit, N. Y.
D. H. Burrell & Co., Inc. Little Falls, N. Y.
Moore Bros. Albany, N. Y.
Dr. H. W. Naylor Morris, N. Y.
Purity Stamping Co. Battle Creek, Mich.
Rochester Barn Equipment Rochester, N. Y.

Farm Machinery and Supplies

Aeromotor Co. Chicago, Ill.
American Seeding Machine Co. Springfield, O.
Babson Bros. Chicago, Ill.
Fred H. Bateman Philadelphia, Pa.
Bateman Bros. Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown Fence & Wire Co. Cleveland, Ohio
Central Tractor Co. Greenwich, Ohio
Cutawaya Harrow Co. Higganum, Conn.
Electric Wheel Co. Quincy, Ill.
Eureka Mower Co. Utica, N. Y.
A. B. Farquhar, Co. Ltd. York, Pa.
Ferguson-Sherman, Inc. Evansville, Ind.
Gillette Clipping Co. New York City
W. W. Gleckner & Sons Co. Canton, Pa.
Hercules Powder Co. Wilmington, Del.
Hertzler & Zook Co. Belleville, Pa.
Holden Co. Peoria, Ill.
Hunt, Helm, Ferris & Co. Harvard, Ill.
International Harvester Co. Chicago, Ill
Ireland Machine & Foundry Co. Norwich, N. Y.
Kitselman Bros. Muncie, Ind.
LeRoy Plow Co. LeRoy, N. Y.
Masters Planters Co. Chicago, Ill.
Muncie Gear Works Muncie, Ind.
New Idea Spreader Co. Coldwater, Ohio
New Jersey Fence Co. Burlington, N. J.
Ottawa Mfg. Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Papec Machine Co. Shortsville, N. Y.
J. B. Sedberry Co. Chicago, Ill.
Sproul Hardware & Mfg. Co. Delevan, N. Y.
Walsh Harness Co. Milwaukee, Wis.
Witte Engine Works Kansas City, Mo.
Alto Mfg. Co. Chicago, Ill
American Farm Machinery Co. Minneapolis, Minn.
American Steel & Wire Co. Chicago, Ill.
Barker Mfg. Co. David City, Nebraska
Basket Factory Gasport, N. Y.
O. W. Burritt & Bro. Weedsport, N. Y.
Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. Chicago, Ill.
Detroit Harvester Co. Detroit, Mich.
Jos. Dick Mfg. Co. Canton, O.
Eddy Plow Works Greenwich, N. Y.
Empty Package Supply Co. Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Farrell & Son Newton, N. J.
Flexible Steel Lacing Co. Chicago, Ill.
Folding Sawing Machine Co. Chicago, Ill.
Galloway Co. Albany, N. Y.
Harrah Mfg. Co. Bloomfield, Ind.
Harrow Sharpener Co. Cleveland. O.
Holmes Engineering Co. Syracuse, N. Y.
Milwaukee Air Power Pump Co. Milwaukee, Wis.
Nash-Acme Harrow Co. Haddonfield, N. J.
National Carbide Sales Co. New York City
Ross Cutter & Silo Co. Springfield, O.
Shaw Mfg. Co. Galesburg, Kansas
H. M. Stauffer & Son Leola, Pa.
Vermont Evaporator Co. St. Regis Falls, N. Y.

Fertilizers

American Agricultural Chem. Co. New York City
Barrett Co. New York City
Buffalo Slag Co. Buffalo, N. Y.
Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau New York City
Jacob Dold Packing Co. Buffalo, N. Y.
International Agricultural Corp New York City
Mapes Formula & Peruvian Guano Co. New York City
Swift & Co. Chicago, Ill.
Wilcox Fertilizer Co. Mystic, Conn.
Armour Fertilizer Works Chicago, Ill.
N. V. Potash Export Mv. New York City
F. S. Royster Guano Co. Norfolk, Va:
Synthetic Nitrogen Products New York City

Household Goods

Akron Lamp Co. Akron, Ohio
American Stove Co. Lorain, Ohio
Armstrong Co. Lancaster, Pa.
Coleman Lamp Co. Wichita, Kansas
Dwinell-Wright Co. Boston, Mass.
Fels & Co. Philadelphia, Pa.
Foster Bros. Mfg. Co. Utica, N. Y.
Gillies Coffee Co. New York City
Charles Gulden New York City
Kalamazoo Stove Co. Kalamazoo, Mich.
Maytag Washing Machine Co. Newton, Iowa
Parker's Hair Balsam Patchogue, N. Y.
Penn Wall Paper Co. Bridgeton, N. J.
J. C. Penney Co. New York City
Potter Drug & Chemical Co. Malden, Mass.
Potter-Wrightington Co. Boston, Mass.
Singer Sewing Machine Co. New York City
Smorton Wall Paper Co. Utica, N .Y.
Swift & Co. Chicago, Ill.
Wells & Richardson Burlington, Vt.
Wyeth Chemical Co. New York City
Allen Mfg. Co. Nashville, Tenn.
American Ammone Co. New York City
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Pines Co. Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Russell-Miller Co. Minneapolis, Minn.
Standard Oil Co. of N. Y. New York City
C. L. Templar Syracuse, N. Y.

Insecticides and Sprayers

Friend Mfg. Co. Gasport, N. Y.
Golden State Milk Prod. Co. San Francisco, Cal.
Hammond's Paint & Slug Shot Works Beacon, N. Y.
F. E. Myers & Bros. Co. Ashland, Ohio
B. G. Pratt Co. New York City
Sun Oil Co. Philadelphia, Pa.
Tobacco By Products & Chemical Co. Louisville, Ky.
Bayer Company New York City
General Chemical Co. New York City

Lime

Michigan Limestone Co. Buffalo, N. Y.
N. J. Limestone Products Corp. New York City
Solvay Process Co. Syracuse, N. Y.
John J. Harvey Co. Newark, N. J.

Livestock Feeds and Remedies

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Chapin & Co. Chicago, Ill.
Co.-Operative G. L. F. Exchange Inc. Ithaca, N. Y.
Corn Products Refining Co. New York City
Jacob Dold Packing Co. Buffalo, N. Y.
Larrowe Milling Co. Detroit, Mich.
Linseed Crushers Meal Corp. Chicago, Ill.
Quaker Oats Co. Chicago, Ill.
Quisenberry Feed Co. Kansas City, Mo.
Tioga-Empire Feed Mills Waverly, N. Y.
Ubiko Milling Co. Cincinnati, Ohio
Arcady Farms Milling Co. Chicago, Ill.
Blatchford Calf Meal Co. Waukegan, Ill.
Consolidated Products Co. Chicago, Ill.
Cotton Seed Products Assn. Dallas, Texas
Dairy Association, Inc. Lyndonville, Vt.
Dairymen's League Co.-Op. Assn. New York City
A. D. Driscoll Whitney Point, N. Y.
Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc. Ashland, O.
Intl. Agri. Corp New York City
Maritime Milling Co. Buffalo, N. Y.
Mineral Remedy Co. Pittsburg, Pa.
National Oil Products Co. Harrison, N. J.
Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, O.
Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Waukesha, Wis.
Spohn Medical Co. Goshen, Ind.
Troy Chemical Co. Binghamton, N. Y.
Walker Remedy Co. Waterloo, Iowa
W. F. Young, Inc. Springfield, Mass.

Mail Order Houses

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Kalamazoo Stove Kalamazoo, Mich.
Meade Cycle Co. Chicago, Ill.
Montgomery Ward & Co. Chicago, Ill.
Charles William Stores New York City
Emerson Wholesale Tailors Philadelphia, Pa.
National-Bellas Hess New York City

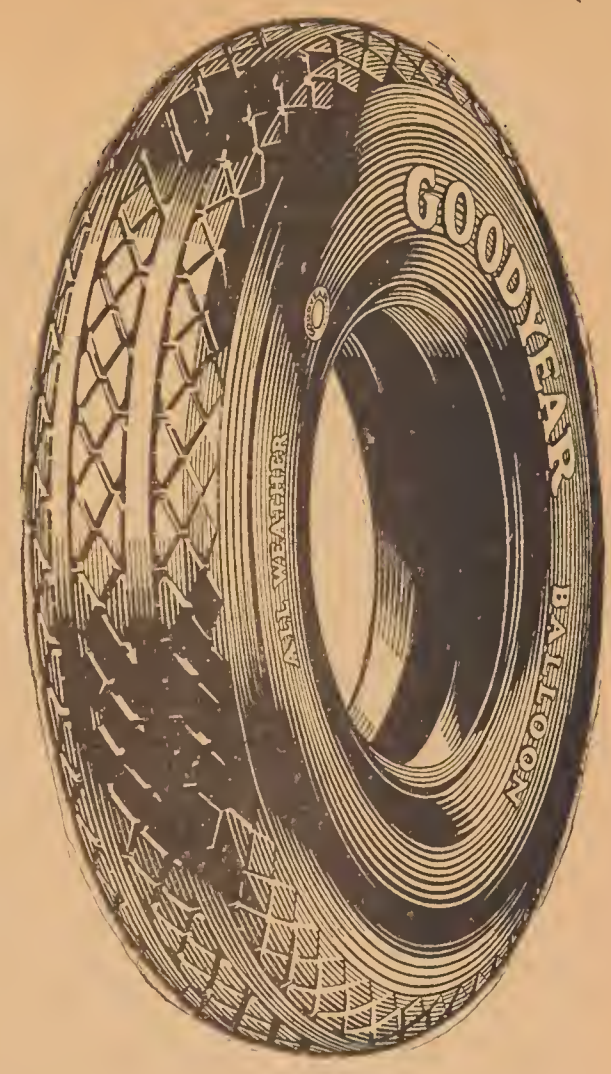
Nurseries and Seeds

W. F. Allen Salisbury, Md.
Allen's Nurseries & Seed House Geneva, Ohio
A. G. Blount Hastings, N. Y.
W. Atlee Burpee Co. Philadelphia, Pa.
Theo. Burt & Sons Melrose, Ohio
Edward F. Dibble, Inc. Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
Albert Dickinson Chicago, Ill.
L. J. Farmer Pulaski, N .Y.
Finger Lakes Nursery Geneva, N. Y.
Ford Seed Co. Ravenna, Ohio
Forrest Seed Co. Cortland, N. Y.
Green's Nursery Co. Utica, N. Y.
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Kendall & Whitney Portland, Me.
K. C. Livermore Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
Maloney Bros. Nursery Co. Dansville, N. Y.
Thomas Marks & Co. Wilson, N. Y.
W. H. Maule, Inc. Philadelphia, Pa.
B. F. Metcalf & Son, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.
O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio
R. H. Shumway Rockford, Ill.
Stark Bros. Nurseries Louisiana, Mo.
E. W. Townsend & Sons Salisbury, Md.
T. B. West & Sons Perry, Ohio
West Hill Nurseries Fredonia, N. Y.
N. A. Baker Fairport, N. Y.
Barnes Nursery Co. Yalesville, Conn.
H. W. Buckbee Rockford, Ill.
Charlton Nursery Co. Rochester, N. Y.
Condon Bros. Rockford, Ill.
Ernst Nurseries Eaton, O.
German Seed Plant Los Angeles, Calif.
Great Northern Seed Co. Rockford, Ill.
J. E. Hampton & Son Bangor, Mich.
A. B. Katkamier Macedon, N. Y.
Scholarie Nurseries Schoharie, N. Y.
Harry Squire Hampton Bays, N. Y.
Fred Van Gorder Hornell, N. Y.
Willems' Sons' Nurseries Rochester, N. Y.

Poultry Supplies

Cypher's Incubator Co. Buffalo, N. Y.
Flexo-Glass Co. Chicago, Ill.
Harris Laboratories Tuckahoe, N. Y.
Lancaster Mfg. Co. Lancaster, Pa.

(Additional Names on Opposite Page)



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It offers many special collections of vegetable seeds arranged so as to give a continuous supply of fresh vegetables throughout the Summer, and collections of flower seeds especially arranged for harmony of color and continuity of bloom.
It is a complete garden book, and should be in the hands of every lover of the garden beautiful or bountiful—*Clip the coupon now!*



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Early Scarlet Turnip Radish

Peter Henderson & Co.

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Big Boston Lettuce

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Enclosed is 10c for Henderson's 1928 advertising offer of Catalogue and 25c Rebate Slip.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

$1.00 Per Year | March 10, 1928 | Published Weekly



The Only Crop That Poor Land Should Grow *(See Page 11)*

Stock Tonic kept up the Milk Flow

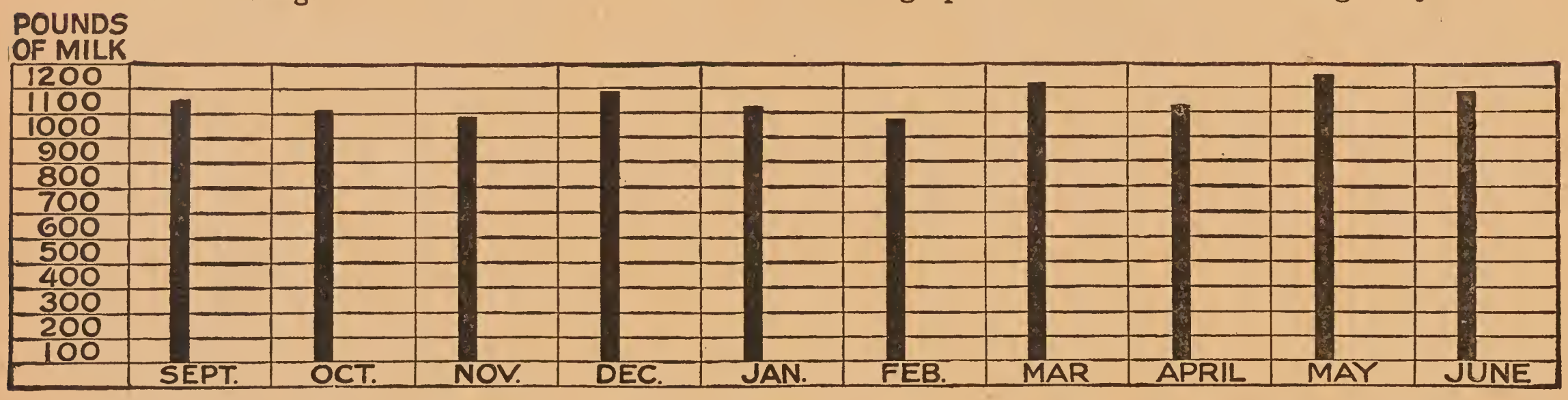


THIS is an account of the sustained milk production of a grade cow for ten months. She was rated as only an ordinary milker and had only ordinary care and feed—ground oats and corn, bran and oil meal. She freshened in August and was put on milk test September 1st following.

The test was not for *high* production, but to ascertain the effect of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic in *sustaining* production.

The Tonic was added to her feed beginning September 1st, two tablespoonfuls twice a day. This was continued throughout the test.

The graph below tells her interesting story.



This ordinary-grade cow gave upwards of five tons of milk in ten months, 10,493 pounds to be exact.

Her record is not due to superior breeding or extra care and feeding. It is due to the fact that Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic kept her in milking trim, and held her to a uniform milk flow month after month for ten months.

The first month after freshening is usually a cow's peak month in milk yield. She falls off about 10% a month thereafter.

The graph shows that the Tonic cow's production for even the last month, as well as other months, was greater than in September, her first month after freshening.

The Stock Tonic gave her a keen appetite and good digestion. She was therefore a good feeder, always in trim, and able to convert a large ration into pounds of milk.

Stock Tonic supplied the minerals, including calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate and potassium iodide, so necessary in milk production, and lacking in ordinary feeds.

Its diuretics helped to carry off the waste matter, prevented clogging of the cow's system and preserved an even balance between the intake and the outgo of feeding.

The cost of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic consumed in the test was 50c a month, or a total of $5.

The cow's total profit for the ten months, over and above feed costs, was $210.97. Her average butter-fat test was 4.67%.

Dr. Hess

Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER—REGULATOR—MINERAL BALANCE

—all combined in one product

Figure what such sustained milk production will mean in your herd. Start your cows on this Improved Stock Tonic now. 50c per cow per month will buy the Tonic. See your local Dr. Hess dealer.

Prices: 100-lb. drum, 10c per lb.; 500 lbs., 9½c per lb.; 1000 lbs., 9c per lb.; ton lots, 8½c per lb. ***(Except in extreme West and Canada.)***

RESEARCH FARM—DR. HESS & CLARK, INCORPORATED, ASHLAND, OHIO

High Lights of Farm and Home Week

Reading This Story is Next Best to Attending in Person

By MABEL FEINT

THE recent twenty-first annual event for farmers and their families at Cornell University has been happily designated as a "Farmers' Week, Plus." The change in the name to Farm and Home Week is timely recognition of the ever expanding home interests in all programs related to agriculture. Unusually goods roads and weather conditions this year brought crowds that more than ever showed how the state has outgrown the housing conditions at the state colleges, particularly in the College of Home Economics.

The capacity of the audience rooms in the latter college were often so crowded that in several instances not much over half of those wishing to gain entrance could hear the speakers.

May a few of the many lecturers speak briefly to those unable to attend this wonderfully inspiring meeting?

Dean A. R. Mann—"The national conscience needs to be quickened as to the need of more success on the farms, both as to material and spiritual wants and desires. The standard of living on the farms must be raised. It is the measure not only of the farm's efficiency but of the cities' prosperity to a large degree. The essentials of continued agricultural prosperity are better farming, better business on the farm and better living on the farm—the greatest of these being better living."

Dr. Livingston Farrand, *President of Cornell University*—"Flexibility of mind is not an easy thing to secure or to maintain, but it is exceedingly necessary. It is a man's daily duty to become informed. If real advance is to be made by the agricultural population of the country, or by any other specialized group, they must view their problem as a part of the general problem, having their eyes open to this changing and bewildering world. Perhaps the most useful habit a man can acquire is that of careful, wide and constant reading, a serious and connected reading not necessarily concerned with one's personal interests. A five-foot shelf of books is better than a scrap book, but after consuming the five-foot book shelf, I hope you will not stop reading. Some things have happened in the world since that shelf was built."



A view of Bailey Hall during Farm and Home Week at the N. Y. State College of Agriculture. This auditorium is used during the week for speakers of national reputation, and for plays, speaking contests and musical programs.

Dr. George F. Warren—"It is my guess that when more food is needed in America we will be able to increase crop production 25 to 50 per cent without difficulty merely by the use of lime, fertilizer and tile drains on farm lands already in use.

"The state is the logical agency for reforestation of idle lands. The four million acres of abandoned farm lands in this state gives a poor impression of the state's agriculture. The crops from such lands hinder the sale of farm products. Three-fourths of this land is cleared and could be readily planted to trees, which would be the best use for such lands."

Professor M. A. Dawber, *M. E. Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.*—"It is a tragic mistake in any community to try to organize all the social program around the church. The modern trend is to get this program back to

(Continued on Page 22)

Should Butter-fat Price Be Raised ?

Says Standardization Would Not Help

By CHARLES H. BALDWIN

President N. Y. State Holstein Association.

IN your article *"More for Butter-fat,"* published in the January 28th issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, you state that the columns of your paper are open to letters and suggestions. I am taking advantage of this offer.

I believe anyone who knows the price of butter will agree with you that at the present time butter-fat is worth more than forty cents a pound; in fact, it is undoubtedly worth sixty cents a pound for making butter. It probably would not be worth more than a very few cents a pound for greasing boots or something of that sort. In other words, the value of butter-fat depends on the purpose for which it is used.

It is generally conceded that milk is a perfect and propertly balanced food. We all recognize the fact that various animals produce various kinds of milk, but at the same time we must be agreed that the milk as it is produced by the healthy, well fed and cared for animal is the perfect food, properly balanced to support the young of that particular species. There will always be those who fancy various breeds, and the argument as to which is the best breed will go on as long as two breeds remain. The cow has been called the foster mother of the human race. Cows' milk is the main food of young children when receiving proper food and care; it is the food that is used to build up those who are weak; it is the food that is used to maintain good physical condition. In other words, it is the one food that approaches most nearly the human mothers' milk. It is true that all breeds do not produce milk closely resembling mothers' milk, and we find that physicians and authorities on nutrition generally advise the use of cows' milk and the modifying of it by mixing with sterilized water and milk sugar to reduce the butter-fat content to close proximity to the fat and sugar content of mothers' milk. But did you ever hear of any physician or authority on nutrition recommending the introduction of additional butter-fat into cows' milk to make it correspond more nearly to mothers' milk, or to make a more ideal food? Fat in excessive amounts is quite objectionable; it is not easily digested. It is generally admitted that an emulsion is necessary before fats can be assimilated. Naturally, the smaller the fat globuble, the more easily it is digested.

We know that milk from the breed that naturally produces milk containing the lowest amount of butter-fat is the milk that produces the largest and strongest animals of the dairy breeds. Doctors recognize the fact that there are other necessary elements in milk beside butter-fat, and isn't it natural to suppose that the milk produced by these strong, vigorous dairy cows, milk which nature has compounded in such a manner as to grow their offspring in the best possible manner, would supply the most necessary elements for producing bone, muscle and vitality in the human race? Many physicians claim that this milk most closely resembles the human mothers' milk. It is not an over-fat food that we so much desire; it is not to produce small-boned and over-fat bodies that we are so much interested in. As consumers, we are interested in being supplied with natural milk as it is produced, and we certainly should oppose any plan that would allow tampering with such food. As producers, we should be united in opposition to any move that would allow the manufacture of an artificial milk. Breaking down, in the least degree, in our fundamental definition of milk will be, in my opinion, the entering wedge that will eventually allow the compounding of dry milk powder produced under any insanitary condition, but dried and sterilized until it is *pure,* and the cream, butter-fat and sweet butter produced under cheaper conditions and mixed together with the water from the point of distribution. It will be a means of driving the dairy cow from the New York State farm. It will be a means of eliminating the

(Continued on Page 14)

Both Sides

WE are glad to give Mr. Baldwin's article space on this page for he has brought out many good ideas, and even though we do not agree with all of them, we do believe in giving our readers both sides of problems and discussions.

The fact still remains that butterfat in most market milk is being sold at a too low price and a large number of dairymen and thinkers on the subject, including many leaders in the Holstein industry and such men as Professor Wing, have come to believe that the situation could be greatly helped by the proper kind of standardization law.

Re-read our article entitled *"More for Butter-fat"* in our January 28th issue.—*The Editors.*

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 March 10, 1928. No. 10

The A. A. Editorial Platform

1: For lower and better adjusted taxes.
2: For swift punishment of chicken and other farm thieves.
3: For higher indemnities more quickly paid for TB cattle.
(We are glad to say that the bill for higher indemnities in New York is now a law.)
4: For better dirt roads.
5: For better grading, packing and marketing of eastern farm products, especially fruit.
6: For relief from farm trespassers.

For More Courtesy From Public Officials

"Son and I were working in a nearby field. We had a nice field of corn. We saw a car stop near the house and two young fellows came walking as fast as they could towards the corn field. We stood up, looked after them, but we were utterly ignored. We were not to be considered. They came into the field of corn, and here and there as they rushed through the field they were stripping open the ears. We wondered who they could be. The boy at last said, 'I guess they are government men.'

"I have been a farmer all my life and I knew that every ear of corn was ruined which they handled; therefore, I called out: 'What are you doing?' Without looking up in their great haste one of them shouted: 'We are looking for corn borer.' I felt very indignant and advised them to get out of the field as we had never had any corn borer. They left as unceremoniously as they came. Those fellows had no right from the government or anyone else to thus trespass upon my farm or any other farm without permission. Good sense—common dog sense—should have led those fellows to speak to the owner of the corn field before going into it."

THIS man is right. Last summer we were up on the farm of Mr. Morgenthau, who is the publisher of this paper. Two men came walking rapidly across the yard examining and marking every tree. When we tried to find out what they were doing, they were short and curt, even to the point of discourtesy.

Times have changed and the farmer must recognize the fact that he must have the help of public authorities to combat the thousands of diseases and insects which afflict his animals and crops. But on the other hand, the authorities must learn, if the work is to make any progress whatever, that the farmer's personal and property rights must be considered and that men must be hired to do the work who have at least some qualifications of courtesy, common sense and tact.

The public sanitary work in connection with milk producing has been delayed and held up for years because the type of men who too often were hired as dairy inspectors, men who very often delighted in showing their authority and who had scant time for the dairyman or his point of view. We have known of such inspectors being chased off of a farm by an irate dairyman, and our sympathies were with the farmer. The work itself was all right. It had to be done. The way it was done is what we are criticising. The same principle applies, too, to the kind of letters that many public officials write to farmers. Much of the bitter feeling against school authorities and the departments of health and agriculture has been unnecessarily engendered because of the short, arbitrary and curt letters that officials write.

We are glad to say that there has been some improvement. Government departments are learning to weed out the type of representatives who come in contact either by mail or personally with farmers, like those mentioned in the letter at the beginning of this editorial. Farmers on their side should recognize that the fundamental purpose of all of this work is for the aid of agriculture and meet courtesy and suggestions given in the right way by public officials with all possible cooperation.

Millions For Land Reclamation

WE hope you will not miss the two articles on the opposite page summarizing the farm legislative situation at Washington and Albany. These articles illustrate the kind of news service that we try to furnish AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers, a service which in a few moments summarizes all the important developments affecting your business since the beginning of this session of Congress and the New York State Legislature.

Incidentally, we want to call your particular attention to the attempts on the part of the Interior Department of the Federal government and of other agencies to get millions of dollars of Federal money to spend in reclaiming land—land which, mind you, will be put in production in competition with your own farms at a time when the great problem of American agriculture is over-production. It does not seem possible that such absurd nonsense could even be considered, yet there is considerable possibility that these fool bills will pass.

Real Estate Carries An Unjust Load

"A farmer's assessment is $18,000. His inventory for equipment to work that farm is approximately $3,000. His assessment represents as a town average 75 per cent of real value. In passing I might remark that of the $12 per thousand tax, $8.50 is for roads. That shows how heavy a burden on farm property the road proposition is.

"A business man in our adjoining city has a store (rented) and has an inventory of $18,000. He has fixtures there to enable him to do business worth $2,000. He is assessed for $1500. It is not a corporation. He can swear every dollar of this off, if he will.

"This business man employs a clerk, and pays him $25 a week. The clerk bought a home, assessed for $7,500. This is 75 per cent or more of its full value. It is mortgaged for $4,000, and there is no allowance for the mortgage.

"As I see it, if these same conditions prevail in other cities, not only is the farmer getting a raw deal but the small house owner in the city is getting the same, and it ought to be possible for these two groups to come to an understanding."—F. E. R.

THIS subscriber has put his finger squarely on one of the sorest spots of the present unfair method of assessing and collecting taxes. It all comes down to the point that the real estate owner, both in city and country, is the one who is carrying most of the taxes, while real estate in these modern times is only a small part of the total wealth.

The answer has been suggested many times in this publication and is included in our tax program. The solution lies in tax adjustments, the chief of which will put taxation on income instead of property, will stop so much tax exemption, and assess all property including personal.

Save Your Reference Number

WELL, how did you like our Reference Number? If you looked it through carefully we think you will agree that it took some work on our part to get all of that information together, and that it particularly fits our own farm conditions and problems here in the East. We suggest, if you have not already done so, that you hunt up the Reference Number and put it away carefully where you can refer to it constantly for there will be many times during the year when it will come in handy. In fact why not save all issues of A. A. for future reference?

From Stage Coach to Aeroplane

WE have before us as we write a letter from the National Air Transport Company announcing a daily air passenger service between Chicago and several other midwest cities stating the schedule when the planes will leave and arrive at the different cities, and the fares for the trips.

Reading this letter gave us a thrill. It was as businesslike and as matter-of-fact as any railroad time table, yet it marks a new era in human history. It is the beginning of practical passenger service through the air. The National Air Transport Company has a contract with the United States government for carrying the air mail. Every night at precisely five minutes after nine o'clock, so punctual that we can regulate our clocks by it, we hear the motor humming over our home on its way from New York to Chicago. As we hear it, we never fail to remember that it was not so long ago, as history measures time, to the old pioneer and stage coach days when travel for any distance took weeks. What progress in a few short years!

Education and Prohibition

RATHER an interesting angle upon the prohibition enforcement situation is shown by figures obtained from the U. S. Attorney General's office, giving a classification of persons sentenced under the Volstead Act in the Northern Division of the Eastern District of Michigan.

Of 433 violators of the Volstead Act sentenced by the Court in this district, 51 never attended school at all, 322 had not completed the eighth grade, while only two were high-school graduates.

Eastman's Chestnut

THERE are a good many jokes about the prayers of folks when they get caught in an emergency. You have probably heard the old gag about the man who got in a fight with a bear and suddenly felt the need of calling for help.

"Oh Lord," he prayed, "help me if you can, but if you can't, for heaven's sake don't help the bear!"

Then there was the little boy who was playing on the roof and began to slip to the edge, praying as he slid: "Oh Lord, save me! Save me! Save me! . . . Never mind, Lord, I'm caught on a nail!"

But the best one was about the colored soldier who was walking through the streets of a city when a robber ordered: "Hands up!"

"Oh, Lawd, sabe dis darky," implored the soldier, raising his hands high above his head.

Just then a sandbag fell from a balloon and knocked the stick-up man cold.

"Amen!" said the darky, "dat's what Ah calls quick suvas!"

News from Washington and Albany

An Interesting Review of Matters Affecting YOUR Business

THE 70th Congress has been in session three months and has passed less than a half dozen bills of national importance. Nevertheless the members have not been idle. The various committees have been actively engaged in getting the many bills in shape for action. From now on we may expect a continuous grist of new laws.

Hearings on farm relief legislation before the House committee on agriculture have been in progress several weeks. Everyone asking to be heard for or against the various proposals has been given an opportunity to state his views.

The Farm Relief Bills

The outstanding farm relief proposals are the McNary-Haugen equalization fee and the National Grange export debenture plans. Both have had able backing. The American Farm Bureau Federation has led the fight for the McNary-Haugen bill, reinforced by several Middle West farm organizations, the cotton and tobacco cooperatives, and the Dairymen's League. The export debenture bill, sponsored by Congressman Ketcham of Michigan, has been ably defended by National Master L. J. Taber and other Grange leaders. It also has the active support of Congressman Jones and Connolly of Texas, Senator Carraway of Arkansas and other members from the agricultural states.

The new McNary-Haugen bill creates a Federal Farm Board to be appointed by the President. A revolving fund of $250,000,000 is created which may be loaned to cooperatives at 4 per cent. The equalization fee may be applied to any farm product, but only after cooperative marketing associations handling the particular product with the government funds find themselves unable to handle the surplus. It may be collected upon the sale, transportation or processing of the commodity.

The export debenture plan, as defined by Fred Brenckman of the National Grange, is an arrangement whereby exporters of those agricultural products of which we produce a surplus, receive from the Treasury Department certificates representing the difference in costs of production between this country and abroad, such certificates being negotiable in the payment of import tariff on any articles later imported. National Master Taber says it is an attempt to bring tariff benefits to agricultural products of which there is a surplus.

It is now indicated that the McNary-Haugen bill will pass Congress and be vetoed by the President. As the backers of the bill say they will have the equalization fee plan or nothing, there is little expectation of any of the so-called farm relief proposals being enacted into law this session. Meanwhile the National Grange leaders say they are going to start a nationwide campaign to sell their export debenture plan to the farmers and to Congress.

Farmers Demand Tariff Revision

Many bills providing for revision of the tariff have been introduced in Congress this session by members who, despairing of any farm relief legislation passing, propose to aid farmers by equalizing the tariff. Some of these bills provide for tariff increases on livestock, dairy and poultry products, potatoes, fruits and vegetables. Others would reduce the duties on many things farmers buy, and raise them on farm products. In a study of tariff schedules it has been found that the rates on farm products, based on an ad valorem percentage, are far below the rates on industrial commodities.

Tariff revision will be much in the forefront in the next Congress, if nothing is accomplished along this line during the present session. A move is under way in Congress to secure consideration of an emergency tariff program covering agricultural products. The large number of farmers from many states in attendance at the hearings before the United States Tariff Commission on the proposals to investigate production costs of onions and milk and cream in this country and abroad is taken to indicate that farmers are taking a live interest in securing adequate tariff protection on their products.

Farmers Demand Tariff Revision

The disposal of the Muscle Shoals nitrate and power plants, long a troublesome question in Congress, is still far from a settlement. A large group in the House is in favor of the Madden bill, providing for leasing the plants to the American Cyanamid Company, for the production of fertilizers. Senator Norris, backed by a group of Western progressives is insisting on government operation, permitting the Department of Agriculture to continue its nitrogen fixation experiments, and selling the power to public utility companies. At present the power is being sold to the power companies at a heavy loss, the government having accumulated a deficit of $1,600,000 in a little more than two years. Chester Gray of the American Farm Bureau Federation, declares that nothing but a straight contract with an experienced company to operate the Muscle Shoals plant on a profit limitation basis will give the farmer any assurance of financial benefit from the new methods of producing nitrogen, but the Norris

(Continued on Page 12)

News from Albany

UNDER the leadership of Assemblyman D. P. Witter, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the Assembly, and of Senator L. G. Kirkland, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the Senate, ably supported by members of their committees and other farmers in the Legislature, the farmers' cause at Albany has been well championed during the present session.

At this writing, it is not possible to give you a complete report because so many bills are still in the process of consideration and have not yet been either rejected or passed. It is the deplorable custom of the Legislature to leave too much important legislation to the last few days of the session. However, another complete report will be given you immediately at the adjournment of the Legislature.

TB Appropriations

Probably the most important bill from the standpoint of farmers is the appropriation for $3,000,000 for the payment of indemnities for cattle condemned for tuberculosis. This bill has passed the Legislature and has been signed by the Governor, so it is a law.

For Higher Indemnities

As announced two weeks ago the Kirkland Bill, providing for higher indemnities for cattle than have been paid formerly by the State, is also a law. It increases the amount about 25 per cent for both grades and purebreds over present indemnities. Passing this bill is an example of what can be done when the farmers' friends in the Legislature like Senator Kirkland and Assemblyman Witter are ably supported by farm papers like AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and the farm organizations.

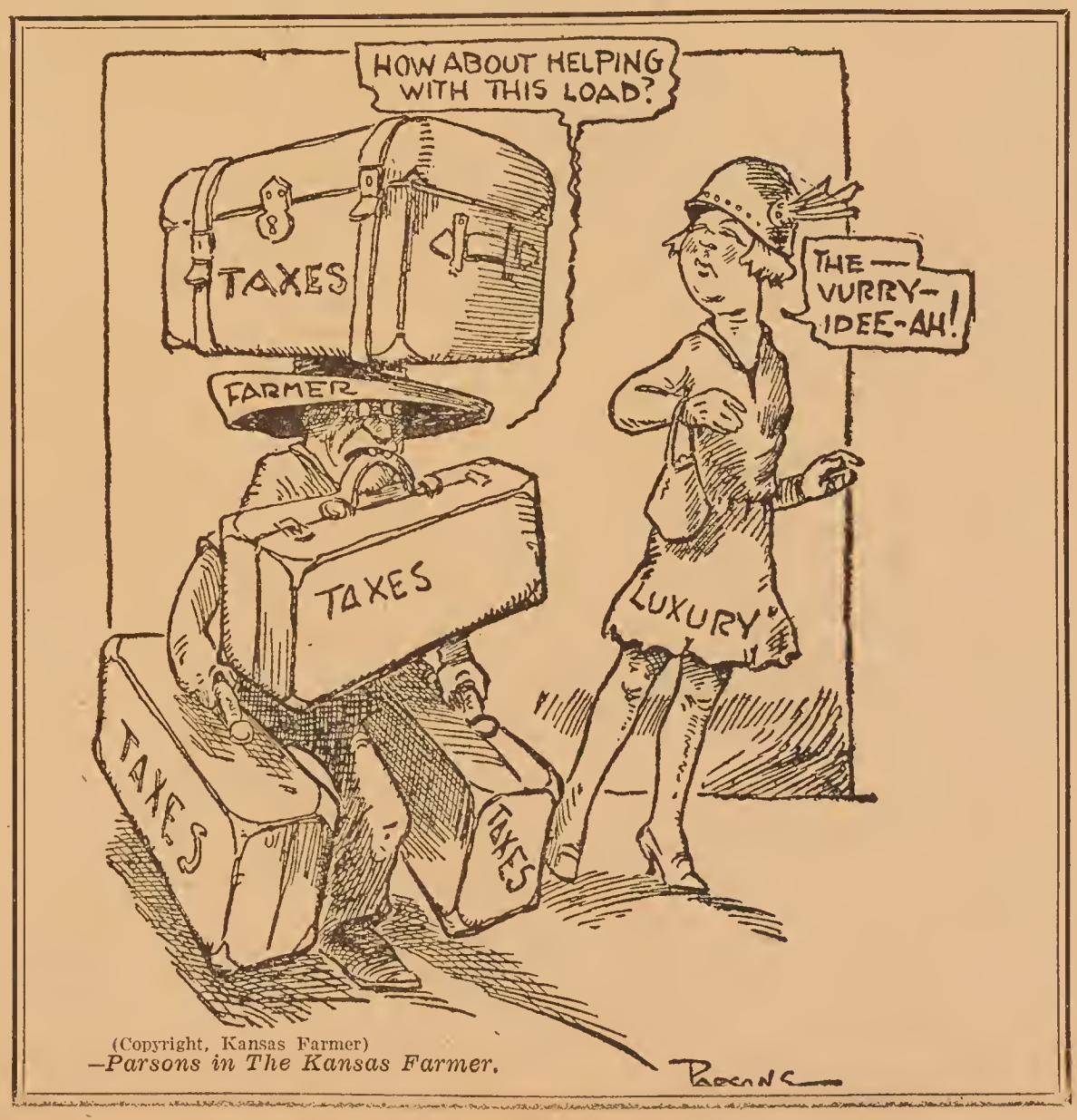
For a Farm Museum

Friends of the New York State Agricultural Society will be glad to know that an appropriation was secured this year to build a farm museum on the State Fair Grounds where old-time implements of the farm and home may be shown and where the industries of bygone times can be demonstrated. Thousands of visitors in recent years at the State Fair will remember that one of the finest exhibits and entertainments on the Fair Grounds was found in the log cabin under the auspices of the Agricultural Society and the Department of Agriculture and Markets. The new building will make it possible to enlarge and carry on this work in future years and especially to preserve for posterity the customs and implements of our farmer forefathers.

Other Appropriations for Farm Institutions

The regular appropriation bills have been passed and signed by the Governor and among the items are included sums for carrying on the work of the New York State College of Agriculture and other state agricultural institutions. In some instances these appropriations were not generous and their lack will seriously handicap many lines of agricultural education. However, the College of Agriculture at Cornell is fortunate in being assured this year of $1,100,000 from the

(Continued on Page 23)



(Copyright, Kansas Farmer)
—Parsons in The Kansas Farmer.



SCAB hibernates on fallen leaves—plow them under as soon as soil and weather permit. Then—when new leaves are the size of mouse ears—spray with "Orchard Brand" Oil Emulsion or Bordeaux Mixture. This, and the cluster bud spray on apples, are the vitally important scab treatments.

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Cooper (med.-late)	1.00	1.90	6.00
Sample, (late)	1.00	1.90	6.00
Chesapeake (late)	1.00	1.90	6.00
FORD (late)	.90	1.60	5.00
Gandy (late)	.90	1.60	5.00
Lupton (late)	.90	1.60	5.00
Maseot (very late)	1.40	2.35	8.00
Pearl (very late)	1.40	2.35	8.00
Wm. Belt (late)	.90	1.60	5.00
"MAY QUEEN" (med-late)	2.50	5.50	15.00
"TOWNKING" (med.-late)	2.50	5.50	15.00
MASTODON (E. B.)	3.40	6.40	20.00
LUCKY STRIKE (E. B.)	3.40	6.40	20.00
Progressive (E. B.)	1.75	3.00	10.00
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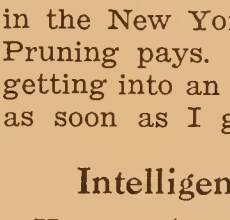
Quality Apples Pay

Pruning the First Step in Good Marketing

By M. C. BURRITT

TO prune or not to prune, that is the question.

It is obvious to anyone driving through this western New York fruit country that the great majority of fruit growers have done little or no pruning as yet, even though the winter has been unusually open and favorable for this work. I judge, too, from conversation with growers that many of them will not get much pruning done this season. They are busy with other things and will not hire help.



M. C. Burritt

On the other hand, many large and successful growers who are specializing in fruit are pushing their pruning work harder than ever. I have just returned from the Eastern Meeting of the Horticultural Society at Poughkeepsie and I find that growers like J. S. Case of Sodus, Harry Wellman of Kendall, Millard Hincher of Morton, E. W. Mitchell of Stuyvesant Falls and many others already have large acreages pruned. Mr. Case says that he cannot afford not to prune thoroughly and hires men especially for the work. Judging from the premiums of from one dollar to one dollar and a half which he receives for his quality fruit in the New York market, he is right. Pruning pays. So I lost no time in getting into an apple tree with my saw as soon as I got home.

Intelligent Pruning Pays

Here are two courses to take. Every apple grower must make his own decision. I am certain that thorough, intelligent pruning is the first essential for growing good fruit and that it pays as well or better when fruit prices are low as when they are high. The fruit specialist must prune. The general farmer with other income resources may neglect his pruning. The quality of his fruit will suffer and he will receive a lower average price than he might get if he gave his trees better care. His profits will be smaller.

In this farm and home talk on pruning I am thinking of the middle-aged bearing apple orchard and not of young trees up to 10 or 15 years of age and not yet in full bearing, nor of the old orchard of 40 years and up. In general, the young orchard does not need much pruning, which delays bearing. The pruning of the old farm apple orchard I have already discussed in American Agriculturist of January 14, 1928. I am here discussing the pruning of trees which have come to good bearing, say around 15 years up and which have not yet reached the age where they need special treatment.

Why I Should Prune

There are four principal reasons for pruning such apple trees (1) To thin the fruit spurs and hence the fruits and thus secure better sie; (2) to admit adequate sunlight to maintain the under branches and low head and to color the fruit; (3) to keep the tree in hand,—low and open—so as to make thorough spraying possible, cheap and easy and (4) to build and to maintain a strong, serviceable framework.

I am pruning this kind of tree every day now, when weather permits and I am able to do so, and what I am advising here is the result of experience. But it is also the result of the College extension teaching and demonstration and of observation of and talking with experienced growers. The work of Chandler, Heinicke, Oskamp and others has materially modified and I think improved the pruning practices of all alert receptive fruit growers in this state.

Large Uniform Fruits

Nature is prodigal and when winter temperatures, spring frosts and rains have been favorable, the prorusion of bloom and later the set of fruit is beyond the best good of both tree and fruits. She knows of course, that some will be choked and starved off and that others will fall a prey to insects, diseases or accidents. But even then in the heavy bearing year, in some varieties especially, for example Wealthy, the overload of fruit will be a severe strain on the tree, making it unable to develop good sized fruits and to set fruit buds for another year.

Thin the Outside Branches

One important reason for our pruning then will be to thin the prospective fruit buds so that the tree may put all its energy into the remaining buds to make them vigorous and to give each one a chance to develop to its full size. If this is well done all the fruits will be large and uniform, and we can pack them all two-and-a-half inches and up and have very few two-and-a-quarters. This increased size will make up for the fewer fruits and we shall have as many barrels, but of better quality. And this extra quarter inch in size will nearly always be worth from 25 to 50 cents a barrel more.

To get this result I will do a good deal of thinning out of the smaller branches on the outside of the tree, watching as I cut the approximate possibilities for fruits that I am leaving. There should be plenty of bearing wood left even if I cut severely. I will stimulate more vigorous growing, new wood and fruit spurs for next year, too, by heading back the main branches especially if the tree is getting old. Such thinning of fruits is much easier and cheaper now than it will be when the fruit is formed. If the set is unusually heavy or I haven't done a good job, I may have to thin also next June or July.

Color Brings Premium

If one walks through any big market and looks over the offerings it is easy to see that there are wide differences in color. The consumers—all of us—buy with our eyes. Color is attractive and one naturally prefers a red apple especially for eating purposes. So red varieties of apples, which lack color are discounted and almost in proportion to the lack of color. This is the verdict of the market and so long as good color is to be had consumers will pay more for it.

How shall we get this color? We must admit that one of the disadvantages of western New York as an apple growing section is our inability to get the best color in all cases. The Northwestern, the Hudson Valley and New England apples all excell ours in color on an average. Many too heavy soils and too much cloudy weather are probably responsible. Generally the lighter soils, sandy loams and gravelly knolls, give the best color. Sods help, but pruning is always essential. Abundant sunlight and air are factors in getting good color. Prune well and you will be surprised at the better color.

Let Sunlight In

We should not forget also that sunlight is necessary for leaf and branch

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

More Money from Muck!

IT PAYS to treat muck soils well. Good drainage, good cultivation, good fertilization are essential to profitable yields.

Take care in selecting your fertilizer . . . be sure that it contains plenty of potash.

Low lime peat soil, sometimes called "acid" or "sour," needs phosphoric acid, potash and lime. After long cropping it may also need nitrogen.

High lime peat soil, called "sweet" or "non-acid," generally needs potash alone . . . or after continuous cropping . . . both phosphoric acid and potash.

In any case make sure that your muck or peat fertilizer contains liberal quantities of potash. In addition to increasing yields and improving crop quality, potash lessens frost danger by lowering the freezing point of cell sap in plants. POTASH PAYS! Use it liberally.

We will be glad to send you free on request our booklet "Better Muck Crops". Write Dept. 215 of our nearest office.

Agricultural and Scientific Bureau

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of Amsterdam, Holland

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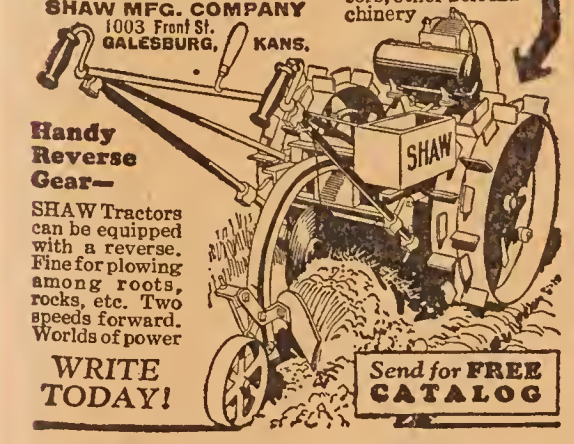
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Quality Apples Pay

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

growth and if we allow the tops of the trees to get so thick that the sun does not reach the lower under branches and the inside of the tree, we shall have green inferior fruit in the center and underneath and finally lose the branches altogether.

Every grower who has held a spray nozzle knows that it is almost impossible to do a real good job spraying an unpruned or poorly pruned tree, and that he can do a better job with less material on a well pruned tree. Both diseases and insects thrive in thick dense foliage which does not dry out easily and where sun and air do not penetrate readily.

This means a fairly open headed tree with not too many big branches and the smaller outside branches well thinned. "Well pruned is half sprayed."

A Long Look Ahead

I want my apple tree to live and be an efficient producer from 30 to 50 years according to variety. Like a building then, it must have a strong well built framework. This should have been well started when young but if not good it may be corrected in part at least by pruning.

First I want from three to six strong branches coming out of the main trunk at intervals not too close together so as to avoid bad crotches. One of these should be a "leader" growing upward. If I have too many I take one out, gradually over 2 to 3 years if it is big. If I haven't enough, which is unusual, I'll grow another. I want each branch to be smaller than the trunk it comes out of and to be at a rather wide angle because it will be stronger. Then I look to see if I have any poor crotches caused by acute angles of branches nearly equal in diameter. If I have cut one back or out altogether. Now I take out any unnecessary and crowding branches and my framework is ready for a load.

Tree Framework the Basis of Pruning Practice

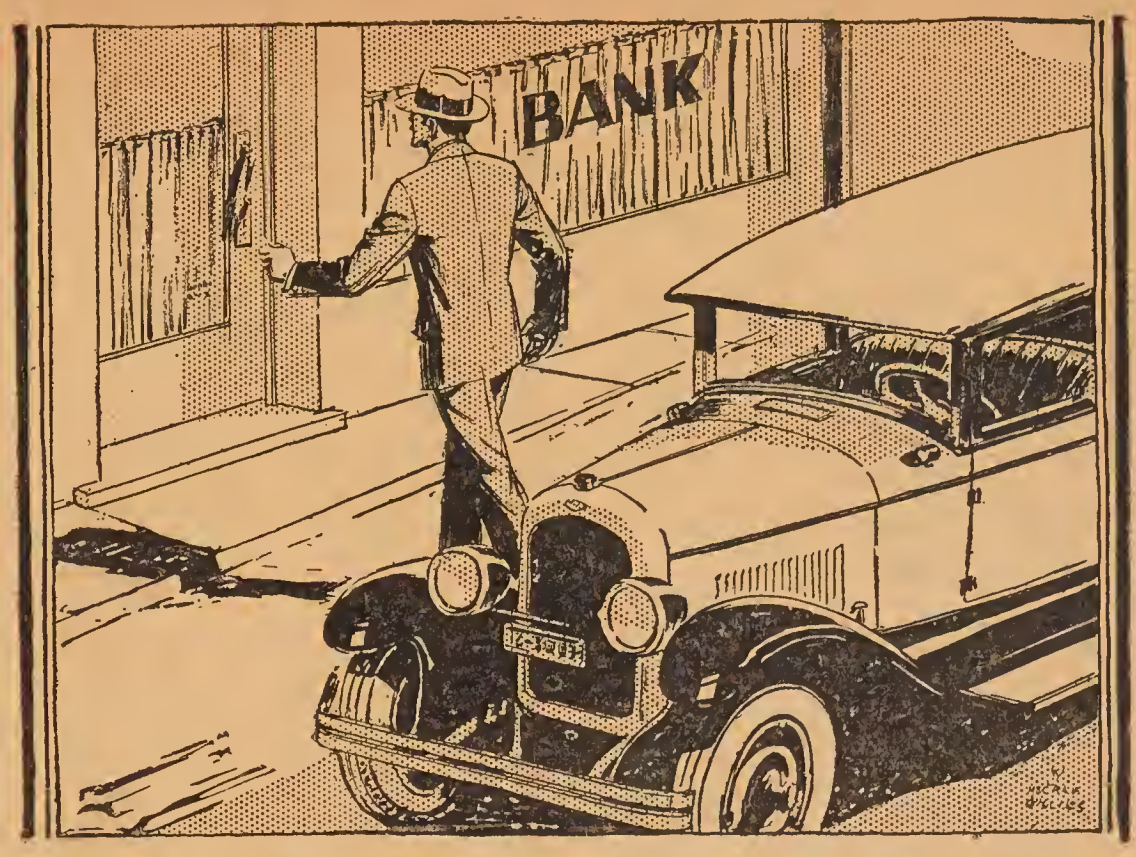
When I begin the pruning of a tree I always start with the framework, although if there are many suckers on the main limbs I may have to cut these out with my pruning shears to get them out of the way. Then I look over the framework of my tree, walking around it to see which large branches should come out and cut them with my saw. Next I look to see what branches should be encouraged by taking out competitive branches and what should be checked by heading back, climbing into the tree to do this. Next I take my shears and either from the inside or on the outside with a ladder go over the outside and top of the tree thinning out the smaller branches thoroughly and if the tree lacks vigor and needs stimulating or is getting too high I head back accordingly. Now I look my job over to see what I have missed, make the corrections and I am finished.

The time to begin to pack and deliver a package of good fruit to the consumer next fall, which will bring a price above the average—and this is necessary for profit—**is right now.** Good pruning is the first step.—HILTON, *N. Y.—February* 20.

Two Plants Per Hill Where Stem Rot Occurs

Is there any way we can control stem rot of sweet potatoes?—*D. R., N. J.*

THE New Jersey Experiment Station reports that losses can be reduced by putting out two plants in each hill. The disease doesn't seem to spread from one plant to another and even if both plants live, the yield or quality is not reduced.



MORE PROFIT from every dollar invested in *fertilizer*

"ALMOST without exception," says a local merchant, "the farmers who use 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers are successful, have money in the bank, and make substantial profits." Why? Because year in and year out, regardless of weather, pests, or blight, farmers who use "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers get bigger, better, more profitable crops.

Read the letters in the next column. Hundreds of other farmers say the same thing. Larger yields, better quality, earlier maturity—extra profits obtained with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers.

These fertilizers have produced consistently profitable crops even in "bad" seasons, because famous crop and soil experts have provided just the *right* balance of the necessary plant foods to maintain continuous growth even under adverse conditions.

Nothing is taken for granted in making "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers. Their plant-food formulas are based upon a thorough knowledge of the needs of each crop and each soil condition. Every formula is checked by constant field tests.

Each batch of "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers is subjected to thorough laboratory tests—tests fully as exacting as those encountered in the field.

Over sixty years of experience and more than sixty years of successful crop production are back of every bag of "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers. Perfect mechanical condition, always. Make more money from every dollar invested in fertilizer this season by using "AA QUALITY" Brands on your crops. It will pay you to insist that your dealer supply you with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers.

* * *

Our "Agricultural Service Bureau," under the direction of Dr. H. J. Wheeler, will be glad to answer inquiries about crops, soils or fertilizers. Send for our Booklets. Please state the crops in which you are interested.

$550 EXTRA PROFIT . . . Mr. William G. Jones, of Lisbon, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., says: "This year for the first time I used 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer. It has given me big results, an average of 18 tons to the acre of matured ensilage, with an outlay of $2.50 per acre for the fertilizer. "AA QUALITY' Fertilizer increased the value of my corn crop $30 per acre, giving me a profit of $27.50 per acre, or a net profit of $550 on a 20-acre field after paying for the fertilizer. I shall continue to use 'AA QUALITY'." September 17, 1927.

GOOD YIELD AND TOP QUALITY . . . Mr. William J. Wheeler of North Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y., says: " 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers have always been entirely satisfactory in every way. I have had opportunities to buy cheaper fertilizer but have stuck to the 'AA QUALITY' goods because they have never failed to grow bumper crops. This year my potatoes are of such excellent quality that I have sold my entire crop at a price at least 90 cents per bushel above the regular market." October 15, 1927.

"AA QUALITY" THE BEST . . . Hershey Brothers, Gorham, Ontario County, N. Y., say: "We figure we are many bushels ahead of others who buy other than 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers. We have chances to buy from other agents who claim they have a good quality of fertilizer at less per ton. We have a demand for our products to be used for seeding. We do not care to experiment with other fertilizers. We know 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers are the best." August 4, 1927.

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"AA QUALITY" Fertilizers are made by the world's largest fertilizer manufacturer to meet a standard of excellence that is never lowered. Produced in 32 modern plants strategically located to render prompt service.

"THE WORLD'S BEST BY EVERY TEST"



Why I recommend this *quality* fertilizer

WELL, I could give you a lot of reasons why I recommend Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers but they would boil down to two things:

I know who makes them and I know who uses them. Swift makes them and the Swift name on a product always means the best product of its kind. Successful farmers around here use them and I'll take their judgment on results.

These farmers know that the *right kind* of fertilizer gives them bigger yields per acre and crops of better quality. That all means more profit. They make sure of the *right kind* of fertilizer by using Swift's.

They use Swift's *high analysis* fertilizer because it gives them their plant food for less money—saving on costs of bagging, labor, freight and hauling.

Come in and we'll talk this over—from your standpoint. I know the best farmers here and how they use fertilizer. I co-operate with Swift & Company and keep informed on the work of our Agricultural College. Let me help you select the kind and amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to make you the most profit.

P.S.: Come in *soon*—before the rush of planting time.



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ORDER YOUR FERTILIZER *NOW*



With the A. A. Vegetable Grower

Plant Growing Demands High Skill

By PAUL WORK

NEVER before have so many newcomers in the gardening game been engaged in growing plants under glass. They say some of the western vegetable growers would like to raise lettuce and onions from horse-back and some of our people would like to raise plants in the greenhouse about as they would grow ensilage corn.


Paul Work

When we grow things in the greenhouse, we take upon ourselves responsibilities for moisture and temperature that nature carries for us in producing our outdoor crops. Thus there is more to look after and there are more points at which we can go astray. At the same time, plant-growing is an art that can not be communicated by word of mouth any more than can violin playing. It calls for patience, keen observation of little differences in plant behavior, and utter faithfulness to the needs of the plants. The greenhouse, during its season, is about as insistent upon constant attention as the dairy cow.

Watering Requires Care

Watering is one of the most ticklish of the greenhouse operations. The skillful grower sees that this corner of the plant bed is lagging and that spot in the center is growing too fast and getting soft and pale. Even before a visitor would note the difference, the master plantman has begun to withhold water from the latter and to give a little extra to the former.

Some nurses of plants find their charges making poor growth. Some one asks: "Are you watering well?" The answer is, "Every day, often more." The visitor digs down and finds dry soil about the roots. The surface has been sprinkled, the soil has not been watered. This difficulty is common where flats are used on shelves or benches. Care must be exercised not to get soil too wet just as a cloudy spell begins, especially if the earth is a little heavy or clayey. Judicious watering on sunny mornings permits the surface to dry off nicely, reducing danger from damping-off.

The Soil Must Be Firm

A fertile cause of irregular growth is unevenness in the soil which is used and unevenness in its firmness in flats or beds. It is necessary to see that it is as well firmed in the corners of flats as in the middle. Loose soil settles and these spots get too much water, while other spots get too little.

The watering hose or can is the principal means by which the expert gardener works his will upon his plant-charges. Temperature, ventilation, fertility, are important but greater than any of these is watering.

New York Heard on Onion Tariff

On February 9 in Washington, the United States Tariff Commission announced a hearing on the proposed increase in the tariff on onions from a cent to a cent and a half. J. D. Ameele of Williamson and Peter Vecrouse of Oswego represented the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and the growers of their respective counties. Delegations also were present from Orange County as well as from other states. The Farm Bureau Federation worked through Chester Gray, its representative at the capital. No decision was reached and it will likely be some time before a report is forthcoming.

Another Note on Liming

Since our notes on lime for vegetables in the issue of February 11 were written, a bulletin on onions has come from Massachusetts. In the Connecticut Valley, many fields were not growing well. It was found that much of the soil was too acid. Best results were attained when the soil was limed almost to neutrality (pH6 to 7). Soils with pH from 5 to 6 gave fair results and those more acid than this generally yielded poorly.

Set onions on soil that is too acid show yellow tips on the leaves and where the condition is especially severe, this symptom progresses downward along the leaves, even leading to wilting and death. The symptoms are similar with seed onions but are not quite so pronounced. It is considered important that the lime be well mixed with the soil.

The bulletin No. 237 is entitled "Liming Onions" and is by J. P. Jones. The Massachusetts Experiment Station is at Amherst.

New Jersey Tests Show Effect of Degeneration Diseases

FOR several years the importance of several so called "degenerative diseases" of potatoes has been recognized by plant disease authorities and also by a considerable number of potato growers.

The only control yet found for these diseases is careful inspection by experts during the growing season who dig out and destroy all diseased hills. Potatoes from fields that pass the necessary inspections are sold as certified seed.

Last year the New Jersey Station in studying the effect of these diseases on yield found that 10% of mosaic, spindle tuber, rugose and leaf roll cut the yield respectively, 7, 22, 23, and 27 bushels per acre. In conclusion they state that seed with any appreciable amount of these diseases is not worth planting at any price.

The New York State Law on Celery Crates

"Will you kindly give me information on the following: Must the number of bunches of celery be counted that are packed into each crate before they can be offered for sale or placed on sale and must they be so labeled? Is there a New York State law to that effect?
E. E., New York.

THE law in regard to celery containers which went into effect May 1, 1926, defines a standard container. It is not necessary, however, to sell in those standard containers but the law states that if the celery is sold in standard or non-containers the contents shall be stated in terms of numerical count. The law reads as follows:

"A standard container for celery shall have a capacity of seven thousand three hundred and four cubic inches, including space occupied by inside corner posts, if any are used, and shall have the following inside dimensions, including space occupied by inside corner posts, if any are used: length twenty and three-fourth inches,

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

width sixteen inches, depth twenty-two inches. If corner posts are used they shall not be marked "Standard celery container". When celery is sold or offered for sale either in a standard or non-standard container, the contents of such container shall be plainly marked thereon, or on a label or tag attached thereto, in terms of numerical county, anything to the contrary in section one hundred and ninety four of the farms and markets law notwithstanding.

Plum Varieties for the East

ACCORDING to Dr. U. P. Hedrick of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, New York State has suffered from a lack of good varieties of plums.

A new variety has been developed at Geneva which gives much promise. It has been named "Hall". The fruit is reddish purple with greenish flesh, and the quality is good. It is a cross between two European plums, Golden Drop and Grand Duke but does not resemble either parent in shape or color.

Another good plum recommended by Dr. Hedrick is the Santa Rosa, a Japanese plum with large attractive fruits that keep and ship well. The tree is a prolific bearer and the variety has long been regarded as one of the best of the Japanese plums grown on the station grounds. It originated with Luther Burbank about 25 years ago.

Planting stocks of both of these varieties may be obtained at cost from the New York State Fruit Testing Association at Geneva. This Association cooperates with the Experiment Station in the propagation of the new varieties developed at the Station and of older sorts found especially suited to New York conditions.

Quantity of Seed Required For Various Garden Crops

Asparagus—1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill; 2 lbs. will provide roots for 1 acre.

Beans—1 pint to 100 ft. drill; 1¼ bus. per acre.

Beet—1 oz. to 50 ft. of row; 4 lbs per acre.

Brussels Sprouts—¼ oz. to 100 ft.

Cabbage—1 oz. to 300 ft. of drill; 1 oz. produces 2,000 to 2,500 plants; 1 lb. seed outdoors, 20,000 to 30,000.

Carrot—½ oz. to 100 ft. drill; 2½ lbs. to acre.

Cauliflower—1 oz., 2,500 plants.

Celery—1-3 oz. per 100 ft. drill; 1 oz produces 10,000 plants.

Corn—¼ to ½ pint to 100 hills; 1 peck per acre.

Cucumbers—1 to 2 ozs. to 100 hills; 1 to lbs. per acre.

Egg Plant—1 oz. produces 2,000 plants.

Endive—¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill; 4½ lbs. per acre.

Kale—1 oz. to 300 ft. of drill.

Kohlrabi—1 oz. to 300 ft. of drill; 4 lbs. per acre.

Leek—1 oz. to 300 100 ft. of drill; 4 lbs. per acre.

Lettuce—¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill; 3 lbs per acre.

Melons (Musk)—2 oz. per 100 hills; 4x4 ft.; 2 lbs. per acre.

Onion Sets—1 quart to 50 ft. drill; 8 bus. per acre.

Parsley—½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill; 3 lbs. per acre.

Peas—1 to 2 pints to 100 ft. drill; 1½ to 2½ bus. per acre.

Pepper—1 oz. produces 1,500 plants.

Radish—1 oz. to 100 ft. row; 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

Rhubarb—1 oz. sed to 125 ft. drill; 3½ lbs. per acre.

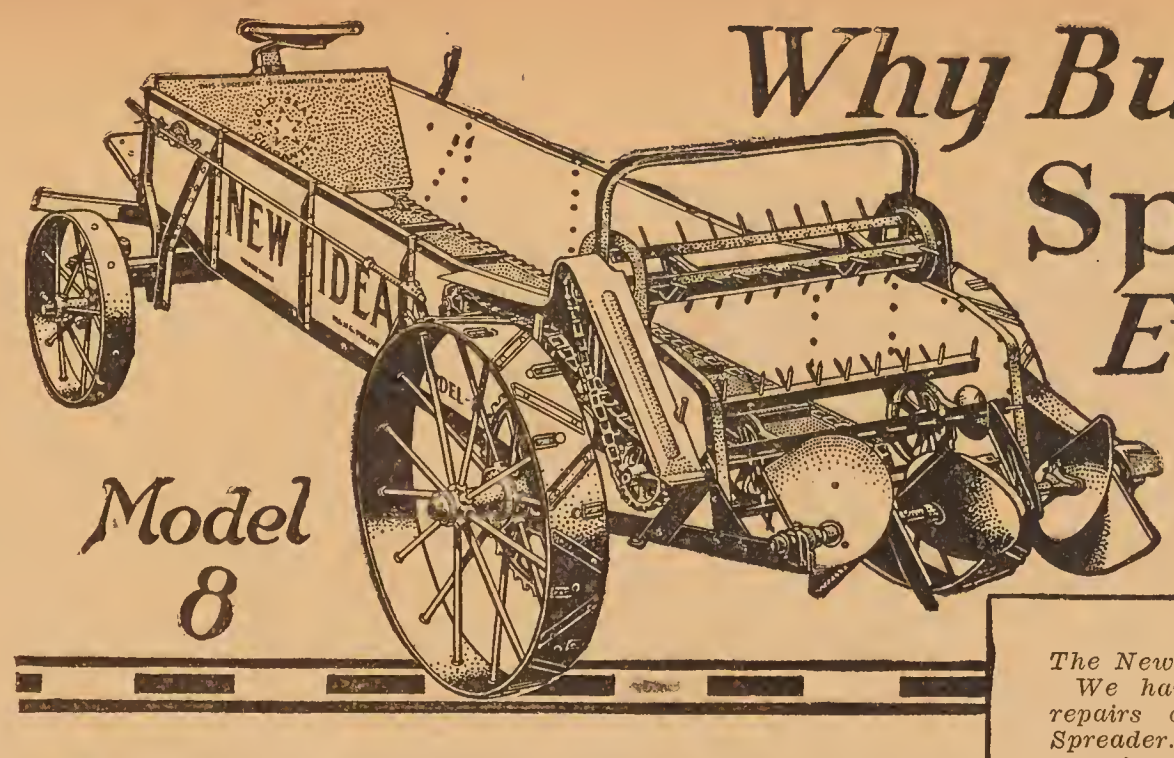
Sal ify—1 oz. sed to 100 ft. drill; 8 lbs. per acre.

Spinach—1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. per acre, in drills; 30 lbs. per acre broadcast.

Squash—8 oz. to 100 hills.

Tomato—1 oz. produces 2,000 to 2,500 plants.

Turnip—1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill; 1 to 2 lbs. per acre.



Why Buy a New Spreader Every Few Years?

Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

The New Idea Spreader Co.,

We have never paid out a cent for repairs on our Model 8 NEW IDEA Spreader. I am using it on two farms—one farm 198 acres and the other 136 acres. We used it today and the snow is about eight inches deep in the field and it works fine. If more farmers would try one they would buy.

Yours truly,
Charles G. Andrew.

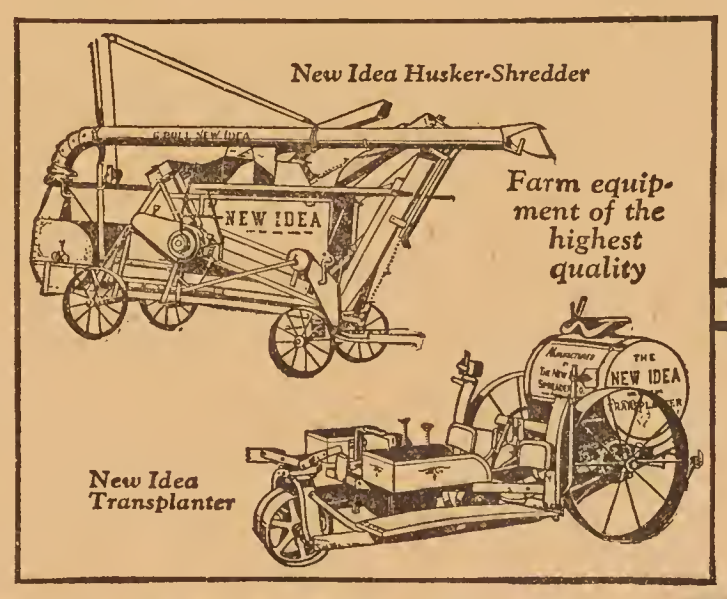
YOU know that a spreader is as necessary to continued prosperity as a plow. You fully realize that you will need an efficient spreader *this* year, *next* year — *every year. Buy with that knowledge in mind!* Assure yourself *added* profits — every year you farm. Get *the* spreader that you *know* will last, just as you *know* that it is easy loading, easy handling, light draft and perfect in performance. Built for lifetime service — a spreader *you* will never need to replace.

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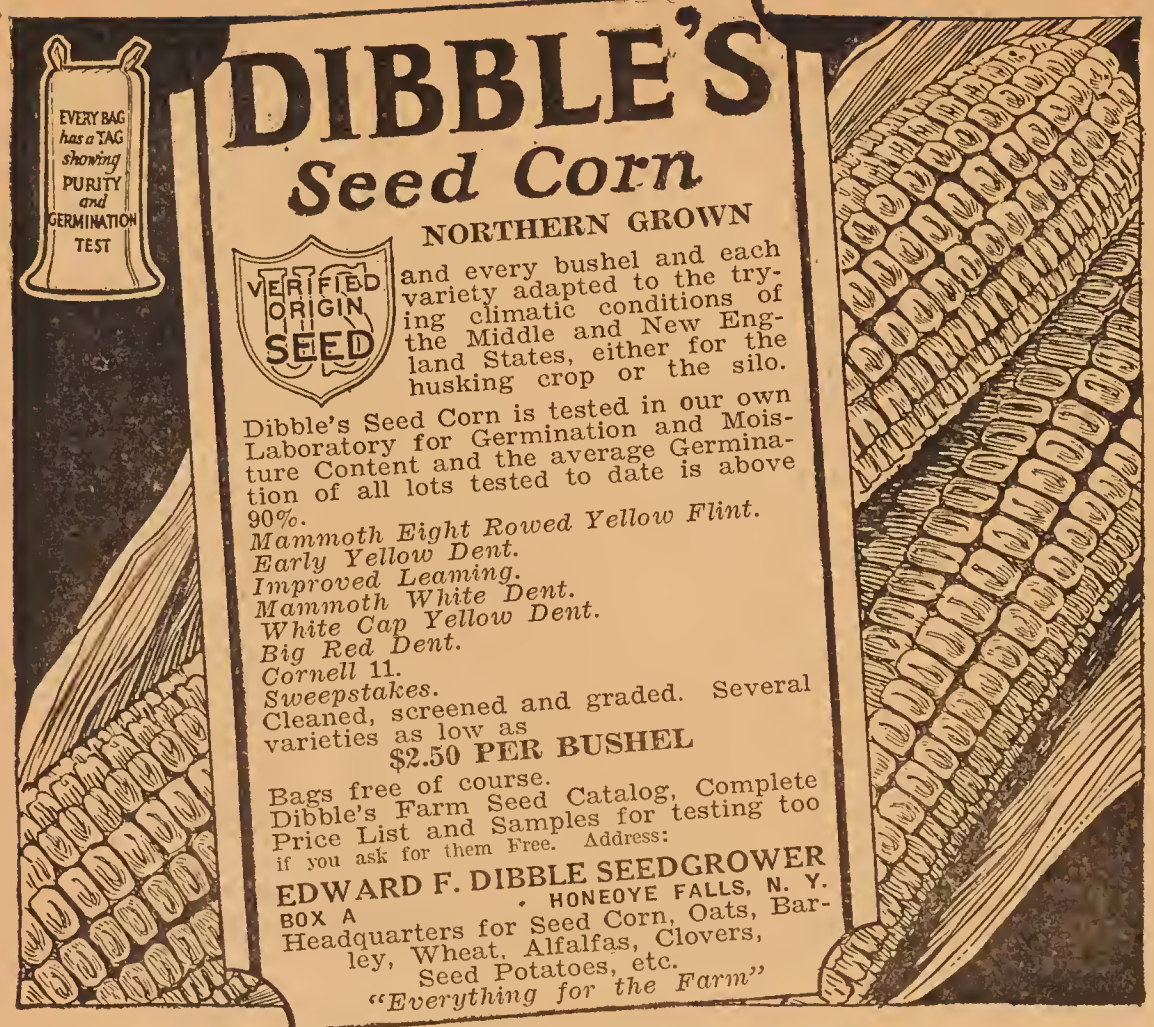
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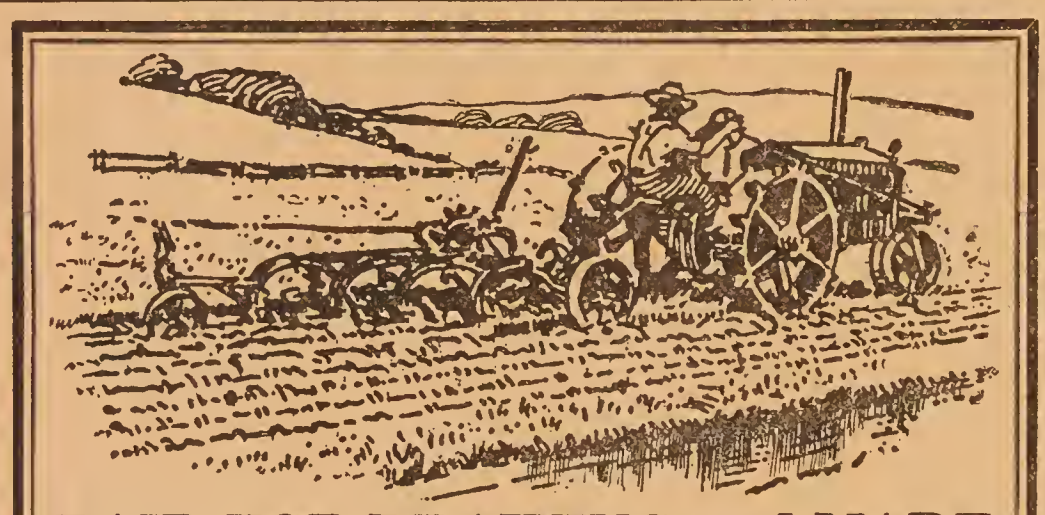
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SENSATION One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bu. of the highest quality. We are making an exceptionally low price in quantities. You should by all means try these oats.
SEED CORN Early Clarage and White Cap. Excellent yielders and never fail to ripen. Choice seed as low as $2.75 bu. Also barley, grass seed, soy beans, etc. Write for circular and samples.
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From HIGH YIELDING TESTED STRAINS.
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K. C. LIVERMORE Box A HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

Adjusting a Grain Drill

Check Up On It Now and Save Time Later

By I. W. DICKERSON

NOW before the season opens is the time to check up on your grain drill and see that it is in proper shape to do good work. First see that the furrow openers are sharp and clean. Hoe points are just small cultivator shovels and like them need sharpening by a blacksmith every three or four years. Both single and double disc openers are much like harrow discs and should be sharpened in the same way. The shoe type of openers also need to be kept sharp enough to cut trash instead of dragging it.

Next go over the whole drill to see that bolts and nuts are tight and that the braces hold the frame square, which can be tested by seeing that the diagonal distance across the frame is the same in either direction. Oil holes should be cleaned out so that there will be no doubt about the oil reaching the bearings, and all parts oiled so they work easily.

Adjusting the Grain Feed

Next test or calibrate the drill to be sure that it sows the amount per acre indicated by the feed lever, as this is quite important with high priced seed. Many grain drills may be pretty close for some types of seed but considerably off with others. It will also be affected by how closely the grain is fanned or graded and whether it has been treated for smut and how. Especial attention to calibration must be given where the wet treatment is used.

First we must figure out how many times the drive wheel must revolve to cover an acre. There are 43,560 square feet in an acre and dividing this by the width of the strip the drill sows gives the number of feet the drill must travel to sow an acre. The width sown is not the distance between wheels nor the distance between outside furrow openers, but is the distance between outside furrow openers plus the distance between two adjacent furrow openers; or it is usually the distance between one wheel and the farthest furrow opener.

Testing the Amount Sowed

Assuming that the width sown is 10 feet, the drill would have to move 4356 feet to sow an acre. Now if we divide the length of the acre strip by the circumference of the wheel, we will have the wheel turns to sow an acre. If the diameter of the wheel is 4½ feet, this multiplied by 3 1-7 gives 14.14 feet as the circumference, which should be checked by measuring the circumference with a tape line. Dividing 4356 by 14.14 gives 308 turns of the wheel for the 10-foot drill to plant an acre.

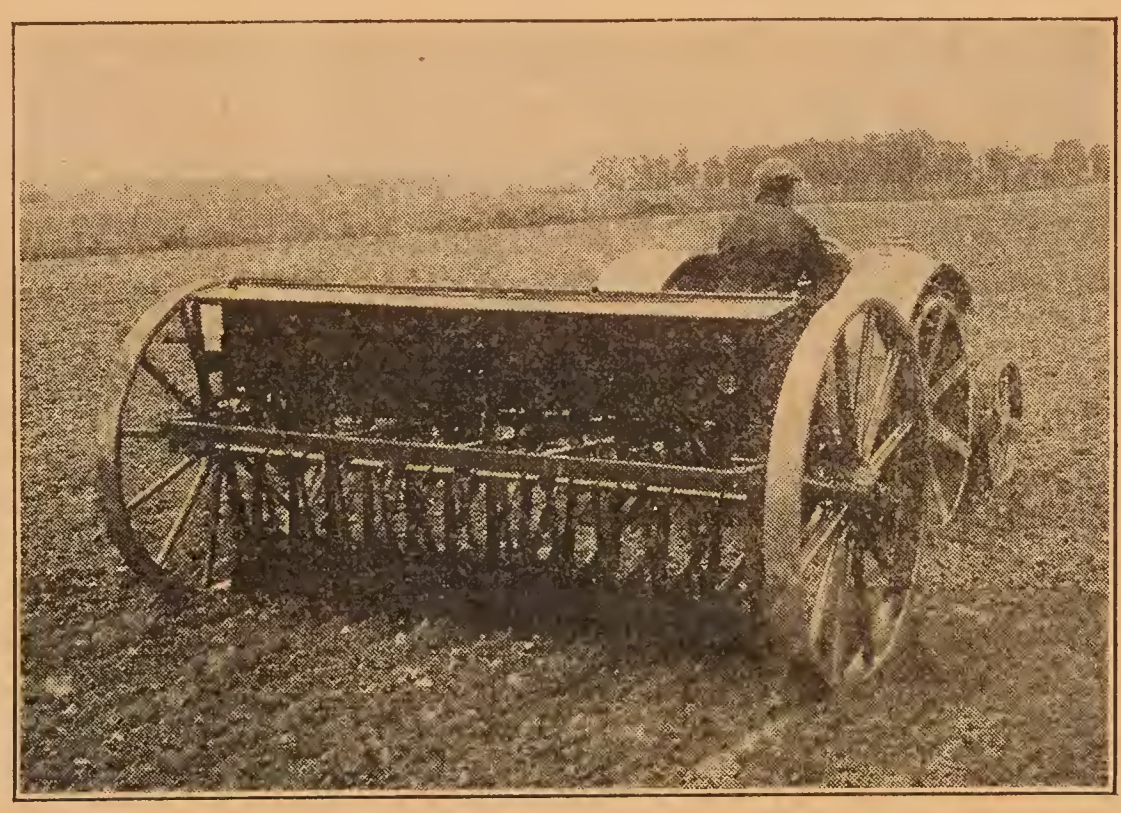
Now suppose it is desired to sow 1½ bushels of wheat to the acre. If the this would mean that by turning the wheat runs 60 pounds to the bushel wheels 308 times, it should deliver 90 pounds, or by using 1-10 acre and turning the wheels 30.8 times, it should deliver 9 pounds of grain. The wheels should be jacked up and a canvas spread under the spouts, the seed box filled about three-fourths full of the actual seed to be used, the wheels turned the number of times required to plant one-tenth of an acre, and the pounds delivered weighed on a good scale. It would be well to make two or three trials at each setting and average the results. After a number of trials, one should be able to find the setting of the feed lever at which the drill will sow almost exactly 90 pounds of that particular wheat to the acre. If the drill is of the type where each wheel operates only half the delivery spouts and only one wheel is turned, it would have to be turned twice as many times to cover one-tenth of an acre.

Make a Record for Future Use

Having located the setting of the feed lever which gives the desired amount per acre, it should be marked so it can be referred to at any time Perhaps as good a way as any is to slip a piece of tin underneath the feed lever and tack it fast at each corner, then take a sharp nail and punch a single hole in the tin in line with the pointer on the feed lever. Then put on a piece of cardboard the data as to width of drill, circumference of wheel, feet the drill must travel to sow an acre, revolutions of wheels to sow an acre, and number of turns to sow one-tenth acre. Below these record that one punch hole on tin shows setting to sow 1½ bu. per acre of given variety of wheat wet treated for smut. Other settings could be tested out and marked and recorded, as two punch marks gives the setting for 1¼ bushels per acre of the same wheat wet treated, and so on. This chart could then be tacked on a board and hung in the machinery shed, and a copy tacked on the inside of the lid to the drill seed box. With this information at hand, the operator can at once set his feed to give any desired amount of any grain.

When calibrating the seed per acre, it would also be well to check the

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)



A grain drill must sow the right amount of seed per acre to get good results. Mr. Dickerson tells you how to check up on your drill.

A Windbreak Becomes a Paradise

WHEN Storr Barrows started to plant a windbreak for his exposed farm house back in 1878, the neighbors laughed as only critical neighbors can. Undaunted by this ridicule, the original two hundred Norway Spruce were added to each year for ten years until two thousand trees were planted. Now, after forty-eight years of growth, one of the least known but most beautiful spots of central New York has been established.

One is indeed fortunate to get the story of the development of this grove personally from Mr. Barrows, but it generally has to be gathered second hand for he is extremely retiring and not a publicity seeker. There are two stories of how this planting came about. Some of his relatives claim that in early manhood, Mr. Barrows was in poor health and sought to have a spruce planting near at hand as a health measure. To what extent he believed in this is not definitely known.

Trees Planted Every Year

The story most commonly heard and the one most recently told by Mr. Barrows is that the northwest winds coming across Cayuga Lake made heating the house during part of the winter extremely difficult. He had read that Norway Spruce were well adapted to making a windbreak. One day he chanced to see an advertisement offering transplants for ten dollars a thousand. He purchased two hundred of these and planted them regularly in straight rows. They grew so well the first year that he added some each year until he had two thousand set out at the end of the ten year period. He has cared for them until they have cemoe as so many individuals to him. He can tell you the injury which threatened to kill this tree or the struggle that one had at some period during its life.

As you enter this solid green mass towering seventy-five feet in height with trees measuring up to a foot in diameter, you will have a feeling of reverence for the forest. Unconsciously my hat came off and so will yours when you see it.—E. A. F.

Species of Trees Classified to Soil Moisture

Dry sandy soil	*Fresh loam or sandy loam*	*Moist loam or clay loam*
Scotch pine	White pine	Norway spruce
Red pine	Red pine	White pine
Austrian pine	European larch	Red pine
	Red oak	European larch
		Douglas fir*
		White asb
		Red oak
		Basswood
		Black walnut
		Hard maple

*For experimental use.

—*Cornell Bulletin* 159

The Number of Trees Required for Each Acre for Various Spacings in Square Planting

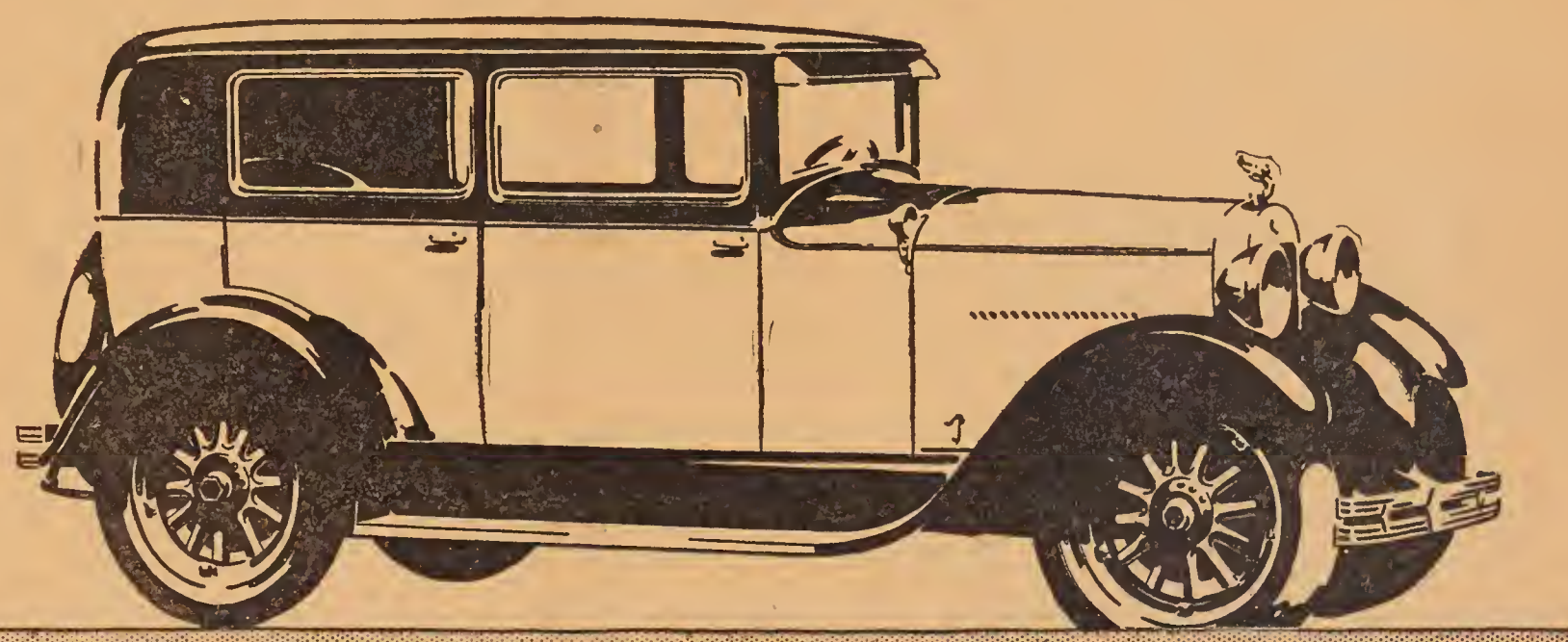
	Number of trees (to each acre)
4 by 4	2,722
5 by 5	1,742
6 by 6	1,210
7 by 7	889
8 by 8	681

Adjusting a Grain Drill

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

readings of the acre meter to see that it registers approximately correct. Before starting on the first tenth acre run, set the acre meter at zero, and at the end see if it registers one-tenth acre. After the next tenth-acre test it should register two-tenths, and so on. Both the acre meter and the seeding per acre should also be checked by the results after seeding a measured five or ten acres to be sure no error has been made.

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Wide Heavily Crowned Fenders

Steel Core, Hard Rubber Steering Wheel. Horn, light and throttle controls on the wheel

And many other FEATURES including— The World's Famous SUPER-SIX MOTOR

The New Essex Super-Six is a delight to the eye—in lines, fine exterior appointment and careful finish. Inside, you receive an immediate impression of luxurious quality enhanced by every detail.

The high-backed, form-fitting seats are richly upholstered. Sitting behind the new slender black steering wheel you look out over the shining beauty of cowl, hood, saddle-type lamps, heavy arching fenders, to the winged figure that expresses the spirit and fleetness under your hand. And before you is the handsome grouping of dials and meters upon the new ebony instrument board. Starter and electro-lock are here, too.

Bendix four-wheel brakes give positive stopping action and a sense of greater security. All doors are weatherstripped. The body is of silenced construction. And, withal—you have the famous Essex chassis, powered with the Super-Six, high-compression, high-efficiency motor that turns waste heat to power, giving brilliant, sustained performance never before known in this field.

To see, to examine, to ride in the New Essex Super-Six can bring only one conclusion—it is the World's Greatest Value—altogether or part by part.

SEDAN (4-door) $795; COUPE $745 (Rumble Seat $30 extra) COACH $735

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, plus war excise tax

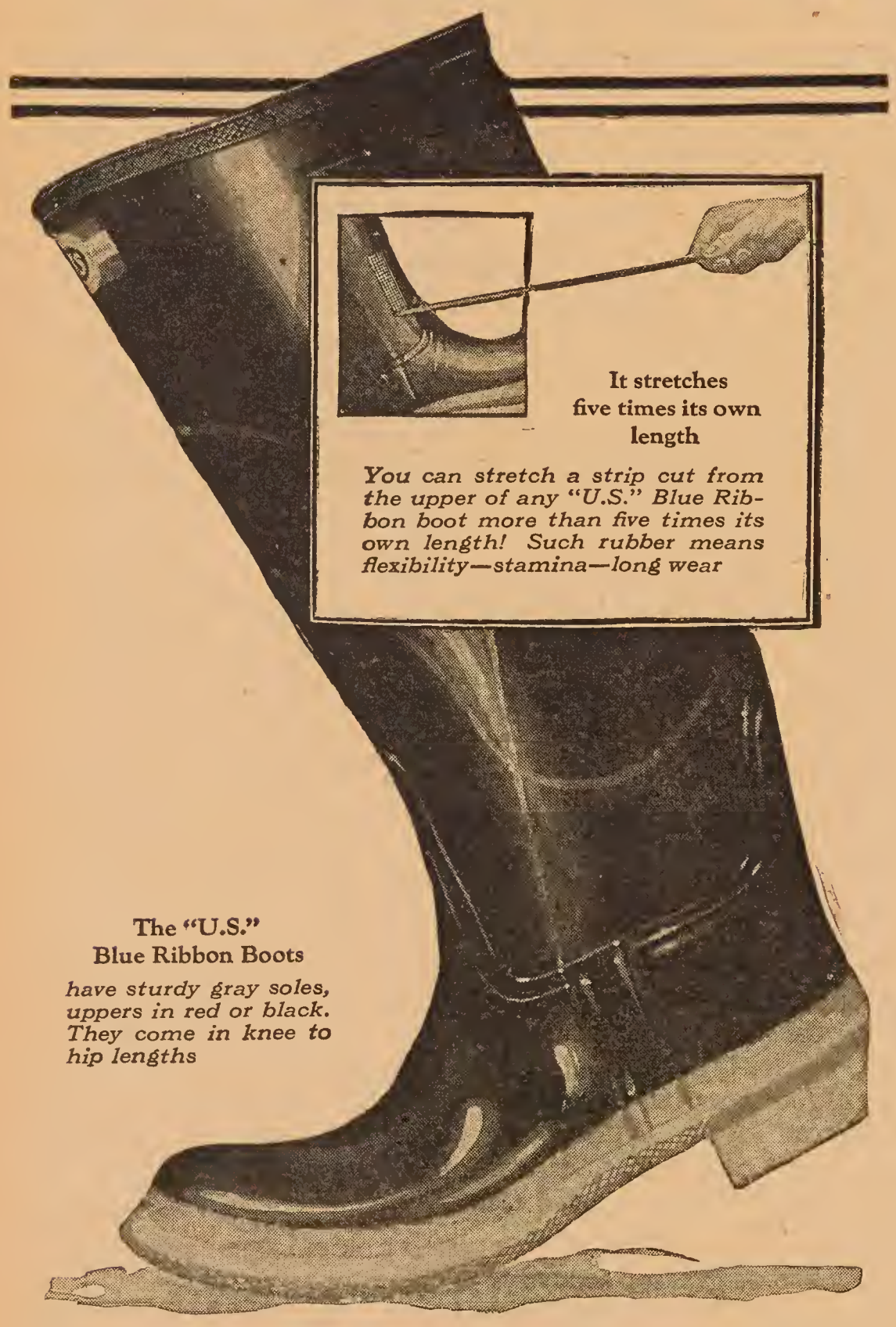
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ESSEX Super-6

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Tough-flexible

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It stretches five times its own length

You can stretch a strip cut from the upper of any "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot more than five times its own length! Such rubber means flexibility—stamina—long wear

The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots

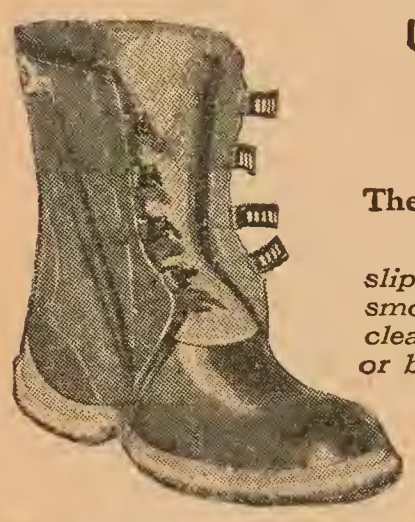
have sturdy gray soles, uppers in red or black. They come in knee to hip lengths

IT takes elastic, tough rubber to stand the constant kicking around a boot gets on the farm. And that's the quality of rubber you find in "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots.

And there's extra strength in the "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot from top to toe. The sole is oversize—as tough as the tread of a tire. And in the carcass, at every point where wear is hardest, are embedded from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric reinforcements. No other boot has so many!

"U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes are as husky as they look. They fit better, look better, wear better. Get a pair and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company



The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus

slips on right over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Either red or black—4 or 5 buckles

Trade Mark

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON *Boots Walrus Arctics Rubbers*

News from Washington

(Continued from Page 5)

group has the whiphand in the Senate, and the power companies are satisfied so long as they are getting the power at a cost lower than if they operated the hydro-electric plant at Muscle Shoals.

Millions For Land Reclamation?

Congress has been besieged this winter by the interests asking for large appropriations for land reclamation. The total amount spent for reclamation by the Federal government up to date is $183,000,000, yet this Congress is asked to appropriate $315,000,000 to complete the irrigation of 1,883,000 acres in one project, the Columbia River Basin, and there are many others. They are not only asking Congress to appropriate funds for building the dams and constructing irrigation ditches, but for improving the land, erecting farm buildings, and turning the ready-made farms over to the new settlers fully equipped for growing the crops. The farm organizations are making an aggressive fight against any more Federal appropriations for new reclamation projects. They are saying with the Industrial Conference Board that since farmers are now suffering from overproduction it is worse than futile to spend new millions on reclamation projects with the aim of bringing still more land under cultivation. But the land reclamation promoters have succeeded in obtaining an alliance between large groups of Western and Southern representatives and senators by combining Western irrigation projects with Southern swamp drainage projects. And the Interior Department is urging larger appropriations for reclamation.

More Money Asked For Research

Representatives of a large number of organizations, including the National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation and Vegetable Growers' Association of America, appeared before the House committee considering agricultural appropriations and asked for a more liberal policy with respect to appropriations for agricultural research, but they have not got all they have asked for. They maintain that the increases allowed by the Budget Bureau is not sufficient to meet the technical problems of the farmer. They are especially interested in research along the lines of a larger utilization of farm products in industry. This movement for increased appropriations to enable the Department of Agriculture to enlarge its research work will be continued by the organizations backing it, with the prospect that Congress will act more favorably toward their proposition next session.

75 Millions For Roads

The Phipps bill authorizing an appropriation of $75,000,000 for Federal aid in road construction in each of the years 1930 and 1931 has been favorably reported by the Senate post roads committee, and is in a fair way to pass. Several bills have been introduced providing for the construction of farm to market and rural free delivery roads.

Fighting Oleomargarine

A bill of special interest to the dairy industry has been introduced in the House by Congressman Haugen of Iowa and in the Senate by Senator Norbeck of South Dakota. It defines the different fats and oils used in making oleomargarine and provides that these products are oleomargarine if made in imitation of butter. The reason for proposing this amendment, says A. M. Loomis, secretary of the National Dairy Union, is the discovery of large amounts of fat compounds on the markets being sold without regard to the provisions of the oleomargarine law, although similar in appearance to butter, and sold in parchment wrapped pound and quarter pound packages. It is the contention of the proponents of this bill that all such fat compounds should come under the control of the oleomargarine law.

Reforestation For Flood Control

The advocates of reforestation as a supplementary means of flood control and the utilization of marginal farm lands are urging the enactment of the McNary bill authorizing an appropriation of $40,000,000 for state aid where reforestation is needed to protect river navigation and provide for flood control. This bill has passed the Senate and has an even chance of becoming a law. It is now quite generally held that reforestation to prevent erosion on watersheds should be included in any flood control program.

To Help Agricultural Education

The House committee on agriculture is considering a bill introduced by Representative Menges of Pennsylvania, which provides additional funds for vocational educational work in the farming districts. It would make available for a period of years a fund of $3,000,000 for vocational work, $3,000,000 for home economics, and $6,000,000 for agricultural educational work, exclusive of the sums provided under the Smith-Hughes law, and would not conflict with colleges engaged in agricultural education work. This bill is favored by the National Grange.

Standard Containers For Fruit and Vegetables

The Perkins-McNary standard container bill establishing standard sizes for baskets and hampers used in the fruit and vegetables trade has been favorably reported by the Senate committee. As it has the unanimous endorsement of the farm organizations, the commission merchants and the manufacturers of baskets and hampers it is in good position to become a law. It would reduce greatly the number of sizes of containers used for fruits and vegetables, and greatly facilitate transportation and marketing.

Farmers Want Merchant Marine

The maintenance of a merchant marine is a matter of prime interest to farmers. National Grange Master Taber, who recently discussed the merchant marine and farm relief over the radio, says he has received many more letters from farmers relative to the merchant marine than to the export debenture plan. The farmers feel that if the government goes out of the shipping business ships will not be available to transport their products to Europe when there is a demand for them. The Jones bill providing for government operation of shipping lines has passed the Senate, but will have a rocky road getting through the House, with the possibility of a presidential veto awaiting it. Opposition to the Jones bill has come largely from Eastern financial centers.

Tax reduction is receiving little attention in Congress. If the bills providing for the government building program, flood control, naval expediture, reclamation projects and road construction are enacted into law, there will be no possibility of any reduction in taxes without creating a deficit. Chairman Madden of the House appropriations committee says that Congress will have to pare down appropriations to the limit or forego tax reduction if a Treasury deficit is avoided.

—E. E. REYNOLDS.

With the Radio Man



Tips on Testing Radio Batteries

NEVER TEST a "B" battery with an ammeter. You may ruin the ammeter and you will certainly shorten the life of the battery by subjecting it to so heavy a current output. Placing an ammeter across a battery is the same as short-circuiting it with a wire. Use a voltmeter!

To test dry cells at the dealer's you may use an ammeter for just an instant. It should rise to at least 25 amperes if it's in good shape. The voltmeter would show full 1½ volts even when the battery was badly shelf-worn. Never use the ammeter if you can help it and then only for a fraction of a second. Use this test only on large dry cells meant for "A" battery work.

For the storage battery, the only test of any real value is that made by a hydrometer. It shows the gravity of the liquid and tells the exact point between full charge and dead battery at which the battery may be at that time.

Only a "high resistance" voltmeter is useful to test the voltage at which vacuum tubes are being lighted.

B. FOOTE.

Under-and-Over Charging Batteries

LISTENERS seem to think that a storage battery will be harmed by charging it too long. This is not the case and the only "damage" that occurs is to the water in the cells. If the battery is charged after it has reached the full charge point, some of the water is evaporated. This doesn't harm the battery and simply means that more water must be added—distilled water.

On the other hand, listeners harm their batteries far oftener than they realize by allowing the set to run until the battery is plainly "dead". If you treat your battery well, you would not allow it to drop below the "empty" point as shown on your hydrometer. The voltage of the battery when this is the case remains about 6. Since the tubes require only five volts, it is plain to see that they could be lighted somewhat longer, by turning on the rheostats a little more. Finally, the voltage will drop to five or less and the tubes then will be too dim to work at all. Don't treat your battery this way!

Use "One Piece" Radio Aerial

RECENTLY a man was troubled by poor reception. At first, volume would change every now and then with a sudden increase or decrease. Gradually, he found that distant stations were out of reach, though he had a good set and formerly got them well.

He tested and tested without avail, finally getting the service man on the job. It took him only a few minutes to find a soldered joint in the aerial which had corroded and actually disconnected the aerial from the lead-in. The man had been receiving on the lead-in only.

The easiest way to avoid this sort of trouble is not to have such joints. Make the aerial and lead-in ONE PIECE OF WIRE all the way from the end of the aerial to the set itself. This can be done quite easily if a sufficient length of wire is bought. As a rule, one insulator is attached to the house and one to a tree or clothespole. In fastening the lead-in end of the aerial at the house insulator, double back the wire to form a loop and push this loop through the hole in the insulator. Wrap the end of the loop around both the lead-in and aerial wires tightly and there will be a good continuous circuit all the way through.

Acid For Storage Batteries

WHEN one cell of your battery reads less than the other two, it is an indication that the cell leaks. Acid never evaporates—just the water is lost by evaporation. Hence acid should never be added unless the cell has been emptied and the leak found and repaired. A battery service station can make this repair, when necessary. If one cell is gone beyond repair, the service station can often furnish a good cell from another battery and thus prolong the life of your battery quite a good deal, and at slight cost.

Questions and Answers

Would I improve the tone characteristics of my set by putting in the new UX 200A as the detector?

NO, PROBABLY there would be no change in tone. The UX 200A type of tube is much more sensitive, however, and will be naturally more successful in getting distant and weak stations.

* * *

"A" claims that just as good results can be had by stringing 150 feet of aerial wire back and forth between two pieces of wood 20 feet apart, with wires spaced 6 inches, as with the wire stretched in a straight line. "B" maintains the straight wire is best. Who is right?

"B" WINS. Not only does the single straight wire cover more effectual area than the wire doubled back and forth, but in parallel wires the magnetic fields set up are opposite and hence detract somewhat from the net effect on the set."

* * *

Do you know whether a milli-ammeter will make a good voltmeter if connected in series with a 100,000 ohm resistance?

THE IDEA is all right, but the accuracy of the readings will be very poor unless you are SURE that the high resistance has exactly the resistance with which it is labelled. Usually these high resistances,

JUDGED BY ALL STANDARDS
AMERICA'S *Finest* FOUR



$875
4-DOOR SEDAN, F.O.B. DETROIT
FULL FACTORY EQUIPMENT

EXTERIOR dimensions that facilitate small-space parking—with the interior comfort of a limousine!

Acceleration that few cars can equal—and the fastest four in America! A dynamic and economical power plant.

Midland Steeldraulic Brakes expanding internally on all four wheels—positive deceleration.

Judged by all standards of style, performance, comfort and low operating cost—America's finest Four.

DODGE BROTHERS FOUR
ALSO TWO LINES OF SIXES—THE VICTORY AND THE SENIOR



"Best Investment"

Says

Mr. Sumner Tracy

Sumner Tracy of Sherburne, N. Y., calls his wood-stave, steel-rodded Silo selected from The Craine Line "The best investment on my farm." He has had it for four years—and knows. Instead of buying hay, Mr. Tracy was able to *sell* twenty tons the first year.

Hundreds of letters from owners relate similar experiences. You may prefer wood-stave like Mr. Tracy, or tile, triple wall, concrete stave or solid concrete—but whatever your choice you will get fullest satisfaction if you choose it from The Craine Line which contains them all.

Liberal discounts, including FREE Roof Frame, on Silos shipped before April 1st. Write today for our new Catalog, just published and full of valuable information for dairymen.

CRAINE, Inc.

30 Wilson Street,
Norwich, N. Y.

Should Butter-fat Price Be Raised?

(Continued from Page 3)

protection which the New York State farmer has due to close proximity to our great city markets. It will introduce an artificial compound which may by chemical analysis apparently carry an equivalent amount of food materials, but we know it cannot be the natural food which nature herself compounds.

As New York State farmers we have been compelled to see our winter cabbage market taken away from us, quietly and easily, by the southern producers of cabbage and head lettuce. We have seen the orange producers cut in severely on our markets for northern grown apples and other fruits. We are seeing the western grown potato control our potato market. We saw western eggs compete severely for our best markets until our present egg-grading law checked the tide and established a market for those in our eastern states who are producing a superior product due to its quality and freshness.

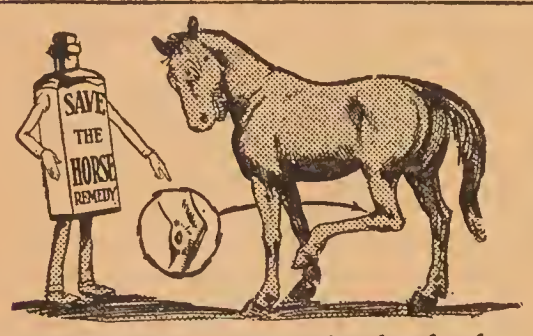
Standardization Would Favor Substitutes

With standardization allowed dairymen will be sitting by and seeing the milk market slip away from them just as easily as have the other markets. You have stated that it is well known that standardization is generally practiced anyway. In fairness to the dairymen, we feel that you should point out where these laws are being violated, so that the authorities responsible for this illegal practice can be properly prosecuted by the state and in the interests of our dairymen. With our present law, there is nothing to prevent any dealer who wishes to sell milk testing five per cent from properly stamping it and guaranteeing it to test this amount and charging accordingly for this "fancy" product. The fact is, there is no great market for such a product. This talk of standardization is merely an attempt to make legal the manufacture of an artificial product largely by the introduction of water or skimmed milk into the higher testing milk. It may be true, and undoubtedly is, that dealers could make more money if they were allowed to manufacture an artificial product and sell it in competition with natural milk.

Will Consumers Pay for High Testing Milk

You infer that the public would be willing to pay a higher price for rich milk. This may be the case with some. It is not, however, the case with the great majority of people who live in the cities and whose milk bill runs into a considerable amount of money at the present time. You must remember that it costs more money to make this high testing milk, and naturally the farmer must get more per quart for it and the consumer must pay a higher price. Everyone likes some cream. It is on the market, and is a luxury enjoyed by those of means.

Nothing should be done that will make it impossible for the public generally to buy pure wholesome milk as it is produced and balanced by the healthy, properly fed and well cared for cow, and milk that contains proper proportions of the various ingredients which make it an ideal food. To introduce into such milk additional butter-fat would not make it a more healthful food, and would be a means of preventing many children in our cities from having milk as a part of their daily diet. The dairymen of New York State should one and all rise up in opposition to any attempt to break down our present dairy law and to allow so-called standardization.



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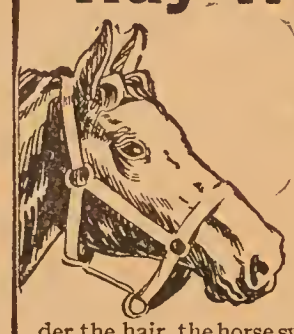
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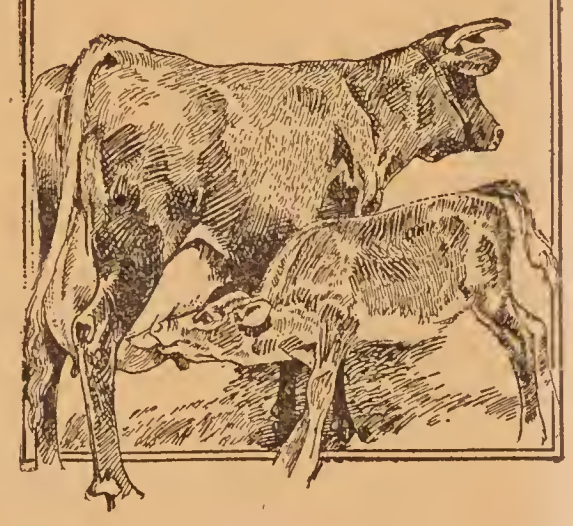
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Hay Carriers, Hay Forks, Hay Track, and supplies.

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Elements that are lacking in the ration—no matter how well balanced—are needed to safely approach calving. Kow-Kare supplies these elements. It builds up the digestive and reproductive organs—makes them function naturally and without drain on bodily vigor.

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Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare. Large size $1.25—6 cans for $6.25. Small can 65c. Full directions on each can for treating such cow ills as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc. If your dealer is not supplied, we will send Kow-Kare postpaid.

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For High Milk and Cream Tariffs

THE need of an increase in the tariff on milk and cream was stressed by representatives of the dairy industry at hearings before the United States Tariff Commission, beginning February 23, on the cost of producing milk and cream in this country and in Canada.

It was the contention of Representative John Taber of Auburn, N. Y., that Eastern farmers could not produce milk and cream with their high production costs and market it in competition with Canadian products. Judge John D. Miller, president, and Charles W. Holman, Secretary, of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, spoke in favor of a 50 per cent increase in the tariff on milk and cream.

Judge Miller argued that in figuring production costs the commission should segregate transportation costs; that it was not practical to add to both foreign and domestic production, costs of transporting milk and cream to domestic terminal markets.

While the quantity of milk and cream imported from Canada is relatively small, Mr. Holman pointed out that it was sufficient to bear down the price to the American producer, and he presented evidence showing that dairymen on this side of the border could supply all the milk to meet the needs of consumers in the cities when necessary.

In its preliminary investigations the Tariff Commission obtained data from creameries importing 5,000,000 gallons of milk from Canada in 1925. According to that analysis, 9 per cent of the milk imported from Canada was shipped direct to New York City from the border, and 91 per cent went to border plants. Much cream from Canada goes to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities. —E. E. REYNOLDS.

Resolutions Passed at Utica Mass Meeting

RESOLVED, that the dairymen of the New York Milk shed assembled in mass meeting at Utica, N. Y., on this 22nd day of February, 1928, hereby request the Legislature of the state of New York to so amend the Agriculture and Markets law as to provide for payment at market value for condemned cattle and for obtaining a fair appraisal and prompt payment for the same—a fair appraisal to be arrived at by the owner and State, each to appoint an appraiser and a third to be appointed by the two in the event of disagreement.

RESOLVED that we, the dairymen of the New York Milk shed assembled in mass meeting in Utica, N. Y., this 22nd day of February, 1928, are heartily in favor of the efforts being made in Washington before the committee on February 23d in increasing the tariff on dairy products coming from sources outside the United States and that these sentiments be forwarded by wire to such committee assembled tomorrow in Washington.

WHEREAS, modern business methods demonstrate the practicability of the merging of competing interests and

WHEREAS, investigations have demonstrated that milk is a cheaper food than other food at cost of production, prices to both producer and distributor, and

WHEREAS, economy of production and distribution is an essential factor, and

WHEREAS the future of the dairy business demands that there be a fair distribution of the consumer's dollar between producer and distributor,

WHEREAS the actual dairymen of the New York Milk shed are dissatisfied with the present costly competitive methods existing between the already organized groups,

THEREFORE, be it resolved, that an Advisory Board having the support of all of the present organizations could function in a manner that would be of mutual benefit to all dairymen and might bring about eventually the ideal of one United organization of dairymen, we

THEREFORE RECOMMEND that a similar program be held on Wednesday, April 4th, at a mass meeting of dairymen representing all the different groups,

WE FURTHER RECOMMEND that an especial invitation be extended to the Dairymen's League producers to attend this meeting, the idea in mind being that the attainment of the desired end cannot be secured without their support and co-operation.

WHEREAS there is at the present time a bill before the Legislature providing for the standardization of milk,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this meeting of dairymen representing milk producers of New York Milk shed go on record as being unalterably opposed to any movement making it possible to add to or take from the fat content of milk offered for sale.

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Beauty
Easy Turning and
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as never before

HAVE you heard about the remarkable new cream separator announced by International Harvester? Perhaps you have seen it, or read the *carload-delivery pages* being run in the newspapers by the McCormick-Deering dealers. No wonder the New McCormick-Deering is going in shipments of a hundred and more into communities everywhere. It is a long jump ahead of the times; it has everything!

An outstanding most vital feature of this machine is its ability to separate milk at a wide range of temperatures and *down to a surprisingly low degree.* Milk may be skimmed with absolute assurance of maximum butter fat recovery. McCormick-Deering design *challenges every test and comparison in close skimming, whatever the conditions.*

And—*every one of the six sizes* of the New McCormick-Deering now *has high-grade ball bearings at all high-speed points.* That means easy running, durability, and long life, as never before in a separator.

Also, beauty in design and a high-luster finish created by the celebrated process of *japanning.* Year after year the finish will be as brilliant when you wipe it clean. The McCormick-Deering is completely new, with many other important features.

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W. S. DUNN, Sales Manager, Schoharie, N. Y.



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Reviewing the Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the February prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.37	
2	Fluid Cream		
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.06	
2 B	Cond. Milk Soft Cheese	2.31	
3	Evap. Cond, Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.30	
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

Sheffield price not available on going to press.

The Class I League price for February, 1927 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.85 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market Recovers

CREAMERY SALTED	Feb. 29	Feb. 23	Last Year
Higher than extra	49½-50	46½-47	50½-51
Extra (92sc)	49	46	50
84-91 score	42 -48	41 -45½	47½-49½
Lower Grades	40½-41½	40 -40½	46 -47

The butter market has made a phenomenal recovery during the past week. Business has been unusually good. The demand has improved even sooner than was anticipated, and as a whole the tension has been removed. As soon as buyers realized that the bottom had been reached, and that further reductions could not be expected, buying became freer and street stocks were steadily worked upon with the result that supplies were cut down very sharply. Out of town orders were also more in evidence. As a matter of fact, in some quarters there is even a little touch of speculation, which shows that the market has absolutely reversed itself since our last full report.

The chain stores have been doing a marvelous job in relieving the tense situation as they have been putting extremely fancy lines on the consumers' tables at bargain prices.

There was one scare thrown into the market during the past week when a direct boat from New Zealand pulled into port with a cargo of butter. However, the steamer left for Halifax without unloading. This took a heavy load off the mind of the butter trade. The reason she did not unload was because the New York market was below par with Montreal and London, and it was decided that the butter should be sent on to those markets.

Fresh Cheese Lower

STATE FLATS	Feb. 29	Feb. 23	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	23½		23½
Fresh Average			22 -23
Held Fancy	29 -29½	29 -29½	27 -28
Held Average			26 -26½

The easiness that we reported a couple of weeks ago in the cheese market has continued to prevail with the result that on the first of March it was possible to obtain fresh New York state whole milk cheese at 23½ cents. However, at the time these values were quoted, it was reported that up-state markets were firmer than the metropolitan market. This gave rise to the opinion that further reduction would not be immediate, but that the market would stiffen up materially. However, Wisconsin is showing a marked weakness, and this has resulted in dealers being able to obtain stocks in the western markets very reasonable.

Fancy Eggs Hold Steady

NEARBY WHITE Hennery	Feb. 29	Feb. 23	Last Year
Selected Extras	36 -37	36 -37	33 -34
Average Extras	33½-35	34 -35	31 -32
Extra Firsts	32½-33	33½	29 -30
Firsts	31 -32	33	28 -28½
Gathered	30 -33	33½	27 -30
Pullets			26
Pewees			
BROWNS Hennery	33 -34	33 -34	30 -31
Gathered	32	32	27 -30

Fancy white eggs have held steady. However, we can not say quite as much for medium grade stock. Nearby colored eggs have also held firm, but the undertone is a little unsteady. Fresh mixed colors from the west are irregular. However, advices indicate that we may look for an increased firmness. Reports from the west tell us that the storage season on the Pacific coast has been started, and in some sections of the southwest eggs are going into the warehouses. A general review of the situation indicates that New York City receipts have been steadily increasing, still they have hardly reached the volume of late February last year. A review of the situation indicates increasing production and the sentiment of the trade is for a revision downward. Exports are also uncertain, altho clearances for the Argentine started earlier this year than last year. Argentine dealers are not bidding as much as they did at the same time last year. Of course, these influences have a very indirect bearing on nearby eggs, especially fancier qualities.

On February 28th a short-lived strike in the Pennsylvania express terminal threw the market off balance temporarily. A great many nearbys clear through this terminal, and this had the effect of curtailing supplies for a short period. With the early settlement of the strike, however, the delayed supplies were released and these with the already heavy stocks flooded the market, and had a tendency of creating a weak undertone. Fortunately the demand for fancy selected nearbys is sufficient to sustain the market and values, but the situation is not as satisfactory on the medium stocks.

No Change in Live Poultry

FOWLS	Feb. 29	Feb. 23	Last Year
Colored	26-27	26-27	33-35
Leghorn	25-26	27	33
CHICKENS Colored	31-36	30-36	45-50
Leghorn	31-36	30-36	
BROILERS	45-55	50-58	
CAPONS	30-45	35-45	33-35
TURKEYS	30-50	25-50	25-30
DUCKS, Nearby	29-33	29-33	19-30
GEESE	23-23		

There has been no material change in the live poultry market since last week's quotations. However, there is an undertone of uncertainty existing that is causing a little apprehension. For one thing, trade was not exactly sure of the number of freight cars due from the west.

Fowls are practically without change, altho Leghorns have shown disposition to work out at a slightly lower figure. In the freight market, all breeds were selling the same. It was only some extremely choice express lots of coloreds were bringing a better price.

Express broilers and chickens that were really fancy have been selling at better prices, as the average goes. However, there have been a lot of arrivals going at concessions because of a variety of disqualifications.

Rabbits are quiet, the prevailing price 28 to 30 cents, which is higher than the trade is willing to pay at the present time.

The Outlook for Late Potatoes

STATE	Feb. 29	Feb. 23	Last Year
150 lb. sack	3.60-3.75	3.25-3.40	3.10-3.25
Bulk, 180 lbs			3.75-3.90
MAINE 150 lb. sack	3.75-4.25	3.35-385	3.60-3.85
Bulk, 180 lbs	4.50-5.00	4.15-4.60	4.40-4.65
LONG ISLAND 150 lb. sack	4.25-4.75	4.00-4.50	5.00-5.50
Bulk, 180 lbs	5.35-5.70	5.00-5.40	5.75-6.10

Readers will recall that during the last few weeks we have steadily reported an improvement in the outlook for the close of the potato deal. During the week of the State Grange meeting at Poughkeepsie we reported the fact that Long Island reserves were very low. From time to time we have also stated that Maines have been moving freely. Now, comes the report from the potato trade in Chicago which not only substantiates our previous statements, but goes farther. It states that according to the estimates obtained from the private shippers that there will be a shortage of approximately 6,000 car loads of potatoes compared with last year out of the states of Maine, Vermont, New York (including Long Island), Pennsylvania and Michigan. The states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska are approximately 1500 car loads short. The far west has more stock than is wanted. However, we do not expect a great deal of serious competition from those states, for only a very small percentage of the northwest holdings are suitable for the eastern trade. It is generally known, that when the east goes west for supplies around the first of April, difficulty is experienced in finding the desired quantity of high colored white stock.

Earlier in the potato deal we received the government report of 402,000,000 bushels this season compared with 354,000,000 bushels for the year previous.

When we considered these estimates we called the attention to the fact that much of this surplus could be placed to the credit of the early producing states, leaving the central and western states, which produce the heavy late crop, with no more than the year previous.

The surplus from the early southern producing states moved into consumption very much on time. As we have said a number of times, the fact that last year's late crop, and this year's early crop were on par, we could not see the justification for the low prices prevailing in the market this winter. However, the trade had the idea that there were more potatoes in the market than demand warranted. If we had more of the northwestern surplus here in the east, the situation would be entirely reverse from what it is today.

The strength of the situation exists from the fact that in the east we are 6,000 car loads short of last year. Maine shows the biggest shortage of approximately 4,500, New York is about on par with a year ago, altho it reports about 200 cars less. Pennsylvania has a hundred or so cars more, while Michigan is about 1300 or 1400 cars under last year. Minnesota has about 1500 or 1600 less than a year ago while Wisconsin is just a shade under a year ago.

A factor that must be taken into consideration is the early crop that is coming from Florida. Under date of February 24th, the New York Packer advises that a severe cold snap struck that southern state over the previous week end, and cold and heavy winds damaged crops, especially in exposed places. Reports stated that potatoes in the Hastings district, the main potato shipping section of Florida, suffered considerably. Taking all of these factors into consideration, it not only looks that the potato deal is going to wind up strong, but that we are going to see some periodically skyrocketing of prices. We expect that we will have a little breathing spell from time to time, due to profit taking by growers and dealers, or at least to holding reserve stocks.

A reference to the above quotations clearly shows that the market is already above that of a year ago with the exception of Long Island, a strange fact indeed. As a matter of fact, prices in western New York on choice lines go above published quotations, some men reporting offers of $4.00.

Now comes the question as to holding. One very prominent grower from the southern tier says that he does not know whether to hold to the bitter end, or start easing stocks out. That answer can only be given by the man himself. Everything depends upon how much money he has in the bank. If a man is in a strong financial position, he can take a chance, and he may reap some real profits by holding to the bitter end, but the fellow that has bills to pay can not afford to take such a chance, and should begin to start dickering at least. He has one thing in his favor, and that is he knows that potatoes are not over plentiful, and they have got to come to him for supplies. Just how much price advance the trade will stand before it buckles remains to be seen. At any rate, we look for a strong wind up of the deal.

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist cooperating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAF. The reports are broadcast during noon hour daily except Saturday.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Feb. 29	Feb. 23	Last Year
Wheat (May)	1.34¾	1.34½	1.40⅜
Corn (May)	.98⅝	.99⅝	.77⅝
Oats (May)	.57¼	.56⅛	.46⅞
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.65¾	1.67⅜	1.50½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.15¾	1.17⅝	.90⅜
Oats, No. 2	.69¼	.67¾	.54½
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Feb. 25	Feb. 18	Feb. 26
Grade Oats	36.50	36.50	32.00
Spring Bran	37.50	37.50	31.50
Hard Bran	40.00	40.00	33.00
Standard Mids	37.50	37.50	33.00
Soft W. Mids	44.50	44.50	37.00
Flour Mids	39.50	39.50	35.50
Red Dog	41.00	40.50	39.00
Wh. Hominy	40.25	40.00	32.00
Yel. Hominy	39.00	38.50	32.00
Corn Meal	41.00	40.50	31.50
Gluten Feed	44.75	46.00	36.75
Gluten Meal	54.00	54.00	46.75
36% C. S. Meal	46.50	47.00	37.00
41% C. S. Meal	51.00	51.00	39.50
43% C. S. Meal	53.50	54.00	41.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	51.50	51.00	45.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

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Basketry Materials 65 Page Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds. raffia. wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints. cane webbing, wooden beads, rush, pine needles, books. tools, dyes. Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.

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Best Grade Pigs and Shoats for Breeders or feeders. 6 to 8 wks. old $6 ea.; 3 mos. old $10 ea. C. E. BOSSERMAN, York Springs, Pa

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I SAW P. A. come into the picture some nineteen years ago. I saw it nose out the leading brands of the day. With steady gait, it showed a clean pair of heels to the field. I know and you know that it has maintained its lead ever since. And you and I know *why!*

The minute you open the tidy red tin and let that fragrance fill the air, you're ready to cheer for P. A. Then you load up and light up. . . . Cool as a judge deciding the winner. Sweet as a blue ribbon for your favorite. Mild and mellow and long-burning.

No wonder more P. A. is smoked than any other brand. No wonder Prince Albert counts its friends by the million. If you don't know all this by personal experience, it's high time you found out. Get going today with good old P. A. That's *my* tip, Gentlemen.

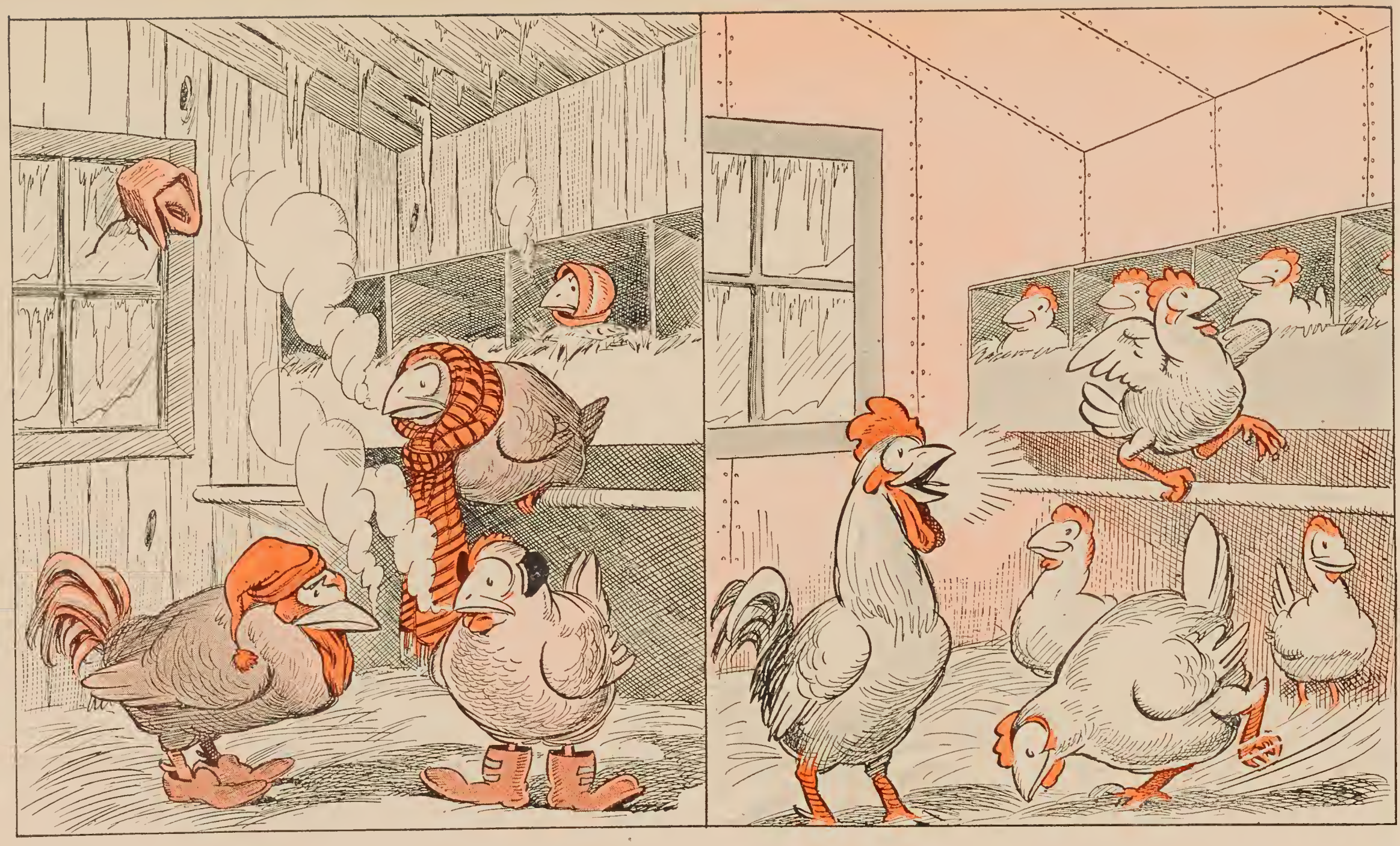


More for your money in every way — TWO full ounces in every tin.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

© 1928, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.



Learn What Insulation Will Do

The sad faced birds in the chilly, drafty hen house are just existing through the winter, waiting for spring.

Hens can't lay under those conditions. A warm house (insulated) keeps 'em happy and healthy and yields a full egg basket when egg prices are highest.

THE use of insulation is fundamental in modern building construction. It adds comfort and health, makes possible a steady temperature and reduces heating costs.

Your dwelling that is drafty and difficult to heat in winter and hot upstairs in summer, is made comfortable by insulation. Your poultry house, where the hens quit laying from November to March, is made a busy singing workshop all winter. In midsummer it is kept cool and comfortable. Your garage, where the frigid winter penetrates the tightest walls is made snug so it is easy to keep the car warm and ready to start on a zero morning. Insulation does these things, at low cost.



Before you build or remodel, study insulation. Examine insulating materials at your local lumber yard. Look at the thick broad sheets of fiber, or blankets that go between the studding, easy to apply, which keep your house warm in winter and cool in summer. Notice, also, how handy this material is for fixing up the attic, or building a new closet. You will want to keep a supply of it always on hand.

Learn about insulation because it can increase both your comfort and your profits. This publication will be glad to put you in touch with sources of information about practical insulating materials.

This Paper Recommends Only Reliable Merchandise

After 50 Years of Service



De Laval
Points the Way to Still... Greater Dairy Profits

"FIFTY years ago," says Dr. C. W. Larson, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Dairying of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, "the dairy industry was undeveloped and relatively unimportant. Today the dairy industry is the largest and most vital industry in the world. It has more far-reaching effect upon the health and prosperity of this country than any other industry."

Last year the farm value of American dairy products was more than three billion dollars, or more than 25 per cent of our total yearly farm income.

Fifty years ago Dr. De Laval invented the first practical centrifugal cream separator, and dairy authorities everywhere now say that the cream separator has done more than any other factor to make modern dairying possible.

1928 "Golden Series" De Laval Cream Separators

First in the beginning, De Laval Separators have kept the lead ever since, not only in numbers in use but in continued improvement of design and construction. More than four million De Laval machines have been made and there are about as many of them in use the world over as of all other makes.

Now the new 1928 "Golden Series" Separators, commemorating the 50th De Laval Anniversary, mark another step forward. They are the most complete, efficient and beautiful cream separators ever made. They must prove a source of pride as well as profit.

The "Golden Series" machines are made in seven sizes, ranging in capacity from 200 to 1350 lbs. of milk per hour. They may be operated by hand or any form of power. They may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to pay for themselves.

The De Laval Milker

The rapid increase in the use of De Laval Milkers is now causing as great a change in dairying as De Laval Separators did years ago. There are already thousands in use, milking more than one million cows with extremely satisfactory results.

De Laval Milkers permit all dairy production to be placed on a machine basis. Because of their gentle yet stimulating and uniform action De Laval Milkers milk with better results than can be obtained in any other way. They enable one man to milk two to three times as many cows as can be done by hand, and produce cleaner milk. They are simple in construction, easy to operate and to keep in a sanitary condition. Everyone milking five or more cows will find a De Laval Milker a profitable as well as time and labor-saving investment. Sold for cash or on self-paying terms.

See your De Laval dealer or write nearest office below for full information as to either separators or milkers.

The De Laval Separator Co.

NEW YORK
165 Broadway

CHICAGO
600 Jackson Blvd.

SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale St.

See and Try a DE LAVAL

THE best way to judge a new 1928 Golden Anniversary De Laval Separator is to see one, and better still to try it side-by-side with any other. We do not believe anyone can do that and not choose a De Laval. Improvements are:

Beautiful gold and black finish; completely enclosed gears; improved regulating cover and float; turnable supply can; easier starting and turning; oil window, and the "floating bowl."

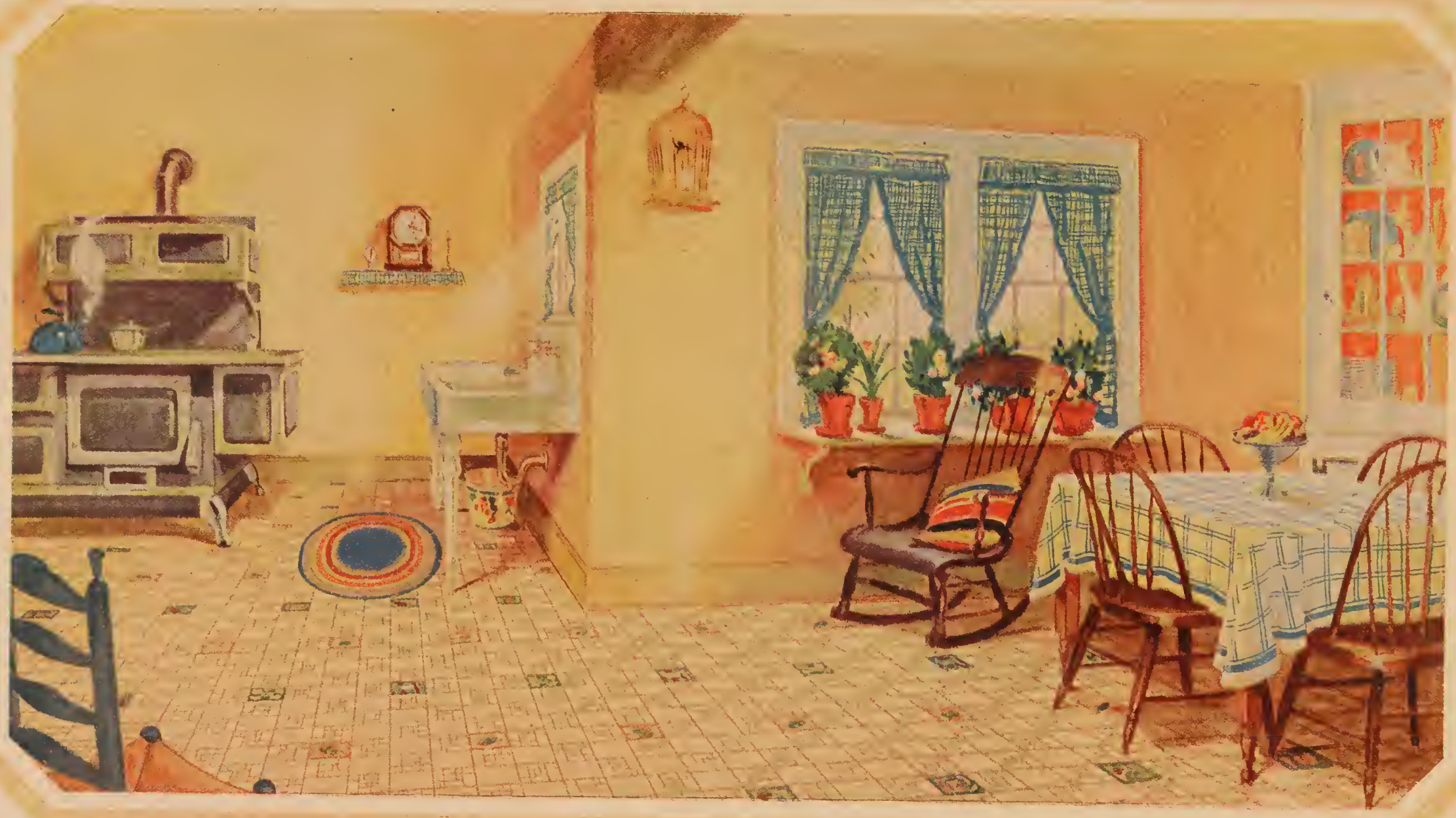
"Golden Series" machines are now on display by De Laval dealers everywhere. They will be glad to show them to you.





BEAUTIFUL · INEXPENSIVE

EASY TO CLEAN



A five minute chat about your floors

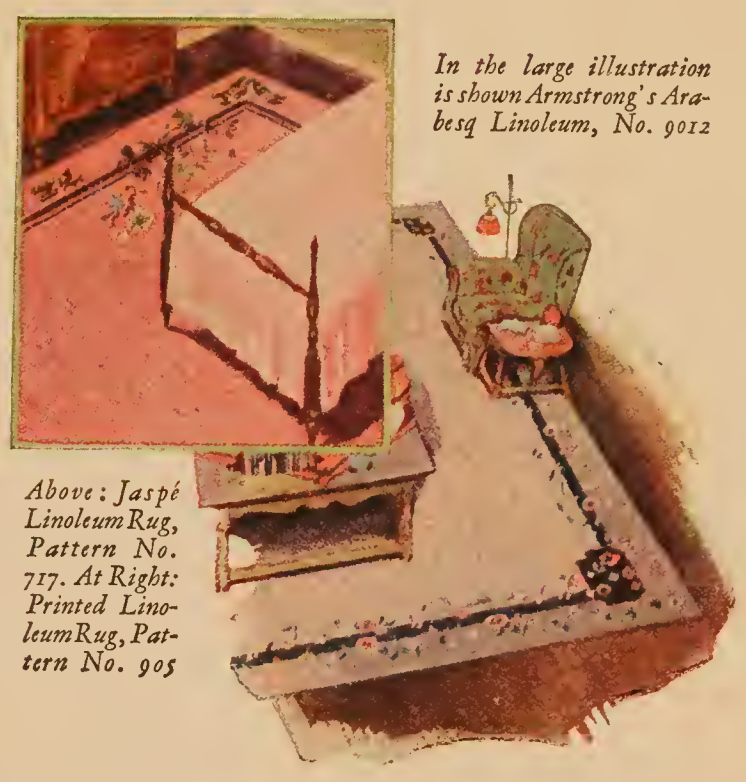
by

HAZEL DELL BROWN

PERHAPS you are thinking: "Just what will I do with those old wood floors?" No one, now-a-days, wants an old, shabby, splintery wood floor. They are bad looking enough, to be sure. But, the worst of an old wood floor is, it is *drudgery* to keep it clean.

Happily, the *best*-looking floors of today are the *easiest* to care for. Take for instance floors of Armstrong's Linoleum. These are made in the prettiest of colors and patterns—yet just a damp mopping is all that is required to keep them clean. The dirt does not soak into the grain as in wood floors, but remains on top, where it can be whisked away in a jiffy. Linoleum is always so fresh-looking and neat as a pin, and not at all expensive.

Now, suppose you have decided to do something with your floors this spring. What will it be? In Armstrong's Linoleum you have a wide choice of patterns from which you can select a floor covering appropriate for any room in the house. Begin with the kitchen—the most walked-on floor in the house. The lovely tile pattern pictured in the kitchen above is of Armstrong's



In the large illustration is shown Armstrong's Arabesq Linoleum, No. 9012

Above: Jaspé Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 717. At Right: Printed Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 905

Arabesq Linoleum. While it is light in color, it is a simple matter to keep it clean and bright. The *Arabesq*, by the way, is one of the newest Armstrong ideas in all-over linoleum. The particular pattern shown looks for all the world like real handcraft tiles. I, myself, could hardly believe my eyes when I first saw this remarkable effect.

For living-room, dining-room, or bedroom, a rug of Armstrong's *Jaspé* Linoleum is quite appropriate and practical, too. These *Jaspé* rugs, in several shades, with interesting overlaid borders of varied pattern, are really the prettiest ideas in smooth-surface rugs I have ever seen. You must see them in the stores to appreciate what I mean.

While these genuine linoleum rugs are not at all expensive, there are Armstrong's *Quaker-Felt* Rugs at a still lower price. These may be had in many attractive patterns.

Tell me the size and kind of room and describe briefly the furniture and I will help you select the most economical, practical, and attractive floor covering. Enclose ten cents in stamps, and I will send you in addition, "The Attractive Home—How to Plan Its Decoration"—a handsomely illustrated booklet about floors. Simply address your letter to Hazel Dell Brown, Armstrong Cork Co., Linoleum Division, 1023 Jackson St., Lancaster, Pa.

Look for the CIRCLE A *trade-mark on the burlap back*

Ⓐ

Armstrong's Linoleum

INLAID AND PRINTED IN RUGS OR PIECE GOODS

New Jersey Farm News

Plan for Uniform Pay for Farm Work

A GROUP conference of the Boards of Agriculture of Salem, Gloucester and Cumberland Counties has been called at Salem to arrange a farm wage scale for the coming season. This plan is to have a uniform wage for all farm operations. This is to cover the cost of gathering all crops and to establish a basis that will be uniform to all pickers in every section of this area.



Amos Kirby

No attempt will be made to force down the cost of gathering crops, nor will it affect the existing wages for skilled farm labor that is regularly employed on farms. During recent years, groups of harvest labor have taken advantage of conditions and forced wages to almost prohibitive levels, with the result that growers have paid exhorbitant prices. This year, the Boards of Agriculture will set a fair price scale for average crops that will be uniform in all sections. During recent years the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture has set a wage scale that has worked out very satisfactorily to the farmer and the harvest hand.

Asks for Milk Tariff

William Nulton, secretary of the New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association, New Brunswick, represented New Jersey Farm Bureau before the tariff commission in Washington an February 23, asking for a higher tariff on milk and milk products brought into the United States. Among the figures presented to the tariff commission were the results of an investigation conducted by A. G. Waller, economist, New Brunswick, showing that it costs 25.4 cents a gallon to produce milk in the New York and Philadelphia areas.

Frost Injury Quite Severe

The injury to the peach crops appears more serious than reported some time ago, particularly in Atlantic county. In the Egg Harbor and Germania sections practically all of the buds are killed. At Vineland, the injury is spotted, and at Hammonton most all varieties have been hit with some varieties, particularly the Elbertas, Hales and main crop ones a complete loss.

Dealers Lower Retail Milk Prices

Just as we go to press the information comes to us that the Sheffield Farms Company and the Bordens Farm Products Company are reducing the price of retail milk. The new price will be one cent a quart lower. It becomes effective March 1 for bulk milk and March 5 for bottled milk. The milk companies report that this action was taken as a result of market conditions.

Discuss New Berry Crate

The small berry growers of Atlantic County have held a series of meetings to decide on the type of crate to use this season. A move is under way to establish a small 24 pint crate for raspberries. Last year's experience with the small crate demonstrated that many retailers will handle raspberries if they can buy a small crate but refuse to handle the usual 60 pint crate as formerly used.

Poultry Sanitation

County Agent Orley G. Bowen, New Brunswick, has enrolled 30 poultrymen in Middlesex County who will put out over 70,000 chicks this spring under the approved sanitation plans as worked out by the Experiment Station, poultry farm. Included in this list are poultrymen who will put out as few as five hundred while others are going to put out as many as 15,000.

Dr. Lipman on Farm Relief

In a recent address before Milltown Grange, Dr. Lipman, director of the New Jersey Experiment Station, predicted that the recent changes in the chemical industry would indicate that larger areas of land in the near future will be required to furnish raw materials for certain new types of products. Dr. Lipman also believed that the farmers would be much better off if land unsuited to farming were taken out of cultivation and devoted to other purposes.

Dairymen After Good Bulls

Burlington County is conducting a better sire campaign. The dairymen, according to County Agent Thompson, realize the need for high grade bulls as herd sires and are buying the kind that will improve their herds. As a part of this campaign, County Agent Thompson, with a party of dairymen from Burlington County, spent a day in Hunterdon County visiting some of the leading herds of that county with the view of buying high grade bulls to head their herds. County Agent E. A. Gaunt Flemington was instrumental in having the dairymen visit Hunterdon County.

Road Camp Work

The Salem County Board of Freeholders have recently moved their prison road camp and are utilizing the prison labor to build new gravel roads through a section of the county where road improvements have been few and far between in recent years. The open weather all winter has permitted the employment of the labor during the greater part of the time.

Establish Forest Demonstration

A permanent forest demonstration for Somerset County was established on the farm of Dr. W. H. Whiton, Lecturer of the New Jersey State Grange, on February 10 by E. L. Scovell, forestry specialist, New Brunswick. A plot of native forest trees has been selected and all trees to be removed have been marked to be removed some time during the winter.

Dorothy Poultry Club

The Dorothy poultry Club, Dorothy, Atlantic County, is starting a campaign for the production of better eggs. They have recently had Prof. C. S. Platt, Experiment Station, down to address them and to show them how to produce eggs that will enable them to meet the severe western competition. —**Amos Kirby.**

Farm News From Northern New York

European Corn Borer Control Methods Studied

A PREVAILING topic of discussion in Northern New York where farmers come together, is the corn borer. With its simultaneous appearance in many different localities this last season, and at widely separated points, where it had not been noticed before, the question is—where will it have spread to this coming year, and how bad will it be in the communities where it made an initial appearance last season.



W. I. Roe

The Farm Bureaus of the north are making strong efforts to spread all the available information as to control methods. O. G. Agne, the very conscientious county agricultural agent, Jefferson county, is taking advantage of every opportunity. On March 10th he discusses this problem at Henderson Grange, next week at Depauville. Then the first of April a series of meetings will be held in many sections of the county. Among the recommendations being made for this region are: plow under all stubble, clean up and burn all weeds and other rubbish around the fields, work the land with discs only as the use of spring tooths will drag up the buried material, and use fertilization methods that will hasten the maturity of the corn. With over 100,000 acres of ensilage corn being grown in Northern New York annually, the financial side of the possibilities of corn borer control is a tremendous problem.

Dairy Unification Again Talked

Although only a few North Country dairymen attended the mass meeting of dairymen held at Utica this week, the dairy and its varied problems holds a very prominent part of all discussions. Some believe that the Dairymen's League officials are entirely right when they retain entirely out of these mass discussions; others feel that in order to show a cooperative spirit the League should at least sit in for a few minutes; and still others think that all dairymen's organizations should be in the "United group". At any rate thinking farmers are intensely interested. The barn meetings held thus far this winter have met instant favor as they provide a means of acquiring information both through the specialists who are in attendance, and in the interchange of ideas of those who go. Beginning on March 19th the Jefferson County Farm Bureau will have another series of these meetings. These will be held at Calcium, Champion, Plessis, Point Peninsula, Cape Vincent, Depauville, South Rutland, Rodman, and East Hounsfield, with the local committeemen making the arrangements.

Dairy Improvement Association Reorganizes

On March 1st the Ellisburg Dairy Improvement Association will have a sort of reorganization meeting in the town hall at Ellisburg village. Frank M. Collins of Mannsville who has been the acting president, will preside. The association now has some 22 members, and James F. Nohle has been the tester for the past year.

Jersey Breeders Active

A large gathering of Jersey breeders is being planned for when the annual meeting of the New York State Jersey Cattle Club is held in Northern New York the last of next June. Hudson C. Bull of Rutland Center is working with Ira Paine of East Schodack, secretary of the state organization, in making the plans, and a meeting of the committee in charge wil lbe held soon after the first of April according to present plans. Northern New Jersey boasts of some of the best Jerseys in the state. While speaking of Breeders' organizations, the Holstein Association of Jefferson county held a meeting this week at which some plans for future development were outlined. Some methods of focusing attention on the large number of high record animals bred in Northern New York during the past years, and being developed now, will doubtless result.

Jerseys and Shorthorns

In the reports of the dairy improvement associations of Jefferson County a Jersey owned by F. M. Collins of Mannsville was the high cow of the Ellisburg association for fat, producing 73.4 pounds from 1311 pounds of milk with one of H. G. William's Shorthorns leading with a milk production of 1860 pounds and 68.8 pounds of fat. In the Watertown association George Merriman leads again with a Holstein giving 63.0 pounds of fat from 1705 pounds of milk. One of Clarence Zimmer's Holsteins took the milk lead with 1715. The tester for the Water-

(*Continued on Page* 34)

Farm News From Delaware

THE Delaware State Board of Health during the past three years has been endeavoring to help the dairymen make their food products sanitary. A large majority of the dairymen of Delaware have complied to the State's warning, but there are still a few of the small dairymen scattered throughout the State, who, because their dairy is but a small portion of their general farming scheme have utterly failed to try and comply with sanitary regulations governing their products. The State Law sets forth that every dairyman must obtain a State license from the State Board of Health by the first day of July of each year, providing he offers his milk for sale. The law also carries a penalty along with it, but because of the financial situation of many of the smaller dairymen, no arbitrary action has been taken against them.

Many of these dairymen have not realized the seriousness of the situation and have disposed of the inspector by promising to make the necessary changes. This situation alone has brought about the suggestion of a standard grading of all dairies. The creamery or purchaser of milk would then be able to detect, from compulsory marking of the cap of the milk bottle, whether the milk he was buying was bottled under clean conditions.

Mr. R. C. Beckett, sanitary engineer of the State Board of Health, is reinspecting the dairies to determine if any of these who have been granted licenses have been remiss in keeping them up to standard. It is found in most cases that dairymen who have state licenses are maintaining their plants in a satisfactory manner.

There are some creameries which refuse to buy milk from any except legitimate licensed dairymen. In this connection the dairyman who is without a State license has no chance whatever of selling milk to them. Fortunately many of the unlicensed dairymen have but trifling irregularities which could be corrected if they desired to do so in a short time and then would be able to compete with the larger dairymen who have but few advantages over them.—KARL P. THOMPSON.

Your Spring fix-up!

It is time to plan for the regular spring clean-up and the repairs you will have to make on your house, barns and equipment. There will be many things for you to plan out and many different kinds of hardware to select to do the work with. To take the easiest and the best way, come to one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores and let us give you personal help. Through our experience, we know just what sort of materials give the most satisfaction under the climatic and farming conditions in your neighborhood. Our advice on paint, roofing, fencing and builders' hardware is worth a great deal to you and it is yours for the asking. Why not use it?

PAINT



It is a good idea to paint your buildings in the spring to protect the surface against summer rains and heat, and repair damage that winter may have caused. We have selected those paints that are time proven in your territory, picking them out to give you the utmost value for the least possible money. It will pay you to buy them at our "tag" stores.

Builders' Hardware



If you are building or making repairs this spring, you will need builders' hardware.

You cannot judge hinges, locks, barn equipment, and many other such things, entirely by appearance. The safe way to save disappointment is to let us tell you all about them and help you pick out the kinds most suited to your needs. This service costs you nothing.

Oils and Greases

Get in your supply now for tractor and automobile. We will supply you with the right grade for your needs.

Chicken Supplies

Talk to us about incubators, brooders and poultry supplies of all kinds. You will find it to your advantage to do so.

Fencing

A good farm is always well fenced. We can furnish you all kinds of field, poultry, hog and yard fence. Priced right. Thoroughly dependable.

—and

of course we have all of the little odds and ends, the tools to work with, that you will need for your spring fix-up.

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



Look for the Sign of the "tag" in the window.

High Light of Farm and Home Week

(Continued from Page 3)

the home, where it belongs. . . ."

"Any preacher who comes into a community but once in two weeks and then merely to preach to the people is about as effective as a woodpecker on a cannon ball. Most pastors of rural churches are carrying on a hospital for incurables when they carry on with an old time program in these days. They have lost two decades of the youth of the church already and are losing more all the time. The average radius of most rural ministries of today is but 1½ miles. Too often it covers one half mile. . . ."

"If we are ever to reach the rural people of today with religion there must be readjustments, changes in our educational approach, to meet the changed economic conditions that have come with good roads, cooperative marketing, consolidated schools and other educational improvement. Boundaries must be widened, and we must think of the needs of the boys and of the girls, the women and the men of a much wider area. One church with real vision is actually serving twelve rural Sunday Schools, its laymen (and women) contributing largely of their time and talents, in rotation, and they are saving the day for a whole county in religious matters."

* * *

Dr. Ralph A. Felton: "The man or woman who does not get discouraged, who is not too sensitive to criticism, who has vision and who holds to high ideals as a leader in education, recreation and inspiration, is worth a thousand dollars a month to his or her community. It doesn't matter so much what project is undertaken. Look around and see what is needed. One unfailing rule should be adhered to and that is 'Do something about each project before leaving it and going on to the next.' It is not too much to expect each community to carry out some one project at least every six months. Never emphasize the differences in view points in any community activity, but rather work from the basis of common interests."

* * *

Miss Harriet Ainsworth (Educational Department of Filene's Boston): "The once treasured heavy tresses of our mother's and grandmother's days are no longer in favor. Today the silhouette of the head must be studied and it must conform to that of the figure. We do not want more hair than face or skin, and the design of the hair is more important even than that of the dress. Before we can select clothes or hats we must decide what our hair design is to be. The trend is towards very simple effects, no coils, no braids, no knots or knobs of hair! We must first look at the individual to see what her assets and her liabilities are: to see what is good and what is bad. Retain the former and build up the latter by proper disposal of the hair, which is capable of working wonderfully softening effects for any face.

"The too heavy hair should be thinned at the back. Nearly all hair needs to be shortened to shoulder length. Work towards the Greek ideal of the oval for the face, and head well rounded at the back. The top hair may be separated and draped over the closely pinned back in a swirled effect with all ends tucked under. Ears should be draped. The hair should be trained or groomed to lie in place, or else a net should be worn, preferably of the fringe variety."

* * *

Ruth Sawyer Durand: "You need more books in your schools. Nothing is so tragic as to see a school with just a few books and these not changed frequently. With nothing new or refreshing there is no incentive to love books. Fifty per cent of all children do not go beyond the 8th grade. If they acquire the habit of books they have a university in that alone. They will never love books unless they get books early in life and this means some sort of library in the community."

* * *

This is far too little space in which to give any adequate idea of the Farm and Home attractions with their wealth of exhibits, demonstrations, play periods and musical feasts. There was the rural school exhibit with its many fine new features including an electrically operated bird guessing game, whereby a tiny electric bulb flashed on if you named aright any of the birds shown on a big colored bird chart. There were the "mystery paintings" invented by an ingenious rural teacher last year and practiced over the state this year by means of Professor Palmeis' valuable rural leaflets. There were the topographical map "quadrangles"—with photos surrounding, showing the real things mapped so clearly and teaching one to become accustomed to reading and interpreting maps; and the "nature funnies", the clever terrariums and other evidences of the live interests modern rural schools develop in the lives of the children on the farms.

* * *

There was the school lunch section, with its clever wall cupboards, tables, kitchen cabinets and even some wondrously intriguing children's arm chairs, built of California orange crates and made real sunshine spots by the clever use of brush and enamel.

The girls' room furnishing project was also intriguing with its skillfully decorated hand made furniture and draperies. A really fine barrel chair, a dressing table made of orange crates, artistic cretonnes, beautifully shaded lamps, all lent charm to a room that any one might covet, regardless of income. One woman had made 18 barrel chairs like the one shown and had given one to each girl in her Sunday school class as a starter in the rejuvenation of her girls' rooms.

* * *

One whole audience room at the top of the Home Economics Building had been given over to a display of articles made and successfully marketed by women. This "home crafts' 'exhibit was a center of interest all the week and here were given demonstrations on the making of lampshades. Other crafts were also taught, as tied dyeing and hooked rug making.

Pennsylvania Working for Farm Electrification

THE Joint Committee on Rural Electrification which has been working for several months to arrive at a basis for an effective agreement for a more rapid extension of rural electric service, feels that this has been accomplished, says the Pennsylvania Farmer, in Order 28, and is now taking active steps to make effective the provisions of that order.

The Pennsylvania State Grange and the other larger farm organizations of the state composing the State Council of Agricultural Associations are unanimous in their approval and support of the proposed plan for the extension of electric service to farmers.

Offices have been opened in the Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa., and a secretary employed to carry on the work of the committee. John M. Mckee, who recently retired from his position as Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, was the choice of the committee for this position.

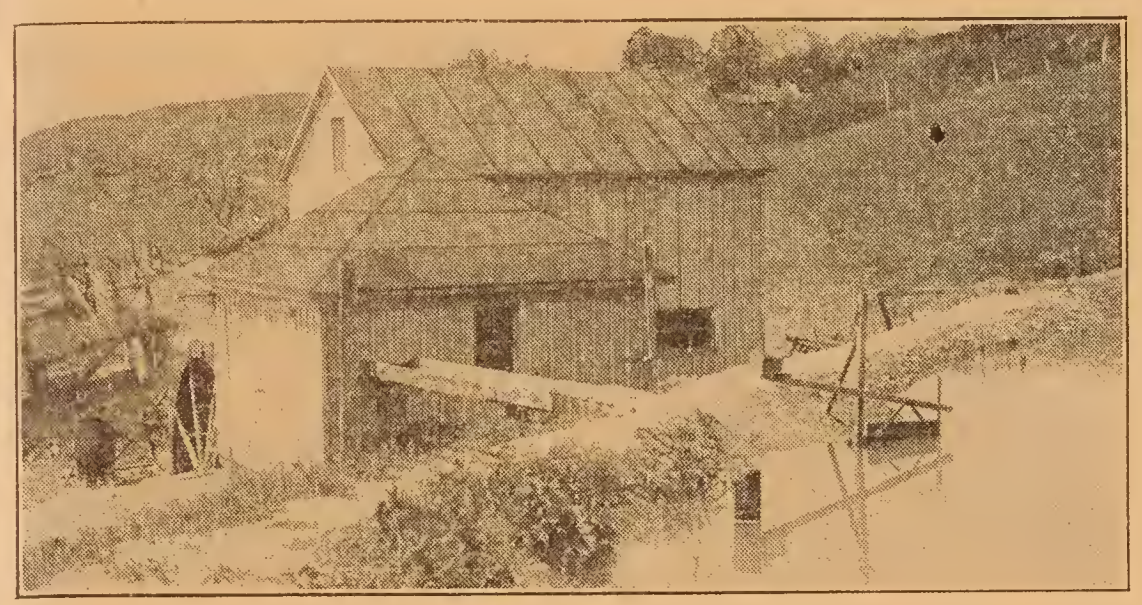
Homemade Electricity

How a Creek was Made to Save Backaches

WHERE water power is available there is no cheaper source of power to provide electricity for the farm, once the machinery is installed. It does require a lot of figuring to work out the plans and considerable work and expense is required to install the plant.

I recently visited the farm of Mr. Florian Benz near Springville, Erie Co., New York, to ask him about his experiences in installing a water wheel and generator.

A small creek runs between the house and barn and about ten years ago Mr. Benz put in a dirt dam and a small water wheel which he used to run a turning lathe and other shop machinery. Last January a new water wheel and dynamo were installed which not only lights all the farm buildings but also runs the washing machine and provides current for a two burner hot plate, a small portable heater and for a homemade brooder.



A general view of the dam and water wheel. The building houses the generator, switchboard and farm shop.

Mr. Benz made the water wheel himself. It is fourteen feet in diameter and two feet wide.

"I was bothered most in figuring out the shape of the pockets," said Mr. Benz. "I tried two or three different ways and am not sure that I have it quite right yet."

A pulley from the water wheel runs a small saw and a turning lathe as well as a six kilowat generator which Mr. Benz purchased at a considerable reduction over the cost of a new one. The water wheel turns at the rate of 22 revolutions per minute and is geared through a countersnaft to turn the generator at a speed of 950 revolutions per minute.

The wheel turns night and day. I asked Mr. Benz if any harm was done if no lights were turned on and he replied that when no current was used that none was manufactured, so as many or as few lights and appliances can be used as needed.

I asked about the relative cost of the installation compared with getting a line from the village about a mile away. Mr. Benz said that he went into that very carefully. The house was already wired but he found that it would cost about $500 to get a line from the village to his farm. Mr. Benz figures that a plant similar to his can be installed for about $400 or $500 and after it is once installed the upkeep is very low. All the attention it needs is to oil the generator about once a month and the boxes of the water wheel once a week.

"I could put in another plant like this one much quicker," said Mr. Benz. "I learned a lot about how to do it from my experience in installing this one."

News from Albany

(Continued from Page 5)

bond issue for the completion of the plant industry building at Cornell. This building has been planned for a number of years and is badly needed.

Farm Bills Under Consideration Not Yet Passed

A very important bill not yet a law but likely to be, sponsored by Mr. Witter and Mr. Kirkland, provides for more State financial help for county agricultural fairs. This help is conditioned, however, on the provision that no fair will receive any State help unless it cleans up the gambling and obscene shows which heretofore have been found on too many fair grounds. The old law provides for an annual appropriation by the State of $250,000, which amount is given to the local fairs chiefly for premium money. The new bill increases this to $375,000, and the bill goes on to say:

"No immoral, lewd, obscene or indecent show or exhibition, and no gambling device or devices, instrument or contrivance in the operation of which bets are laid or wagers made, wheel of fortune, or game of chance, shall be permitted upon the grounds during the annual meeting, fair or exposition of any county agricultural society or town or other agricultural society, and it shall be the duty of the state police to enforce this prohibition. This prohibition shall not be construed to prohibit horse racing, or tests or trials of skill."

This bill should pass for it will meet with the approval of every decent citizen and will do much to bring back the original purpose of the fairs, that is, to promote the agriculture of the county or community in which it is held.

To Study the Sheep and Dog Law

There is much dissatisfaction in the State over the destruction of sheep by dogs, and about the whole problem of legislation covering the licensing of dogs and payment of indemnities for the destruction of sheep. Mr. Witter has introduced into the Assembly a resolution providing for a study of this subject during the coming summer by a legislative committee with a view to having the law so amended

(*Continued on Page* 34)

American Steel & Wire Company



AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

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Plan now for a garden on your farm

Have the fresh vegetables and flowers for your own use as well as to sell from your roadside stand.

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THE PAGE SEED CO., *Wholesale Seedsmen*

GREENE, N. Y.

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Large Chester—Berkshire, or Chester—Yorkshire Cross. to 8 wks. old, $3.75 to $4.25; 8 to 10 wks. old,..$4 to $4.75

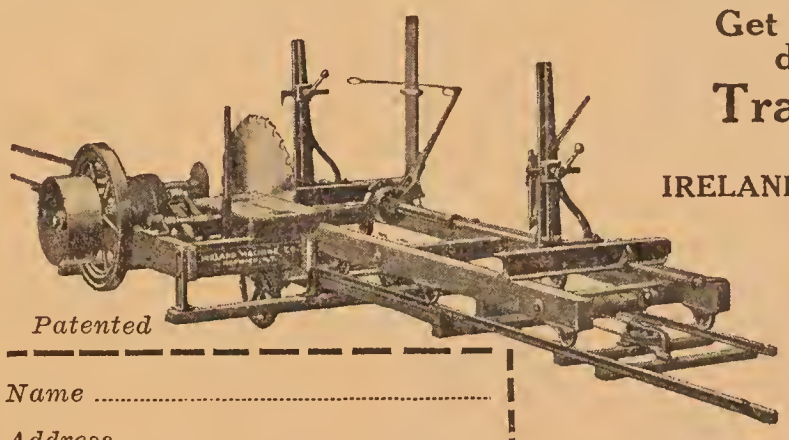
All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.

Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.
P.S.—Selling purebred Chester Whites at $5.50 to $6 each

Spring Pigs for Prompt Shipment

When starting to raise a hog, get good quality stock. They are all large blocky pigs, the kind that will make large porkers. I guarantee to be all healthy, growing pigs. Yorkshire and Chester white cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. Will ship any number to you on approval C. O. D. Notice my guarantee—if not satisfied in 10 days, to return pigs and your money will be returned. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn. Mass. ..Telephone 0086.
P. S.—No charges for crating.

Make Lumber With an IRELAND SAW MILL



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Get Profitable Production with Tractor Power

IRELAND MACHINE AND FOUNDRY CO.
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Saw Mill Machinery, Wood Saw Machines and Hoists
Send this coupon for literature

Oatmeal... Cod Liver Oil and Meal... Molasses

No Wonder Baby Chicks Thrive On It!

The pure, fresh oatmeal of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter is just the thing for the little birds' tender digestive tracts. It is free from dust, or other irritating substances.

And authoritative tests prove oatmeal more digestible (96% available) than any other grain product!

Cod Liver Oil in this complete feed provides valuable ingredients to build strong, big bones. Cod Liver Meal tones up the birds' digestion so that all ingredients give more nourishment.

Quaker pioneered the use of these proved ingredients in Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. And now Quaker offers to poultry owners another invaluable ingredient—*molasses*. This substance is blended with Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter by an exclusive Quaker process so that the mixture remains a dry feed, convenient to handle.

Included in the diet of baby chicks, molasses practically eliminates coccidiosis. Molasses is a remarkable food material, rich in vitamin B. It furnishes potash—ten times as much as some grain products.

Start them right—they'll live, they'll thrive, and grow to be the finest market fowl or pullets that you've ever had.

Send for your free copy of the 1928 Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book. Your name and address on the margin of this page, or a card, will do.



Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter

The Quaker Oats Company

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of a complete line of live stock and poultry feeds—look for the striped sacks

With the A. A.

Poultry Farmer

Raising Baby Chicks

ONE of the expensive parts of the poultry business, both in time and money, is the necessity of raising pullets each year to replace a considerable part of the flock. It requires continual study and success one year is no guarantee that trouble will be avoided the following year. Continued vigilance is the price of success. It is not too much to say that the person who can raise at least 85% of a flock of chicks every year has taken one big step toward success in the poultry business.

Rules can be given but it is not so easy to follow them fully. However, the following points are all important:

Hatch or buy chicks that have vitality, health and vigor.

Supply them with the proper amount of heat.

Prevent crowding, cannibalism and toe picking.

Feed the proper amounts of a good ration.

Give the chicks plenty of good clean range.

Prevent diseases and parasites.

Vigor Is Necessary

This sounds simple but poultrymen know that it is extremely difficult to meet fully all the conditions mentioned. Vigor and vitality in chicks are easy to recognize but often difficult to obtain. There seems to be three things involved. First is heredity. Second is feeding the breeding stock. The ration they get must be complete both in chemical composition and those more elusive things called vitamines. Green feed, milk, and cod liver oil seem to help as well as exposure of the breeding pen to direct sunlight. The third point is the care the hatching egg gets and the way it is incubated. There is plenty of evidence that the hatchability of eggs and the vitality of the chicks can be lowered by holding eggs under unfavorable conditions or by wrong incubator management.

A common rule as to the amount of heat necessary in the brooder house is to have the temperature under the hover at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, when the chicks are put in, gradually lower it to 95 degrees at the end of the first week. The brooder stove will need to be started at least two days before the chicks are put in the house. Chicks can stand considerable cold if they have a warm place to go to when needed, yet the digestive trouble with chicks is doubtless caused by chilling. The chicks may get away from the fire and fail to find the way back, the fire may get low at times or it may be allowed to go out too soon. Chicks grow faster when they are comfortable.

Crowding May Be Troublesome

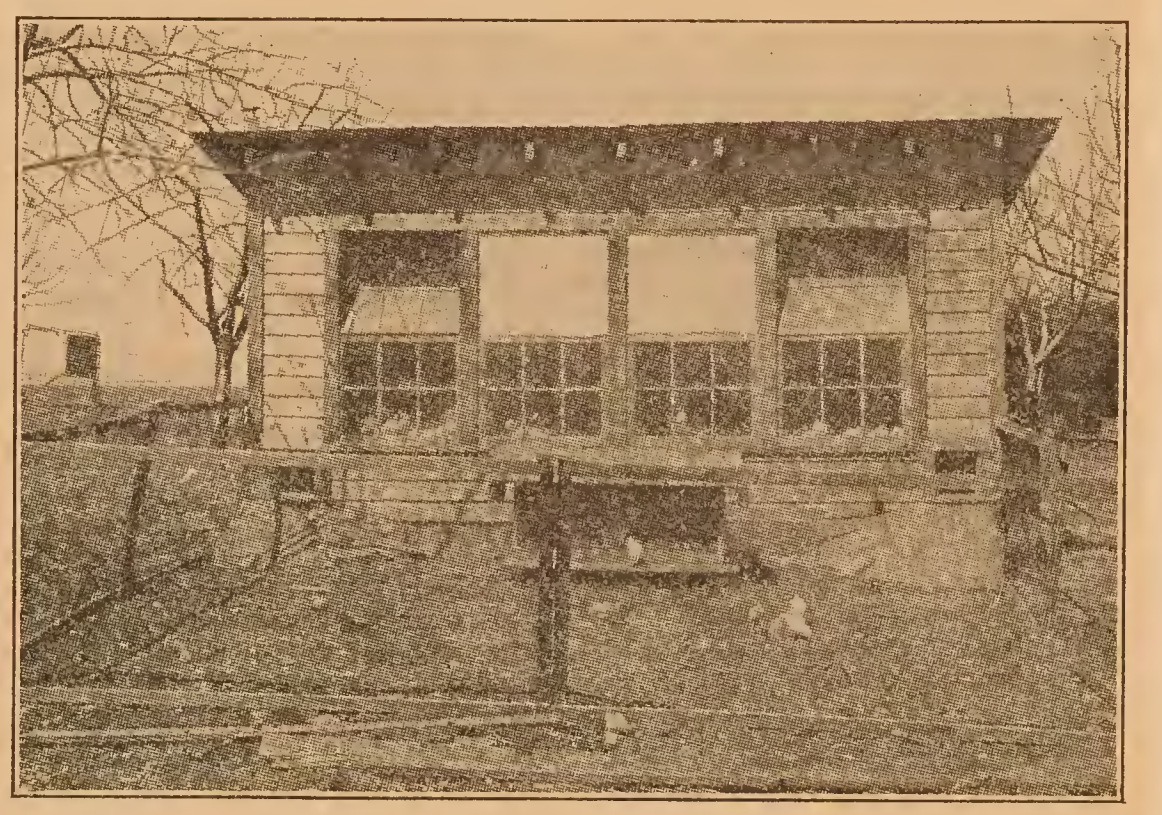
Crowding and smothering is one of the most exasperating troubles encountered by the poultryman. It can be prevented to a considerable extent by having the house warm enough, by confining the chicks near the hover with wire screening for a few days and by filling in the corners of the house. Even with these precautions, it is usually necessary to watch them at night and perhaps spread them out under the hover so they do not crowd.

Another troublesome problem is toe-picking and cannibalism. Chicks are naturally curious. They will pick at any bright material and if it happens to be another chick's foot and the blood is started the entire flock is likely to tear the unlucky chick to pieces. Assuming that the chicks have a complete ration, activity seems to take their mind away from toe picking. Where chicks are confined they actually seem to get bored with life. We have heard a flock yelling at the top of their lungs apparently because they had nothing else to do. Giving them additional range as soon as they require it seems to help as much as any one thing.

Overfeeding Causes Indigestion

Feeding management is quite as important as the ration. Overfeeding causes a lot of trouble with digestive disorders every year. Chicks need no food for at least 48 hours and then it is better to keep them slightly hungry rather than overfeed them. Feed them small amounts often. The New York State College at Ithaca, New York, publishes Extension Bulletin 45 on Cornell Poultry Rations, the New Jersey State College at New Brunswick has circular 168 on care and management of chicks which contains rations and the Pennsylvania State College at State College, Pa., publishes

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)



A brooder house at the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture. Notice particularly the pile of cinders used as a run-way for the chicks so that they will not become lost as they would if a board were used. Also notice that the windows tip in at the top and the cloth curtains which provide ventilation.



Costs Only $4.96, Complete

In an hour you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but saw and hammer. The materials, including heater, cost $4.96.

I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds 1 quart of oil and *burns 10 days without attention.* Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering, please give your dealer's name. Send for my free Booklet, "Poultry Helps."

I. PUTNAM, Inc., Route 327-B Elmira, N.Y.

PINE TREE CHICKS

Hustle March Chicks to the Brooders!

March chicks are money-makers. Fill your brooders with dependable Pine Tree Chicks from healthy flocks inspected and culled by a licensed veterinarian. Immediate Delivery—Shipments Mar. 6-7-13-14-15

Choose from these Breeds	50	100	500
S. C. White Leghorns	$8.50	$16	$77.50
Barred Rocks	9.75	18	87.50
Rhode Island Reds	10.00	19	92.50
Wh. Rocks—Wh. Wyandottes	12.00	23	112.00
Anconas	10.50	20	95.00

Special Matings—5c a chick higher. Prepaid post.

Every shipment guaranteed by America's Pioneer Hatchery

36th Annual Catalog is now ready. Write for your copy today.

Pine Tree Hatchery,
Box 55, Stockton, N. J.
Established 1892
Jos. D. Wilson, Founder and Owner

CHICKS *March and April Prices*

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. B. Rocks and R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mix Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00

Special prices on larger lots, free range, 100% live delivery postpaid, circular free. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY. F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of

BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

Stony Point Hatchery, Box A Richfield, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS

Every Chick produced from Pure Bred Heavy Laying Flocks. March and April Delivery.

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$14	$67.50	$130
Bd Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	16	77.50	150
Wh Wyandottes & Bl Minorcas	17	82.50	160

Assorted chicks—Light 10c, Heavy 12c; Pekin Ducklings 30c each. 25 and 50 lots 1c more than 100 prices. Order direct from Adv. or write for Circular and prices. Also Special Mating and Two-Week Old chicks. Bank Reference. Postage paid. 100% Live Delivery.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box 12 LIBERTY, N. Y.

QUALITY VITALITY BRED CHICKS

From pure-bred free range stock, shipped C. O. D.

	50	100
Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds and Anconas	$7.50	$14.00
White Leghorns	6.50	12.00

Order direct from this ad. Pay for the chicks when you see them.

Write for Free Circular giving full particulars on larger quantities.

BRUSH VALLEY FARMS, Dept. A, CENTRE HALL, PA.

Accredited Chicks C. O. D.

Pay for chicks when you receive them. Especially selected, accredited stock.

BEAUTIFUL CATALOG FREE

Send for details, prices and catalog. Write today. Our chicks are highest quality.

South Kenton Poultry Farm, Box 20, Kenton, O.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn CHICKS

Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today.

A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

SOUTHERN DELAWARE BABY CHICKS

Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Reds. Our breeders are under State Supervision for your protection. Sunny moderate climate for our breeders helps us to produce best quality chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for prices. KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Delaware

CHICKS White Leghorns, $12; Barred Rocks, $14. Mixed, $9. per 100. Postpaid. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Culled for heavy laying. Circular, free. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 ,McALISTERVILLE, PA.

When Writing Advertisers
Be sure to say you Saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

Extension Circular 86 on raising chicks.

These bulletins give much information in addition to rations for feeding. Some other excellent bulletins are:

March 1924 "Hints to Poultrymen" published by the New Jersey State College, entitled "Diseases of Baby Chicks". The February 1927 issue of the same publication, "The 1927 New Jersey Chick Rations and Method of Chick Feeding," Stencil Bulletin 13 on Toe Picking, published by the Larrowe Milling Company, Detroit, Mich., and Bulletin 148 Coccidiosis and Bacillary White Diarrhoea in Chicks, published by the New York State College of Agriculture.

Raise Chicks On Clean Ground

It is not impossible to raise chicks on the same ground year after year but it is difficult, as the ground becomes contaminated with parasites and diseases. The surface dirt in the first small yard outside the brooder house can be changed each year and the ground around the house can be cultivated and limed to make it more sanitary, but even with these precautions new ground each year is best. The best place we know about for growing chickens once they have a good start is a good cornfield.

The New Jersey College has experimented rather successfully in raising pullets in confinement. In this way it is easier to keep them free of parasites and diseases.

It is not easy to raise healthy, vigorous pullets. In fact, it is a task that requires painstaking care and attention. It is also a task that must be done reasonably well if any success is to be attained with poultry.

Stick To Known Remedies

Please tell me if the patent poultry medicine described by the attached is any good. It claims that a poultryman need only drop a little in the drinking water or the feed, and no more lice and mites. The manufacturer states that the medicine comes out through the oil glands of the skin and drives off the lice, mites, chiggers and even the white louse that works under the skin. What is your opinion?

WITH so many proven remedies for fighting lice and mites on poultry, we do not recommend these patent mixtures which purport to revolutionize the industry overnight, and which claim to meet the problems of poultry raisers without trouble or effort on their part. On the face of it, the performance of the mixture you describe seems impossible as a means of getting rid of lice and mites. Experiments upon effective and cheap ways of ridding fowls of lice and mites are being conducted by the government and experiment stations throughout the country.

Until such time as we have better advice from these scientists who have spent their whole lives in studying the problems of protecting hens against pests, we feel that the safest procedure is to stick to the standard remedies, which are known to give results without inconvenience or harm to the poultry. There are a number of cheap powders which can be secured for a few cents through practically any druggist and which can be easily dusted into the feathers of the hen or baby chick. Some of the powders are scattered in the nesting material of the laying hen and the powder works in among the feathers.—W. H. B.

How to Get Good Hatches

(1) Select eggs of good hatching quality from breeding stock that is healthy, vigorous, and fully matured.

(2) For high fertility, mate the breeders at least two weeks before eggs are to be saved. Collect eggs at least twice daily; do not allow them to become chilled.

(3) Use fresh eggs only. Do not hold them more than 10 days; the

(*Continued on Page 26*)



Kill Rats— Without Poison

A New Exterminator that is Absolutely Safe to use Anywhere!

Will not injure human beings, livestock, dogs, cats, poultry, yet is deadly to rats and mice every time.

Poisons are too dangerous

K-R-O does not contain arsenic, phosphorus, barium carbonate or any deadly poison. Made of powdered squill as recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in their latest bulletin on "Rat Control."

"One of our good customers just told us he gathered 105 dead rats on his farm from using a 2-ounce package of K-R-O. We hear of many finding 30 or 40 rats after using K-R-O, which is highly successful and should please you." Wolgamot's Drug Store, Richwood, O.

75c at your druggist; large size (four times as much) $2.00. Sent postpaid direct from us if dealer cannot supply you. **SOLD ON MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE.** The K-R-O Company, Springfield, Ohio.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

Send for "BETTER BUILDINGS"

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Full Weight, Galvanized— assures economy, utility and endurance!

And Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel RUST-RESISTING Galvanized

Roofing and Siding



For lasting service and fire protection use metal roofing and siding—adapted to both rural and city properties.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets (alloyed with copper for rust-resistance) give maximum wear and satisfaction. Sold by leading metal merchants. KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL is likewise unexcelled for Roofing Tin Plates for residences and public buildings.

Use APOLLO-KEYSTONE Quality for roofing, siding, gutters, spouting, grain bins, tanks, culverts, flumes, and all sheet metal uses.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARRIS Tested COD LIVER OIL *and* **BREWERS' YEAST**

THE selection of a brand of cod liver oil today presents a puzzling problem—American, Norwegian, red, yellow, etc.

Harris Laboratories make quality products for physicians, hospitals and veterinarians. They were *the first* to offer cod liver oil to poultrymen. This oil is carefully tested for potent vitamins A and D. *Play safe*—buy your oil from a house of established reputation.

Used by the U. S. Government, Experiment Stations and thousands of progressive farmers. Sold by your dealer or direct.

30 gal. freight collect, $37.50
5 gal. exp. collect, $9.00 1 gal. postpaid $2.50

HARRIS LABORATORIES
TUCKAHOE, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

HILLPOT *Quality*

STURDY PURE BRED HIGH-EGG-YIELD **CHICKS**

Let me ship you C. O. D. some of these splendid

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

Just send me your order with a small deposit. When the chicks arrive you pay the balance. They are the famous Hillpot strains remarkable for their health, vigor, quick maturity and heavy egg production. For chicks of their exceptional quality you will find them very moderately priced.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY ON POPULAR BREEDS

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$4.50	$ 8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150.00
R. I. Reds	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.50	190.00
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Light Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00

Sent parcel post C. O. D., all charges collect. A deposit of $3.00 with order for each 100 chicks or less.

W. F. HILLPOT, Box 129, Frenchtown, N. J.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Large Wyckoff and Tancred Strains

$12—100; $57—500; $110—1000

100% live delivery guaranteed postage paid

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.

Wyckoff LEGHORN CHICKS

from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at right prices. Special prices on March and May Chicks. Catalog. Ridgeway Poultry Farm, M. A. Campbell, Box H, Jamestown, Pa.

Chicks Pure bred, Blood tested, free range breeders, Leghorns, Anconas 12c, Rocks, Reds 14c, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas 15c, Black Giants 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual free.

Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Barred Plymouth Rocks. The kind that develops fast for Broilers and Layers. White Leghorns, the large white egg breed. Send for prices.

Scarborough Poultry Farm, MILFORD, DELEWARE

BABY CHICKS



20TH CENTURY



THOUSANDS OF PLEASED CUSTOMERS

can tell you about the splendid chicks we have been producing from our High Class, Heavy Laying, American-Cert-O-Culd flocks for 28 years; pure-bred, carefully culled for size, type, color, vigor and egg laying ability. Look at the low prices—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—you can safely order from this advertisement. References: Commercial Bank, or Dun and Bradstreet.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff, Blk. Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$115.00
Barred and Wh. Rox, R.C. and S.C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	70.00	135.00
W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	8.50	16.00	75.00	145.00
Impt. Barron W. Leghorn, W. Minorcas, Parks' Rox	9.50	18.00	85.00	160.00

Heavy Mixed, $12.50 per 100; Light Mixed, $9.00 per 100; Wh. Pekin Ducklings, 25c each.

Special Mating Imported Barron S. C. White Leghorns

Our flocks for this very Special Mating consist of 350 YEARLING hens carefully selected by an Expert Poultryman. These hens weigh not less than 4½ pounds, and up to six pounds. They produce better than 250 eggs per year, per hen, imported direct from the TOM BARRON of England.

C. O. D. Shipments if you prefer. We will ship 20th Century Chicks C. O. D. (pay postman on delivery)

Get our FREE illustrated catalog. Tells all about our money-making chicks, C. O. D. plan, imported matings, etc.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY Box R New Washington, Ohio



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PURE BRED CHICKS We have something special to offer you.

Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautifully illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. **Guaranteed Chicks.** Find out about our guarantee plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

Hoytville Accredited Hatcheries, 106 Main St., Hoytville, Ohio

Buy C·M·L· Chicks



C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years in Barron Leghorns. Imported direct from England. Pedigrees 285 to 314. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prices Prepaid.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.75	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00

These chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Breeding few varieties enables us to offer unusual value. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get free catalog.

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WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



CHICKS C. O. D. *send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.*

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send order with $1.00.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S. C. M. Anconas	$3.25	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Bd. & Wh. Roeks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. B. Minoreas	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
White Wyandottes & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Jersey Blk. Giants	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.00	190
Assorted Odds & Ends Mixed Chieks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chieks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1. GIBSONBURG, OHIO

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery. Postage Prepaid.

	50	100	500
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	6.00	11.00	52.50
Anconas	6.00	11.00	52.50
Barred Roeks	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and Buff Roeks	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC and RC Reds	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC Bl. Minoreas	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and SL Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	67.50
Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.50

All absolutely first class purebred stoek from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

James F. Krejci, 9507 Meech Av. Cleveland, O

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS;

hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $13.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Blaek Minorcas $15.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $16.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30.00 per 100. Write for priees on other quantities. Safe dellvery guaranteed by parcel post.

Nunda Poultry Farm, *Desk H*, Nunda, N. Y.

Member of the International Baby Chiek Association

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Roeks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. W. L. Wyekoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chieks	3.00	5.00	9	42.50	80

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for eireular.

J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

Chicks

From: Heavy Laying Free Range Floeks. Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Roeks	$3.75	$7	$13	$62.50	$120
S. C. W. Leghorn	3.25	6	11	52.50	100
Assorted ehicks	3.00	5	9	42.50	80

I pay postage—100% Live delivery full count. Order direct from this advertisement or write for circular.

FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Coeolamus, Pa.

Pekin Ducklings

Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity. Catalogue free.

Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.!

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you see chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Barred Plymouth Roeks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Roeks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed all Varieties	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request.

Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 114, Bellefonte, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—*$10.00 per 100 up.* Five extra chieks given free with each hundred. Our April Hatched Baby Chiek prices are Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black.....$14. per 100 Barred Roeks, Reds, Minorcas, Aneonas....$16. per 100 White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons....$18. per 100 March hatched $2. more; May, $2. less; June, $4. less. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler chieks Light, 10c; Light and Heavy, 12c; Heavy, 14c. Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

200,000 CHICKS — 1928

"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY

THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS ON FREE RANGE.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	75.00	
Assorted Broilers	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order Direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular free.

The Valley Hatchery, R. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

Prize-Winning S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks

From N. J. State Certified and Blood Tested Breeders

Our exhibit won 2nd prize at the State Certified Chick Show at Trenton, N. J. These chieks will develop into vigorous, heavy-laying birds guaranteed to please. Write for booklet and reasonable prices. MAPLECREST POULTRY FARM, Stoekton, N. J., Leon H. Nieee, Prop.



FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN **CHICKS**

April	$12.00 per 100	$110.00 per 1000
May	10.00 per 100	90.00 per 1000

Postage Paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Riehfield, Pa.

How to Get Good Hatches

(*Continued from Page* 25)

fresher the better. Keep them at a temperature of about 50 degrees F.

(4) Handle the eggs carefully. Do not wash them.

(5) Hatch early. Early hatched pullets make good winter layers.

(6) Where incubating under hens, make the nests on the ground or in boxes 14 inches square by 12 inches deep with sod in the bottom. Dust the hens with lice powder two or three times during the setting. In cold weather give each hen about 12 eggs and in warm weather about 15. Feed and water the hens every day and see that they go back to the nests.

(7) Where incubators are used, a well-made machine should be selected. The larger the machine the lower the cost of incubation per egg. Be sure the incubator is level. Place it in a room where the temperature is fairly constant throughout the hatching season. Clean and thoroughly disinfect the incubator before each hatch. Be sure the thermostat works well and is properly adjusted. Start the machine two or three days before placing eggs in it. Use only good oil, and trim the wick carefully each day. The temperature on a level with the top eggs should be 101 degrees F. for the first week, 102 degrees for the second, and 103 degrees for the third. Turn the eggs at least twice daily. Test the eggs on the seventh and fourteenth days. Leave the chicks in the incubator for about a day after the first ones hatch.

—*U. S. D. A. Ex. Service Handbook.*

The Breeding Age of Geese

Could you tell me something about the best breeding age for geese? We have some very fine Embdens, the old pair are ten years old, the others 4 or 5 years old., the offspring of the original pair. This year we kept over 6 geese and 4 ganders and all of them hatched only 6 goslings. Last year the same breeders produced about 30 grown geese for market, some of the ganders weighing 18 pounds or better. What was the cause of this year's bad luck? How many geese can we keep with 1 gander? —MRS. J. P. S., *New York.*

FARMERS Bulletin 767 says that geese will breed when about two years old but that they are not fully mature until they are three years old. Females are usually kept until they are 12-14 years old and ganders until they are 9 years old. We cannot figure out any reason from your letter for the low hatchability which you had last year. The same bulletin says that one gander is usually mated to four geese but that two give better results. There may be a possibility that the eggs were not kept under the right conditions. They should be collected every day and kept in a cool place until they are incubated.

Ten Ways to Secure Clean Eggs

Here are 10 suggestions for farmers who wish to produce and put on the market a clean, attractive product:—

1. **Keep hens housed until 3 in the afternoon** when the ground is soft. Gather the eggs when the flock is turned out.

2. Have at least **one nest for each six hens.** Keep plenty of straw in the nests. Furnish clean nests.

3. Have a good litter of **straw on floor.** Hens wipe their feet if they have a "door-mat' 'to scratch on.

4. Gather the eggs at 10 in the morning to prevent tramping through the day. **Gather them regularly** and often.

5. Keep the **dropping boards clean** and nail chicken wire under the roosts

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

OSSEGE—BIG C.O.D. CHICK OFFER

Pay the postman when you get your chicks. Pure-bred selected stock with fine breed type and laying ability. **Big Catalog Free.**



Write for our illustrated catalog which tells all about our chicks and our C. O. D. plan of shipment. Write today.

We also furnish 2 and 6 weeks old chicks.

J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Dept. 28, Ottawa, O.

Jones' Barred Rock CHICKS

ARE STATE SUPERVISED.

We hatch the year round

* * *

WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST

A. C. JONES Poultry FARM

GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE

ULSTER BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minoreas, White and Brown Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. 20,000 Weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS *Box 40* WALDEN, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS That Grow

From High Egg Laying Flocks

All leading varieties. Ten years reliability. Satisfied customers continually buy our strong, healthy chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for catalog and price list. Prompt and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Address box 415A.

BUCYRUS HATCHERY CO. Bucyrus, Ohio



Van Duzer Baby Chicks Bred to Lay-Bred to Pay

Van Duzer Chicks are bred for ancestries back for greater egg production. They are bred to lay and bred to pay, the kind that produce poultry profits for you. All flocks are tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea by the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, New York. Send for our catalog describing strong, healthy chicks, all Smith hatched.

We guarantee satisfaction Write today!

The VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Box A Sugar Loaf, N. Y.

Quality Baby Chicks

Barred and White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds and W. Leghorns. From suprivised flocks on free range. Chieks carefully culled. Write for catalogue.

QUALITY POULTRY FARM,

WM. A. SCOTT, Prop. Harrington, Del.

BLOOD-TESTED

SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS

15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.

MASSANUTTEN FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.

Box 3312, Harrisonburg, Va.

PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

Our chicks are from carefully selected pure-bred stock which we have worked for years to bring to its present quality. You will find our chicks grow into healthy high quality birds. Priees are right. Ask for our fine new catalog. Write today.

SENECA POULTRY FARM,

BOX A *Established 1905* TIFFIN, O.

White Wyandottes—Single Comb White Leghorns

DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS

White Leghorn breeders State Banded. Catalog gives complete prices—Send no money—Chicks shipped C. O. D. —100% live arrival

KEISER'S WHITE ACRES GRAMPIAN, PA.



Long's Large Type English

S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	14.00 per 100
S. C. Barred P. Rocks	14.00 per 100

Postpaid, live arrival and Sat. Guar.

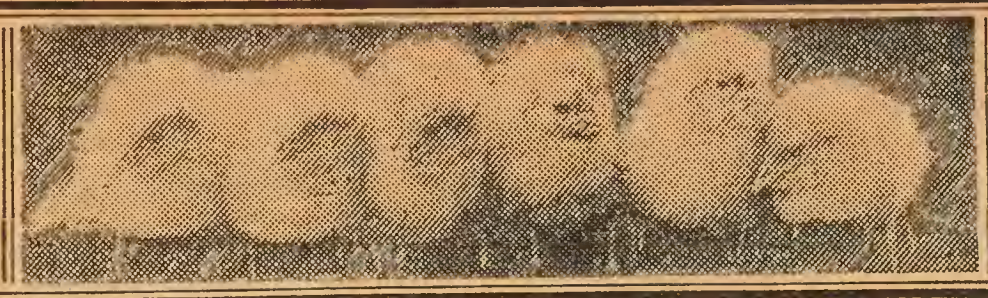
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa., R. 3

"PENNA. SUPERVISED CHICKS"

S. C. W. Leghorns and Barred Rocks

All breeders culled and blood-tested under State Supervision. A quality guarantee and your protection.

JUST-A-MERE FARM & HATCHERY, Milan, Pa.

BABY  CHICKS

10 FACTS Worth Looking Into When Buying White Leghorn Chicks

1 Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection.

Write for prices on 8 week old Pullets.

Eigenrauch Farms

Red Bank, New Jersey

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks *Win Gold Medal* for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania State Contest for Best Project $926.40 clear in 6 mos.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Penna

You can do as well, catalogue of these Sturdy Well Bred Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds, Good Discount for Early Orders—*Write now*

Leghorn Chicks
Giant, Heavyweight Large Type

Hatched from two and three year old hens. Egg records up to 301. Since 1915 our commercial egg farm customers report extra heavy production pure white eggs up to 24 ounce per dozen. Either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron separate strains, hatch weekly. Forty-one years experience with chickens. Send for full information and *Special Discount Offer FREE.*

FARM SERVICE, Route A10, Tyrone, Penn.

100,000 CHICKS *Send no Money. Chicks shipped C. O. D.*

Pennsylvania Supervised

Tancred-Hollywood-English or American Strains, SC White Leghorn Chicks produced from State Banded Breeders that are under the direct Supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. SC Brown or Buff Leghorns breeders not banded. All chicks $14.00 per hundred; $41.00 per 300; $67.00 per 500; $125.00 per 1,000; $240.00 per 2,000. Dependable chicks for commercial poultrymen. 100% live arrival. Dependable Service. Send no money. Order at once. Bank reference. Write for catalog.

Pennsylvania Co-Operative Leghorn Farms, Grampian, Pa.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Shcrow and Olive Briggs Shcrow succcessors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Kerlin Leghorn Chicks

"If you want more winter eggs and larger profits you must have Kerlin's Leghorns." L. J. Matheny, Marion, Ill. "None better in my 35 years' experience with chickens," says Mrs. P. Norris, Letart Falls, O. **Beautiful, Wonderful, Winter Layers.** Large White Eggs. 265-332 egg record stock. Official Egg Contest Winners. **Breeders White Diarrhea Tested. Bargains in Baby Chicks—Free feed** with chicks. **Big discount** if ordered now. 100% live, delivery when wanted. Valuable Big four-color Catalog FREE. Write for it today.
Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Box 33 Center Hall, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns.....$12 per 100
S. C. Reds and Rocks $13 per 100
Mixed..... $9 per 100
CLOYD NEIMOND, *McAlisterville, Pa.*

BOS QUALITY CLASS A CHICKS



From healthy heavy layers of large eggs. S. C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds, and Assorted chicks at reasonable prices. No money down. Pay full amount 10 days before chicks are shipped or C. O. D. Special discounts. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalog FREE.

BOS HATCHERY, *ZEELAND, MICH., R. 2 A.*

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

so that the hens cannot get on the dropping boards.

6. If dirty eggs are to be washed it should be done every day, and then the eggs marketed **as soon as possible.** Really eggs should be kept clean, so that washing is unnecessary. Washed eggs should be sold for immediate consumption because washing reduces their keeping quality.

..7. **Store eggs in a cool place** free from mustiness or odor. A clean cellar is generally satisfactory.

8. **Avoid handling eggs unnecessarily.** Keep them covered. Don't move them from a cool room to a warm one, as this causes them to sweat, and injures them. Market once or twice a week.

9. Select eggs with **shells which are smooth and strong.**

10. **Use small eggs at home** or market them separately.

Pennsylvania Chick Ration

When the chicks are from two to five days of age, feed the following scratch feed in small amounts several times during the day:

Scratch Feed.

3 lbs. fine cracked corn
2 lbs. cracked wheat
3lbs. rolled oats or *pinhead* oats

Fine grit, milk and water should be constantly available.

When the chicks are about a week old, in addition to the scratch grain, feed a moist mash mixture about eleven o'clock in the morning, consisting of the following:

Mash Mixture.

1 lbs. bran
1 lb. ground wheat
2 lbs. cornmeal
1 lb. sifted ground oats

In addition to the above, have sour milk or buttermilk always available. If milk cannot be obtained, one-half pound of sifted high grade meat scrap may be added to this mash mixture.

In from four to eight weeks, the rations may be changed to better meet the requirements of the chick. The following rations are recommended:

Scratch Feed.	Mash.
2 lbs. cracked corn	1 lb. bran
1 lb. cracked wheat	1 lb. ground wheat
	2 lbs. cornmeal
	1 lb. ground oats

Feed the scratch feed three times daily and give the mash moistened with milk at eleven o'clock in the morning. At eight weeks, whole wheat should be substituted for cracked wheat. With this substitution feed the same ration until maturity.

Pennsylvania Rations for Laying Hens

A poultry laying ration should consist of a scratch grain mixture and a mash mixture. A high egg yield can rarely be secured without the use of either dry or a wet mash.

The scratch grain mixture can be varied considerably according to the supply and price of local grains. Because of their high fiber content, it is unwise to greatly increase the amount of oats and buckwheat in the mixture. The following rations are suggested:

Scratch Grain I	*Mash Mixture I*
250 lbs. cracked corn	100 lbs. meat scraps
150 lbs. wheat	200 lbs. wheat, 100 lbs. corn, 100 lbs. oats, ground together.
100 lbs. oats	
Scratch Grain II	*Mash Mixture II*
2 lbs. cracked corn	100 lbs. corn meal
200 lbs. wheat	100 lbs. wheat mids.
100 lbs. oats	100 lbs. wheat bran
	100 lbs. ground oats
	100 lbs. beef scraps or bigb grade digester tankage.
Scratch Grain III	*Mash Mixture III*
300 lbs. cracked corn	200 lbs. corn meal
200 lbs. wheat	100 lbs. ground wheat
	100 lbs. bran
	100 lbs. beef scrap

Fifty to one hundred pounds of barley or 25 to 50 pounds of buckwheat can be added to any of the above scratch grain mixtures.



BUY CHICKS FROM MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE COOPERATIVE POULTRY CERTIFICATION ASSOCIATION, INC.

and get the best in vitality and high egg production. Our standard is high, making quality the best. Breeding stock, hatching eggs and chicks for sale from the following:

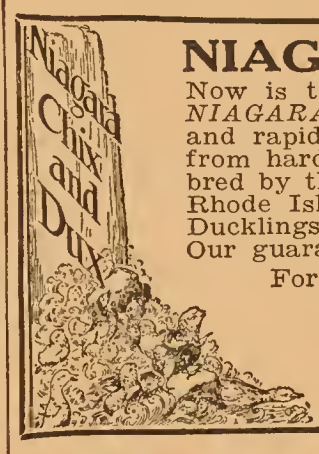
Supervised flocks, which are carefully selected, hens mated to certified males (no pullets). Certified flocks, which are high producers only, mated to certified males (no pullets). Home trap nested birds with official egg records up to 330.

All breeding stock under the supervision and inspection of the New York State College of Agriculture, which will eliminate any possibility of doubt as to standard values.

WE KNOW WHAT WE HAVE. YOU KNOW WHAT YOU BUY.

Think it over and send for free catalogue, giving list of members and other valuable information.

M. M. GRIFFITHS, *Secretary,* NEW HARTFORD, N. Y.



NIAGARA "QUALITY" CHIX and DUX

Now is the time to order *NIAGARA* Chix for your winter layers. *NIAGARA* Chix have a country-wide reputation for vigor, vitality, and rapid development into profitable layers. *NIAGARA* Chix are from hardy, northern grown, free range breeding flocks selected and bred by the Hogan System. We can now supply you with Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred & White Rocks, Wyandottes and Pekin Ducklings at 13c and up.

Our guarantee protects you and insures you profits and satisfaction.

For bigger poultry profits get our free catalog.

Member International Baby Chick Association.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM

Box 25 Ransomville, N. Y.
Established 1887 *Ref. State Bank of Ransomville*



Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 38 Fairport, N. Y.

FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS ARE BEST

because customers have already found what "AMERICAN" quality means in quick maturing broilers and heavier egg production in Winter when eggs are highest.

American or Eng S. C. White Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Hollywood White—Brown—Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh Leghorns—Barred Rocks—Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks Rocks—RI Reds—White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes—Buff Orpingtons, Blk. Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00

Light mixed 9c each—Mixed 10c each—Heavy Mixed 12c each. Also Andelusians—Brahmas—Columbia Rocks—Write for catalog. Order early. Bank reference. 100% live arrival. Excellent service.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Box 214, GRAMPIAN, PA.



SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. **They lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

Keystone Chicks *Leaders since 1910*

Keystone CHICKS 1910

30,000 Chicks weekly. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas ,etc. at lowest prices. 100% live guaranteed. Prepaid.

Mr. Adams says, "I raised 975 from the 1000 chicks purchased last year."

Mr. Hubler ordered Keystone chicks yearly for last 14 years.

Mrs. Rickford says: "I have the best laying hens around here from chicks I bought from you for last three years."

Mrs. Simpers says: "Pullet laid 104 eggs from Oct. to Feb. 22."

Get our prices before you place your order. Our 18th year in business. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.
The Old Reliable Plant

"SUNBEAM" ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

Healthy, Hardy, Vigorous Chix backed by 11 years experience in careful breeding. Ohio State Accredited. Low prices, Superior Quality. Personal attention to all orders.

PRICES	50	100	300	500
Barred, White & Buff Rocks	$7.75	$15.00	$43.50	$70.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00
S. C. White & Buff Orpingtons	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00
White & Silver Wyandottes	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00
White & Brown Leghorns	7.00	13.00	37.50	60.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 2% Discount on all cash orders three weeks in advance. Postpaid to your door. Send for beautiful 1928 catalog. Member I. B. C. A. Reference: Buckeye Commercial Bank.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY Box 2958 FINDLAY, OHIO

BABY CHICKS *Reds—Leghorns Wyandottes—Rocks*

Selected, healthy, heavy laying, free range flocks insures you livable, profitable chicks. Fully guaranteed. Catalogue free.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Barker, N. Y.

RELIABLE CHICKS OUR 12TH YEAR
$9.00 PER 100 AND UP

From good healthy free range stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg. Mixed. Send for Catalog and Price List.

DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Box 12 Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery. Catalog Free

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks and Reds	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00	$67.50	$130
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 12 Richfield, Penna.

CHICKS *Will ship C. O. D.*

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots ½c less, 1000 lots 1c less.

Free range. 100% Delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS $33; Eggs $14-100 "Duck News" Free
ROY PARDEE
Islip, L. I., N. Y.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS. From State Supervised Flocks.
NORMAN C. JONES, INC., Box 152, Georgetown, Del.

WHO'S WHO IN SPRING FASHIONS



The girl on the cover of our Spring Fashion Magazine is Marion Nixon, a Universal star. The dance frock she wears was designed by Johanna Mathieson.

MARY ASTOR



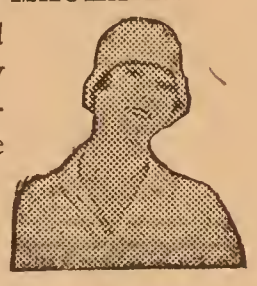
Lovely Mary Astor wears a wedding dress; a simple, white satin beautiful gown that might also be used as a dinner dress.

COLLEEN MOORE



Colleen Moore is shown in the new book wearing an ensemble, a jumper with plaited skirt and a straight-line coat.

DOROTHY MACKAILL



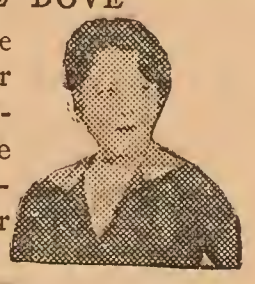
Dorothy Mackaill appears in a new sports dress, a flattering two-piece model.

CLARA BOW



Clara Bow appears in a lovely afternoon dress with a one-sided drape effect.

BILLIE DOVE



Billie Dove wears the ever smart black canton-faille crepe trimmed with exquisite lace collar and cuffs.

In addition to styles of screen stars, the new book contains 100 other designs. Styles for house wear, lingerie, styles for stouts, and a large selection of styles for children for school wear, play and dress-up occasions. Send 12 cents in stamps or coin for your copy of the new book now.

Pattern Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

Enclosed is 12 cents. Please send Spring Fashion Magazine to

.....
Write Name Clearly

.....
Street and Address

.....
City State

"The Play's The Thing"

Side-Lights on Plays and Players of State Dramatics Contest

TRUE to our promise in last week's issue, here is more about the State Dramatics Contest staged as one of the most attractive features of Farm Home Week at Cornell. The preliminary elimination contests had been held in counties and districts during the past few months and the final effort was made by one representative group from each of the four districts in the State.

First place was won by Redfield Grange, of Oswego county (the Northern district) in their rendition of Day by Day by Paul Green. Their prize was fifty dollars donated by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to be used towards the community enterprise chosen by the players. Second place went to the Central district represented by Veteran Home Bureau of Chemung County who rendered the Feast of the Holy Innocents by S. M. Illsley. Their prize was thirty-five dollars donated by Samuel French Company. Western New York district was represented by Centralia Home Bureau of Chautauqua County in the play entitled The Neighbors, by Zona Gale. The New Paltz Farm and Home Bureau of New Paltz, Ulster County, in their play, "Sauce for the Goslings", did the honors for the Southeastern district.



A scene from "Day By Day" the play that won first prize

The casts were as follows:

Day by Day—

By PAUL GREEN

Directed by Mrs. Theo. D. Grant

George Harris—Theo. D. Grant; Mrs. Harris—Mrs. Ella Bennett; Jane Harris—Mrs. Mercia Graham (taking place of Mary Donahue who was ill); Mary Harris—Eva Bennett; Zeb Aiken—John Schneider.

The Feast of the Holy Innocents—

By S. M. ILLSLEY

Directed by Mrs. Bernice MacDougall

Electa Milk—Edna Ralyea; Cornelia Milk—Edna Turner; Mrs. Charles Oman—Florence Turner; Mrs. Oberly—Bernice MacDougall; Jennie Oberly—Mavis Wheeler.

The Neighbors—

By ZONA GALE

Directed by Mrs. Harry C. Tilyou

Grandma—Maude Persons; Mis' Diantha Able—Belle Link; Ezra Williams—Wilmer Grandall; Peter—Harry Link; Inez—Louise Link; Mis' Elmira Moran—Nellie Weatherly; Mis' Trot—Clara VanDewark; Miss Carrie Ellsworth—Nellie Persons.

Sauce for the Goslings—

By ELGINE WARREN

Directed by Mrs. I. D. Kortright

Richard Taylor—Henry DuBois; Margaret Taylor—Mrs. Frank Elliott; Elizabeth Taylor—Mrs. Harold DuBois; Robert Taylor—Ralph Buchanan; Martha Lee—Mrs. I. D. Kortright; James Ward—Walter Parker; A Maid—Ida DuBois.

Each group could tell many stories of personal sacrifice and hard work—as well as much fun—involved in the contest and be it forever to the credit of everyone who had any part in making a thing possible that the finals ran through so smoothly and entertainingly. We heard many stories of the people who took part in the plays and you would like to hear them all, but we have space for only a few.

A Small Community Wins First Place

The group which won first place comes from a small village eight miles from the railroad and you who know Oswego County know how the snow loves to fall—and lie—there month after month of each year. Until recently those desiring high school education had to face real hardships at times to get to the nearest high school 17 miles away. Perhaps the experiences of the older ones made them realize what it means to have their own high school, so in this place of about 200 inhabitants a new school building is going up which will take care of a 2 year high school course. But that has nothing to do directly with the play, except that it shows you that in this contest the really rural people came out just as well as those of the larger places.

It shows the resourcefulness of the group and especially of the member who came so bravely to the rescue that when the original Jane Harris (Miss Mary Donahue) was taken too sick to come at the last moment, Mrs. Mercia Graham who had been assistant coach rose to the occasion, learned the part on the day down to Ithaca and helped carry off first honors! Then too one must admire the courage of Mr. and Mrs. Theo. D. Grant. Mrs. Grant as coach had originally started the group on its successful contest career, Mr. Grant taking the part of George Harris, the father, in the cast. Just as an illustration of the fact that no play is more dramatic than life itself—Mr. Grant came on to Ithaca to take his part in the play without his wife's company—he returned home Thursday and a new little son arrived at the Grant's on Sunday!

Team Work Wins

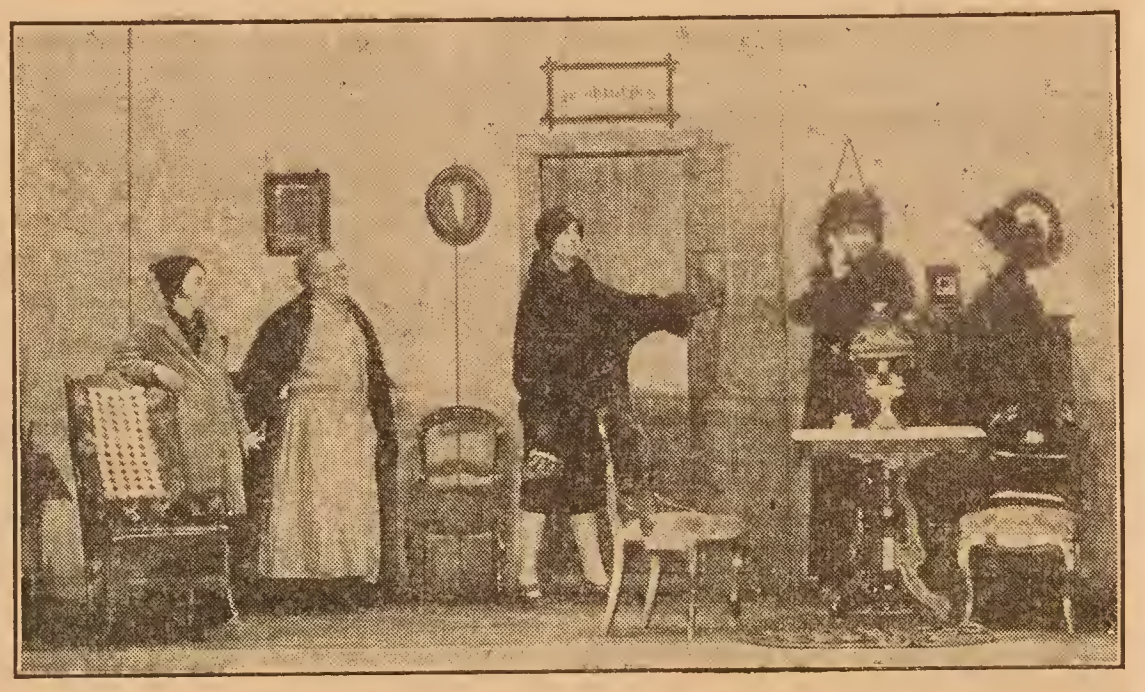
On the whole there were several points demonstrated by this contest which are encouraging to people who like amateur dramatics. First of all was the wonderful teamwork which was exhibited by every group taking part. Then the possibility of staging four entirely different plays in one evening without having disagreeably long waits between, shows how relatively simple were the stage settings—nothing but what could be found in any community and used on any stage of reasonable size. The costumes could be found anywhere in New York State. One of the chief factors in the contest was the selection of the play by the group. As a current Broadway production has it, "The Play's The Thing".

Chief instigator in these play contests has been Miss Mary Eva Duthie of the Rural Social Organization Department of the State College of Agriculture. The plays are the tangible result of Miss Duthie's dramatic schools held all over the state in her extension work. Their educational value is recognized when one knows that the extension director of another state made his trip to Ithaca a day earlier in order to see the contest.

The judges were Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Barrett H. Clark and Alexander M. Drummond. The score card they used in judging the plays was as follows. It is the same one which was used in all local contests.

Selection: Total		30
Direction:		
Setting	8	
Costuming and make-up	8	
Tableaux	12	
Tempo	12	
Total Direction		40
Acting:		
Reading	10	
Personal Acting	10	
Group Acting	10	
Total Acting		30

To clean bed springs, dip an old dish mop in kerosene oil, wring it out and work it around in each small space in the springs. Hands will not be scratched, all dust will be removed, and springs saved rusting.—M. F. M.



An interesting moment in the "Feast of the Holy Innocents", winner of second prize.

a different kind of chain store



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Our Spring Store News Catalog is ready. It tells an interesting story of Quality and Savings. If you have not received your copy, please write for it.

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455—Sheer silk-to-top full fashioned hosiery, chiffon weight 1.49

Hand-Bags in leathers, fittings, shapes and colors to harmonize with new Spring outfits, .98, 1.98, 2.98

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Watertown

New Jersey
Bridgeton
Salem
Vineland

Pennsylvania
Ambridge
Beaver Falls
Bloomsburg
Braddock
Bradford
Carlisle
Chambersburg
Clarion
Coatesville
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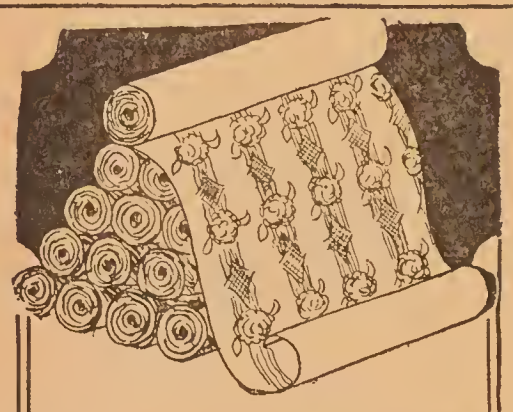


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In Honor of St. Patrick

Decide on Time of Day and Whether to Have Both Men and Women

WHEN March arrives we all know that spring is surely coming, and with it old St. Patrick. Decorate the home with green shamrocks—just in festoons along the walls is pretty, with some on the curtains. Wear a white dress, and on it pin or sew some shamrocks, and wear one in your hair, and if possible greet your guests with the "Irish brogue".

When the guests arrive at this affair, in answer to their clover-shaped invitations, give them net bags and ask them to go on a four leafed hunting trip. The clovers are cut from green bristol-board, and are hidden all over the rooms. Allow the guests twenty minutes to find them. To the ones with the fullest bags at that time award a silver leafed clover brooch, and a clover leafed decorated match box to the winning man.

As this is leap year, you might play large box so she can treat all of the guests.

Have a picture of a "Paddy", without his neck-tie, and the game is to see who, when blindfolded, can place the tie on "Paddy" in the right place.

A splendid program can be arranged, asking those who can to assist. Have any of the old Irish songs, "Wearing of the Green," "Killarney," "God Save Ireland," "Rory O'Moore," "I Left Ireland and Mother Because We Were Poor," "If Shamrocks Grew Along the Swannee Shore." Some one will read some Irish selections, and all should join in singing "Peggy O'Neal".

Partners for supper may be selected by passing out shamrocks, cut apart, no two in the same shape. The lunch may include two buttered sandwiches, with lettuce leaf between, finely chopped nuts and mayonnaise, cookies baked in Shamrock shapes, and iced with green icing. Green ice cream served in shamrock molds, or jello nicely molded with whipped cream on top. Have shamrock shaped napkins, or green paper napkins.

After supper have a contest and see who can think of the most things that are green. The answers may be written down, and a prize given to the most successful one.—M. F. M.

The New Neckline



PATTERN 3134 *shows one of the season's most popular touches in the diagonal neckline and waistline. The cascading jabot at the side and the circular skirt front give the spring-y touch which one wants for her new silk or crepe dress. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3½ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* 5 *yards or binding.* PRICE 13c.

A Tipperary Tea

TO celebrate St. Patrick's Day, a Tipperary Tea would be appropriate. Invitations may be written on cards, decorated with shamrock seals, using the following verse.

It's a long way to Tipperary?
Why it's not far from home!
Of the distance, O don't be scary,
We want you to come.
St. Patrick is kindly calling,
And welcome you'll be,
Take the shortest way to Tipperary,
And join us for tea!

In the corner of the card write the name of the hostess, and in the opposite corner the date and hour of the tea.

For the first contest try a "Dish of Greens". On cards decorated with shamrock seals write the following rhyme, the answer to each line being a word in which "green" appears.

A country that is frozen cold
Greenland
A piece of money you behold
Greenback
An artist of a distant day
Greenaway
A poet's middle name we say
Greenleaf
A flavor that is sharp and keen
Wintergreen
Some mountains in New England seen **Green Mountains**
Some counterfeited goods indeed
Greengoods
A poison that potatoes need
Paris Green
A very tasty kind of plums
Greengages
The tree we like when Christmas comes **Evergreen**

For the next game try Biographical Blarney. Write the names of guests on slips and pass them around, so that each person holds a slip, bearing the name of another guest. Each in turn gives a very, *very* flattering description of the one whose name he or she holds, and the other guests endeavor to guess the original of the description.

Green Grab may come next. The hostess has a bag or basket full of green odds and ends, crepe paper, stickers, bits of calico, silk, ribbon—and each guest in turn "grabs" a handful. From the material seized, each has ten minutes to make an Irish souvenir. A box of green bonbons rewards the one whose souvenir is voted the best.

The dining room should be decorated with green garlands and festoons, and in the centre of the table may be a Tipperary Tart, which is simply a Jack Horner pie with a top of striped green and white. Refreshments may carry out the green color scheme and a simple menu would be lemon gelatine with malaga grapes, sandwiches of cream cheese and water cress, cakes iced in green, green tea.—ELSIE DUNCAN YALE.

"Cupid's Game". To each boy give as many hearts (candy or paper ones) as there are girls, and have the boys seated. Each girl passes around the room and in turn proposes to each man. If the man accepts he gives the girl a heart. The girl who receives the most hearts must tell what she said, and give her a prize of a box of home-made candy. Have it a

To Cut and Sew Fur

When cutting the skin use a very sharp knife or razor blade. Hold the pile from you and cut from you, so as not to cut the pile (or hair). When you sew the fur, place the edges of the fur pieces together. Run the needles between the pieces so as to keep the pile from being sown in the seam. Use a very fine needle and linen thread, as silk tears the skin.

Sew on the hide side, catching together with over and over stitch. When your collar or piece is cut to shape, tape the outer edges by whipping a tape to the edges of the skin. Sew the tape first so that it falls on the pile side of the fur. Then roll the tape to wrong (or hide) side of skin. When padding and lining, use the tape, not the skin to back it to. When cutting fur from a pattern always cut off the seam allowance. When sewing fur pieces together be sure the fur runs the same way.



Children's Aprons Nos. 4181 and 4182

Here are two lovely designs in children's aprons in sizes four to six years. They are plain stamped on fast color lora cloth and will give excellent service, as the material will launder to very best advantage. Design 4181 comes in blue and design 4182 in maize. Either of these aprons will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 45 cents.

For 25 cents additional we will send our book the Art of Embroidery consisting of ten complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches. We also have a complete catalogue of stamped embroidery goods for ten cents per copy. Send all orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Mending Rugs

Select a piece of soft, flimsy woolen material or burlap and baste this under the hole in the floor covering. Either darn this down with yarn to match that used in the rug or use the yarn double and stitch the needle through from the top, bring it up in almost the same place and tie to the end above. Repeat the process until the surface of the patch is covered with loops. Trim off evenly.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Where Readers Get Advice from Aunt Janet or from Other Readers

DEAR AUNT JANET:

Ever since reading "Worried's" letter I have thought I would write you, now I am going to take time to do so.

No, assuredly do not leave your husband. Instead get hold of some pretty new dresses, shoes and any other things you need. Don't worry about his not showing you any affection; a lot of men are just built that way. Don't bother your head about it. After you are dead rest assured he will sing your praises in every imaginable key.

I am fifty-nine, children all grown and settled, have my hair bobbed and next summer am planning to get a permanent wave. Grunt and whine and curl your hair, be too worn out to help outdoors but keep him well fed; a comfortable bed, chair and slippers ready and just ignore the fact that he does not seem to care for you. Just try my remedy. It works.

—"FIFTY-NINE"

P. S. Start with a good corsetierre. I pay eight-fifty for combined brassiere and corset. Don't stop at expense. You have earned the money.

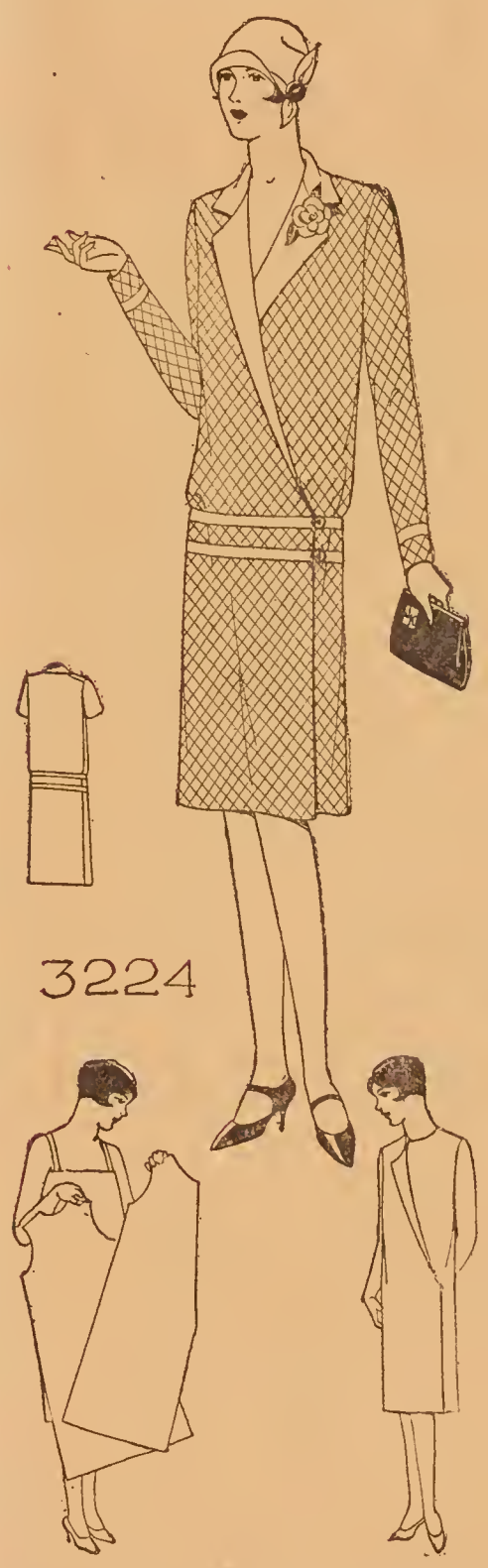
* * *

I have been wondering if there are not some of our readers who would be willing to send their cast off coats and dresses to a farmer's wife who could use such for making into clothing for two small girls. So many throw away such garments when I would gladly pay postage if some one would send me such. Would be glad if you could help me by putting me in touch with someone like this. I myself think it wicked to throw them away when someone can and would use them.—"THRIFTY."

* * *

I wonder if there is anyone among our A. A. readers who have little clothes they are through with or discarded for any reason. I am the mother of a family and as a new one is expected soon I would be so very thankful for anything no matter what condition for I am not above patches.

Simplicity and Dignity



PATTERN 3224 *with its double belt effect and elegant slim lines is eminently suited for the light weight woolens which are being used for general spring wear. Or it does equally well for the silks of heavier weight. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 16 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. Sizes* 36 *requires* 3⅜ *yards of* 40*-inch material with* ⅞ *yard of* 40*-inch contrasting.* PRICE 13c.

Hat for Every Costume



HAT PATTERN 3288 *will be a wonderful help to the woman ambitious to have attractive outfits at the lowest possible cost. The seams allow the amateur to fit the hat to her own head. Felt, canton, faille, silk crepe, crepe satin, fancy straw and Indian print all lend themselves effectively to this pattern which cuts in one size only. Type with brim cut single requires* ½ *yard of* 27*-inch material. Hat with brim cut double requires* ⅝ *yard of* 27*-inch with* ¼ *yard of* 2*-inch lining.* PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our Fashion Catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Should there be any one who has anything they can't use it would certainly be of great use to me. A direct communication would be provided if they would write in care of this paper and many thanks to anyone who would care to write.—A WESTERN NEW YORK READER.

* * *

When you write for addresses, state just which one you wish. Send only garments which have been thoroughly clean. You know that even colds are infectious and it would be mistaken kindness to hurry clothing away before making it safe for those who are to receive it.—AUNT JANET.

Some Things Women Did

WOMEN were simply everywhere at Farm and Home week and were having the time of their lives, too, evidently. Wherever there was anything that had to do with beauty, either of themselves, their houses, or their gardens, the women were there in vast numbers.

But other things drew them too. When children and their training came up for discussion there again were the women. And the foods—either as exhibits or as lectures—never failed to bring an enthusiastic response. It is impossible to give you more than a brief impression of the women's program, but everybody seemed to think it was the best one yet. The only factor which marred the pleasure of the occasion was lack of space. All agreed that something **must** be done to get more room for girl students, and of course more room for women who go there for instructions at such times as Farm and Home Week.

In addition to the lecture program there were many banquets and luncheons, alumni, sod and dough busters, and Home Bureau Federation. One of the high points of the Federation banquet was when the Bridgen scholarship was presented to Anna Lois Doren, now a student in the College of Home Economics. The scholarship idea was originated by Mrs. A. E. Brigden, former president of the Federation. The county and city home bureaus have helped to raise money for the scholarship which is now sufficiently large to be of help. Miss Doren of Ogdensburg was selected as being entirely worthy of this distinction and the presentation and acceptance was a high spot of the evening's program.

The Federation of Women's Clubs through Mrs. W. H. Purdy presented its scholarship to another Home Economics student, Miss Gladys Lum.

Mrs. Ruby Green Smith's address, "Dreams that come true," gave a vivid picture of Cornell's development, past and future. Principal W. J. Reagan of Poughkeepsie gave a talk, "Parents on Probation," which made any parent sit up and think pretty hard about his job.



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if you wash them with Fels-Naptha. For naptha is the cleaner "dry cleaners" use to take out dirt and freshen colors. And there is plenty of naptha in Fels-Naptha, blended with the good golden soap by our exclusive process. Moreover, Fels-Naptha washes clean in the cool or lukewarm water required to preserve delicate tints. For the whole wash, too, remember . . .

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Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

Simeon's blue eyes glared into Hilary's. In his younger days the man had been the bully of the lumber camps; still of great strength, he could have matched himself against any man, with the doubtful exception of Black Pierre; but Hilary's exploit upon the latter had a restraining effect upon him.

"I've come to have a look at you, Simeon," said Hilary genially.

"Well, you see me now, eh, Meestair Askew? What you think of me, eh?" retorted the dance-hall proprietor. "Maybe you like to look some more, eh?"

"I think you're just about what I expected," Hilary answered. "I hear your brother is thinking of opening a hell like this one at St. Boniface."

The lumbermen had begun to edge in about them. Sentiment, while running strongly against the intruder, was not angrily hostile. The men were eager to see how Hilary would bear himself against Simeon, and they hoped for some fun. Hilary saw among them the face of Simeon's brother Louis, who looked like a small model upon a lighter scale. He had nosed furtively forward from the rear of the room. Near him was Leblanc, with a grin on his sinister features; one eye fixed on Hilary's, while the other wavered between Simeon and the door. Pierre was not present; he did not show his face in crowded places when he could help it, least of all among the women at Ste. Marie.

"My brother here. He speak for himself, Meestair Askew. He not afraid. You think, p'r'aps, because you thrash Black Pierre, you boss in Ste. Marie?"

"No, I don't. I wish I were," said Hilary. "If I were, Simeon, I should run you down to Quebec jail right off the reel. But I'm boss in St. Boniface, and if Louis opens a liquor den there, I'll break his head open and run him in afterward."

Few of those present understood his exact meaning, but an ominous growl showed that this declaration was appreciated at more or less its correct value. The mob began moving forward. Lafe took Hilary by the arm and tried to back with him toward the door, but Hilary would not budge, and Lafe resumed his place beside him, taking care, however, to stand near enough to the wall to prevent any one from edging in behind him. The fiddler, who like many of his kind, who wander from village to village, attending marriages and festivities of every kind, was a blind man, craned his head forward, as if to sense what was happening, while he played a brisk jig that nobody heeded.

For a few moments the situation looked menacing. Many of the lumbermen were already drunk, and nearly all carried knives; there were none of Hilary's own men in the room, so far as he could see—at least, not immediately about him; and if there had been it was doubtful whether they would have been inclined to take his part. Hilary took the aggressive, as usual.

"Ah, Leblanc!" he called out. "How do you like your new job? I'm starting in to cut on that limit you handed back to me. There's some good timber there, Leblanc."

Leblanc snarled and started forward, shaking his fist and muttering. However, he could not get through the press, and it is not probable that he tried very hard to do so. Brousseau had paid him a small sum and promised him the lease on the old conditions as soon as Hilary was frozen out. Hilary showed no signs of being frozen, and his words stung the jobber to the quick. He hated Hilary more than any other man present hated him.

"Well, that's about all, Simeon," Hilary called. "I just came in to look at your place and give your brother a friendly warning, because I never warn when I'm ready to strike."

"My brother take care of himself. He ain't afraid of you," said Simeon, who kept as cool as Hilary. Hilary intuitively summed him up as the most dangerous of his opponents. "But I guess you ain't going like that, Meestair Askew," continued the liquor-seller. "I ask you to have a drink on me an' you say no. Now you going to buy drinks all round, eh?"

Hilary laughed out loud. "Not for your crowd, Simeon,' 'he answered.

Simeon planted his fat body heavily before him. "What you say? You buy drinks, eh?" he demanded truculently.

Hilary put his hands on Simeon's shoulders and pushed him bodily backward. Simeon, who was planted rather than stood, at first resisted as a tree might resist a gentle shove with the hand; but he could not resist the strength behind Hilary's shoulders, and he began to sway and went toppling backward, landing, still rigid, upon the floor.

Some of the girls shrieked, and the lumbermen came surging forward toward Hilary and Lafe and began to hustle them. Yet, knowing Hilary's reputation, they hesitated a moment before initiating hostilities; and that moment brought an unexpected interruption.

For a boy ran screaming in at the door, and what he cried startled the entire assemblage. Simeon, who had been struggling to his feet, was upon them in an instant. But before the crowd had recovered from its confusion two officers in the uniform of the revenue department came running in. They carried revolvers in their hands, and they pounced upon Simeon and had him at their mercy in an instant.

At once the whole scene was dissolved. Men and girls ran this way and that, a wildly flying, panicky mass. It was one thing to drink and brawl in Ste. Marie, but quite another to defy the tireless officials of the revenue department, who patrolled the river at uncertain intervals, whose arms were very long.

Whether any one except Simeon was wanted in that particular place was never known, for it was all the officers could do to hold on to him, while the crowd stampeded past them toward the door, a cursing, struggling mass, carrying Lafe and Hilary along with it.

In the street they pulled themselves out of the crush and took refuge in an alley. All Ste. Marie was in a turmoil. News of the raid had spread everywhere with lightning swiftness. Lights were being extinguished, liquor hidden away, lumbermen and girls were running in wild panic through the streets. A broil was in progress further up the road. A man staggered by, a deep gash on his cheek, which was streaming with blood, and as he moved he sang vacuously. A girl beside him was apparently trying to induce him to return home. A woman with a baby in her arms, unheeding the tumult about her, was seated on a porch, weeping silently.

Suddenly they perceived Marie Dupont among the crowd. Her eyes were wide with fright, and she was struggling helplessly in the crowd, borne this way and that by the conflicting currents. Hilary forced his way toward her, caught her, and dragged her into the alley. There she broke down; she fell upon her knees in the mud, rocking to and fro and moaning.

Hilary bent over her. Lafe saw that his face was stern. "I am going to take you home," he said.

She looked up at him piteously. She appeared to recognize him, but she was too terrified to understand. He drew her to her feet and, with Lafe on the other side, they began to make their way quickly toward the beach by a narrow passage among the cottages.

But as they started Lafe looked back(and saw, wedged in the crowd behind them, Jean Baptiste. He had been trying to reach the girl, but it was impossible to move a foot in that struggling human torrent. He saw them, and his eyes were dilated with impotent fury. There was murder in them as they fell upon Hilary. Lafe shuddered.

His impulse was to wait for the man, but he recognized that Baptiste was beyond all reason and self-control. He had misinterpreted Hilary's action; the only thing now was to elude him and get the girl away before Baptiste could follow. He was glad that Hilary had not seen Baptiste. He meant to say nothing of it.

"Let's take that road," he said, indicating a short cut across some fields at the back of the shanties. "It's less exposed than the shore. We've got to make ourselves scarce," he added.

Hilary nodded, and the three set out on their way, Marie at first sobbing and holding back, then gradually growing calm under Hilary's assurances, and at last going willingly. Her dress was draggled with mud, her finery awry; she looked pitiful and frightened. Hilary felt a great wrath growing in him as he looked at her.

Lafe, casting a glance backward, saw that Baptiste was not following them. He had evidently lost them. He kept urging Hilary to hasten, and at last they gained the shore road, and presently reached Marie's cottage.

She felt in her dress for the key with shaking fingers. Hilary took it from her and opened the door. "Never go to that place again," he said sternly. "Let this be a lesson to you!"

She went inside. Lafe and Hilary waited till the lamp was lit, and, through the torn shade, they saw Marie Dupont crouched before the stove, her face on her arms.

"I guess we'd better be going, Lafe," he said.

"She's had her lesson."

"I hope so. I've seen enough this evening, Lafe. It makes me sick to think that there are wretches vile enough to encourage this, for money or for influence." He turned on him. "If I can trace Brousseau's hand in this work," he said, "heaven help him!"

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. His life's ambition to operate his own timberland at last realized, Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique consisting of Lamartine, a Mr. Morris, business associate of Jonas Askew, and one Brousseau, an unscrupulous power in the north woods, is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland, the quality of which Lamartine lied about.

An examination of the books proves that Morris, who formerly had charge of the holdings, and his associates were bleeding the company. They endeavor in every way to embarass and discourage Hilary. Because Hilary refuses demands made by Brousseau, the latter plans to ruin the American. He instigates a strike in the Askew mill and backs open liquor traffic. Hilary prepares to fight.

CHAPTER XI

"LOOK TO YOUR BOOM!"

BAPTISTE worked all the next Monday on the boom, fiercely and unsparing of himself or his men. Hilary, a little puzzled by the little man's sullen manner toward himself, attributed it to his personal distress at what had happened in Ste. Marie. He did not know that Baptiste was aware of his presence there, and felt happy in the consciousness that he had done him some service. Nothing would have pleased him better than to have seen his suit with Marie Dupont successful.

The strengthening of the boom was finished. The wooden structure had been immensely fortified with great trunks, lashed and nailed together, resting in concrete which had been moulded into the crevices of the rocks on either side of the cataract. Hilary examined and approved of the work. It seemed to remove all possibility of danger.

Under normal circumstances there could have been none. But the log jam was in a difficult place, just where the swirling current in the gorge was strongest and fiercest; and it was to be feared that the breaking of the jam, behind which a flood of water had piled up, would sweep the logs over the top of the dam with a force which would smash through the boom like matchsticks.

Everything depended on the first minute after the jam was broken. If the torrent could be carried off through the sluice gates, in the main, the logs would find an easy passage over the dam into the lake. But actually the reinforced boom seemed strong enough to resist the torrent without any likelihood of breakage.

On the successful marshalling of the logs into the lake depended everything. And everything that could be done had been done. Lafe, usually pessimistic, went about smiling. Baptiste had done a highly creditable piece of work.

The charge was to be exploded at three in the afternoon. That day Hilary was kept busy in his office, going over the pay-roll in preparation for the October changes. Gangs of men had been returning from the south shore, and he had signed on a number. He was aware that some of Brousseau's agents had been at work attempting to dissuade them; however, the men wanted work, and even Brousseau could not hire them and keep them idle upon his skeleton company at Ste. Marie. Hilary had discovered that the Ste. Marie enterprise existed

(*Continued on Page* 34)

LIVE STOCK

Cattle

FOR GOOD GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, from rich milkers, write L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

PURE BRED AYRSHIRE calves priced to sell. R. P. GRANT, Jr, Clayton, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALF—dam high tester giving over $50.00 worth of milk per month at Dairymen's League price. Registered. NU-BORN FARMS, Jasper, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fourteen young registered Jersey cows from two to five years old. Federal and State accredited. G. L. & H. Perry, Homer, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE BULL CALF from high producing dam. E. A. WEEKS, Locke, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Four purebred Guernsey calves, 3 heifers, 1 bull from 2 to 5 months old. LAKESIDE GUERNSEY FARM, Dryden, N. Y.

Swine

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS, fall boars and gilts, Guernsey bull calves from A. R. cows. JOS. KENNEL, Atglen, Pa.

POULTRY

Chicks—Hatching Eggs—Stock

AMERICAN MOTTLED ANCONAS—record layers—large type—exceptional markings—two matings—low prices—catalog. AMERICAN ANCONA FARM, Grampian, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Mammoth Pekin ducks; Pearl Guinea; Poland China Fall Pigs. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

PORTER'S BARRED ROCKS—Official 250 two-year-old record. Certified or pedigreed males, eggs, chicks. Free circular. M. C. PORTER, Adams, N. Y.

SUNNYFIELD EXTRA LARGE single comb Black Minorcas—Exclusively—Chicks—eggs—stock-two matings. Low prices. Catalog exceptional layers. SUNNYFIELD MINORCA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—BROWN LEGHORNS chicks—eggs—Exceptional fine type—dependable layers—Low Prices. Catalog free. F. KEISER, Grampian, Pa.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS: Vermont Certified, accredited, bred, and grown. Group 1 pens all headed by Pedigreed Cockerels from over 200 Egg Dams. Baby Chicks from vigorous, high production blood tested stock. Circular. ASCUTNEY FARMS, Hartland, Vt.

TOMPKINS SINGLE COMB REDS—Barred Rocks real laying strains—low prices—real service—catalog. GRAMPIAN HILLS POULTRY FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—$3 each, 2 for $5. W. H. COOLEY, Albion, Pa., R. 2.

90 VARIETIES—Poultry, eggs, chicks, dogs, hares, ferrets, parrots, white mice, free folder. Colored description. 60 page book 20 cents. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

KAHLERS SUPER QUALITY Tancred White Leghorns—Stock direct; every bird on our own farm; males all pedigreed 290 or higher. Quality Ringlet Rocks that are barred-to-the-skin. 30 other breeds, Poultry, Ducks, Chicks, Eggs. Free illustrated catalogue. SHADYLAWN POULTRY FARM, Hughesville, Pa.

PUREBRED light Brahma Yearlings and pullets. Beauties, $2.50 each. JENNIE YOUNG, Hamden, N. Y.

3 REGAL DORCAS White Wyandotte Cockerels from eggs purchased from John Martin $5 each. JOSEPH BROWN, Antwerp, N. Y.

Baby Chicks

"NATIONAL" Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Stock, from free range flocks. Catalog free. NATIONAL CHICKS FARMS, Box 408, Mifflintown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Leading varieties. Guaranteed hardy and vigorous. Catalogue free. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

CHICKS: White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes and Buttercups, best strains, get our catalogue for further particulars, its free. ROSELAWN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

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COLUMBIAN ROCK CHICKS—Hatching egg and breeding stock. Write for booklet. WOODSIDE FARM, Mahaffey, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS that live to prove themselves best at the nest. State Certified and selected breeders. Catalogue free. DANIELS POULTRY FARM, So. New Berlin, N. Y.

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TOM BARRON STRAIN—S. C. White Leghorns exclusively. Extra nice large, healthy chicks. Price March and April $20 per 100, May and June $15. Safe arrival by prepaid parcel post and satisfcation guaranteed. FEEK'S WHITE LEGHORN FARM, Clyde, N. Y.

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FANCY PICTURE FOLDER FREE—Showing the Eight Good Varieties Famous Farm-Service Chicks. Pure-Bred flocks alike in color are beautiful. Grow quickly into heavy winter layers. Your market man pays extra for all Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, etc., Get pure-breds this year. Surprise your neighbor. Our chick prices are very low. Big Discount. Guarantee 100% live delivery Parcel Post, prepaid. Write today. FARM SERVICE, Route A10, Tyrone, Pennsylvania.

Baby Chicks

FOR SALE—Rose Comb White Leghorn cockerels, $2.00 each. White Muscovey ducks $5.00 pair. HOMER HAWLEY, Lysander, N. Y.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE—GUINEAS— Breeders. Hatching eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

TURKEYS: Large purebred Mammoth Bronze, well marked, best strain, no diseases. CLIFTON G. LEE, Lowville, N. Y.

TURKEYS—Large purebred Mammoth Bronze. Dark colored, very beautifully marked. Best strain. MRS. ARTHUR INGERSOLL, Lowville, N. Y .

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Large birds, well marked Satisfaction guaranteed. Partridge Rock Cockerels. MISS IDA CHUMBLEY, Draper, Va.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys. Original Gold Coin strain. Yearlings and young stock, bred from first prize winners. Write MRS. S. OWEN, Seville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Thorobred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Gold Bank strain. Enclose stamp for reply. MAUDE MILLS, Hammond, N. Y.

THE BEST QUALITY Rouen and Cayuga Ducks. CRANE BROOK FARM, Port Byron, N. Y.

THOROUGH BRED Bourbon Red Tom Turkeys also Chinchilla Rabbits. MRS. JEROME HIBBARD, Evans Mills, N. Y.

TWO LARGE TOULOUSE Ganders $7 each. One Goose $6. Big White Rock Cocks $4. CHARLES E. HALLOCK, Mattituck, N. Y.

TURKEYS LARGE PUREBRED Mammoth bronze, originated from Madison Square Garden first prize winners, best strain. MRS. CHARLES T. ABBEY, R 5, Lowville, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

7 NUMBER ELEVEN Newton Brooder Stoves $20.00 apiece crated. Complete guarantee. One 210 egg Buckeye Incubator, like new $15. PAUL KUHL, Copper Hill, N. J.

Milking Machines

SHARPLES MILKER USERS ATTENTION—For the benefit of our users we still carry a complete stock of repairs at Syracuse. Also repairing sent us. For cost of service, repairs and repairing, write CHAS. K. LIDDLE, 324 Fellows Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Sharples Milker two single units pump and fixtures for twenty stalls. Not used much. Priced right. A. E. WOOLMAN, Elmer, N. J.

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CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interesting information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

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TWO CENTRAL NEW JERSEY FARMS for sale. Farm No. 1, 65 acres, all in wheat, dwelling and barns. Farm No. 2 170 acres, 120 acres in wheat. dwelling and barns and apple orchard. Both farms have been intensively cultivated and fertilized by us for many years and are in excellent condition. ESTATE OF A. BRAKELEY, Bordentown, N. J.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

FARMS NEAR CITY HUDSON—Beautiful large Trout stream bordering entire length of property, 14 room residence, electric lights, 106 acres, no waste land all tillable, one of the best farms in the county, fertile soil, about 2000 bearing fruit trees, sold 3900 bushel fruit, 50 tons Hay, 600 bushel corn, 400 bushel buckwheat;—only $2,000;—needed to pay down, easy terms. 12 acre fruit and berry place has two-six room houses near village $2,500. 163 acre on bank Hudson river about half mile river frontage, colonial residence, barn, price $8,000; easy terms. Nice village place six room house $1,400. 70 acres on state road, all improvements, fruit, berry and grape farm, low price, 65 acre large grape vineyard, lot fruit, on proposed state road, will be near the new proposed bridge crossing the Hudson, no house, only barn, price $3,500;—Village store very cheap, 125 acre Fruit Farm about 6000 bearing fruit trees, sell cheap or rent, or work on shares. Horses and implements included. Fine village grocery business cheap. Address LLOYD M. HALLENBECK, Greendale, Columbia County, N. Y.

SELLING: Gentleman's Farm Cheap. 11 Acres, 1000 fruit, excellent buildings at Riverside Av., Coxsackie, N. Y. Apply, Circular. W. MEEKER, Owner.

FOR SALE—Fully equipped dairy farm, 116 Acres, modern improvements, 30 head Guernseys, 22 purebred, all young. Priced for quick sale. LAKESIDE GUERNSEY FARM, Dryden, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm, 65 acres, summer resort, Groton Lake, southeastern Madison County. Good place for summer boarding house for right party. MRS. ETHEL V. SMITH, North Brookfield, N. Y.

200-ACRE VALLEY FARM, tools, 37 head stock, 4 horses, one mile from High School, churches, railroad. Good buildings, two Grade A milk markets. A. L. HINES & SON, Marathon, N. Y., R. D. 4.

FARM FOR SALE—150 Acres on the State road, good soil, mostly level, no stones. Close to large village ,large buildings. Price $6,700. Cash $2,000, the rest 5% interest on easy terms. WILLIAM KAGEL, Johnsonvile, N. Y.

Real Estate

FOR SALE—On Del-Mar-Va Shore, four 9-acre lots, each face stone road 329 ft.; one mile from Salisbury, Md. Write C. J. HEASTER, Salisbury, Md.

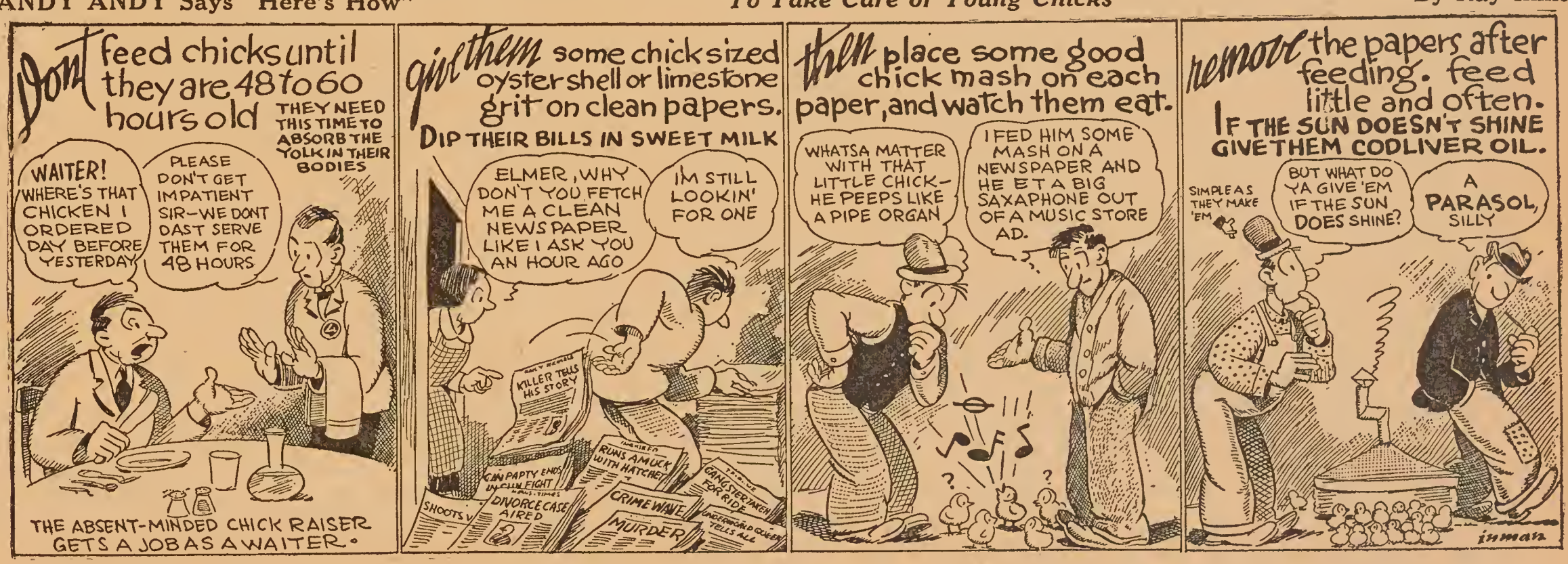
HELP WANTED

WANTED—An all around farm hand. Please state experience and references. FISHKILL FARMS, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., 461-4th Ave., New York City .

WANTED—Married man for general farm work, fruit farm, good hand with horses. Position permanent to steady, industrious man. Good wages, good warm house, fuel, fruit, garden, etc. State age, experience, family. THOMAS MARKS, Wilson, Niagara County, N. Y.

Additional Classified "Ads" on Next Page

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Take Care of Young Chicks* — By Ray Inman



Additional Classified Advertising

SITUATIONS WANTED

FARM POSITIONS WANTED—Young, unmarried men, graduates of The National Farm School, well trained to handle stock, farm machinery and horses, want positions as farm assistants, dairymen, herdsmen, tractor men, teamsters, poultrymen and greenhouse men. C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Penna.

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP—We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

AGENTS WANTED

FARMER REPRESENTATIVES wanted to sell Manure Spreaders, Pulverizers and Wheat Drills. Write for particulars to Box 287, Liberty, Indiana.

A PAYING POSITION OPEN to representative of character. Take orders shoes—hosiery direct to wearer. Good income. Permanent. Write now for free book "Getting Ahead." TANNERS SHOE MFG., 893 So. C. St., Boston, Mass.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—4 inch White Pine Bevel Siding, $25.00 per thousand, 5000 feet for $100.00. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

DOLLARS PAID for old envelopes bearing Postage Stamps used before 1880. JOHN W. GLAZE, Westfield, Mass.

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WANTED: Church societies or lady who wishes to earn extra pin money, to act as local representative. Old established Tea house offers opportunity to build modest business in package teas of highest quality. When writing give two references and receive full particulars. BOX 452, care AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SUPERIOR GRAFTING WAX for successful grafting. 1 lb. 45c; 3 lbs. $1.20. Postpaid. VICTOR MFG. CO., So Weymouth, Mass

WANTED TO BUY old bags. We pay good prices. Get our prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

PLANS FOR POULTRY HOUSES. All styles. 150 illustrations; secret of getting winter eggs, and copy of "The Full Egg Basket." Send 25 cents. INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL, Dept. 542, Indianapolis, Ind.

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FARM STATIONERY—CARDS—Poultrymen, stockmen. Best values ever offered. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

250 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid $1.00. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

DAHLIAS—12 for $1.25, 10 for $2.25. Different labeled varieties, extra value. BENJAMIN HOUGHTON, Burtonsville, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Rural New Yorkers and Heavyweights, hill-selected, high yielding strains, grown by APPLETON BROS., Canandaigua, N. Y.

C. O. D. FROST PROOF CABBAGE and onion plants. Quick shipments. All varieties. 500, 65c; 1000, $1.00. FARMERS PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

STRAWBERRY—Black, Purple and Red raspberry plants, twenty varieties to make your selection from. Write for price list. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

DAHLIAS: Ours won first prize at the New York State Fair 1927. Ten choice tubers, all different, post paid $1.00. EARLE DAHLIA FARM, Jordan, N. Y.

SEND NO MONEY—C. O. D. frost proof Cabbage and Onion plants. All varieties. Prompt shipment. 500, 65c; 1000, $1.00. STANDARD PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

RAISE O. K. BEARDLESS BARLEY. Productive, new two-rowed, smutless, stiff straw, plump grain. High germination, no noxious weeds. Excellent opportunity for seed growers. Sample and illustrated description free. LONGACRE FARM, Phelps, N. Y.

FREE GLADIOLUS BOOK—36 pages. 46 illustrations. Describes 165 exquisite varieties, many new. Tells how to grow. It's free! The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection of thirty bulbs, all different, $1 postpaid. HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

MY FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS will make headed cabbage three weeks before your home grown plants. I make prompt shipments all leading varieties. Postpaid 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.75. Express $2.00, 1000. Special prices on large quantities. Tomato and pepper plants same prices. First class plants, roots wrapped in moss. P. D. FULWOOD, Tifton, Ga.

THE "LINDBERGH" new Aster and Gladiolus, by far the largest, choicest red Aster grown, far superior to heart of France, 50c per packet. Lindbergh choice new Gladiolus. A very choice flower, golden yellow throat, all petals bordered beautiful pink, tall spike several flowers open at once 50c each. "Gardious." R. TREVEAL, 8 Bradford St., Auburn, N. Y.

DAHLIAS OF QUALITY and distinction. Circular describing varieties free. PEASE'S FLORAL GARDENS, Bowmansdale, Pa.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Smooth Rurals, high yielding, satisfaction guaranteed. E. A. WEEKS, Locke, N. Y.

PEDIGREED POTATOES, Certified Irish Cobbler and Rural Russets for sale. High yielding, quality strains. GARDNER FARMS, Box 112, Tully, N. Y.

RASPBERRIES—Certified Latham, Herbert, Cuthbert, St. Regis, Columbian, etc. Also Strawberries, Blackberries, Fruit Trees, Grapes, Shrubs and Evergreens. Everything guaranteed. Prices low. List free. BERT BAKER, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE—College inspected Blue Tag Certified Seed potatoes—Green Mountains, Irish Cobblers, Rural Russets, Smooth Rurals, Spaulding Rose—satisfaction guaranteed. N. Y. Co-Operative Seed Potato Assoc. Inc., 52 Utica National Bank Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS FOR EARLY CROPS. Frostproof Cabbage Plants: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch, Tomato Plants: Earliana, Bonny Best, John Baer, Stone. Onion, Beet, Lettuce, Potato Plants. Prices all above: Postpaid, 100, 50c; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.75. Express Collect, 1000, $2.00; 5000, $8.75; 10,000, $15.00. Packed in moss. Delivery guaranteed. PIEDMONT PLANT CO., Albany, Georgia.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—Chewing, 12 twist 80c; Plug 50c lb. Smoking, 9 sacks 72c; Pound Sacks 50c. Box 50 Cigars $1.80. BURNETT TOBACCO CO., Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.26; 10—$2.00; smoking 10—$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good Sweet Chewing, 5 lbs, $1.25; 10, $2.00; smoking, 5 lbs. 90c; 10, $1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs $1.00. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Box 50 Cigars $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

BEST Chewing 5 lbs. $1.50; Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25. 5c Cigars $1.65 for 50; Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., West Paducah, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet, EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WANTED—Raw Furs, especially Black Muskrats, Weasels, Skunk, Mink, Foxes, etc. We hold separate, prompt returns. STERNS FUR CO., New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—Raw Furs and Hides. Muskrats, Deer and Calf skins. Best prices. Try us. Get acquainted. Write R. J. FELTHAM, Olean, N. Y.

POST YOUR FARM---KEEP TRESPASSERS OFF

Designed to cover legal requirements in NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY and PENNSYLVANIA

WE have had a new supply of trespass signs made up. This time they are of extra heavy linen on which the lettering is printed directly. There is no card facing to be water-soaked by the rain and blown away by the wind. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the law. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST **461 4th Ave., New York City**

News From Albany

(Continued from Page 22)

that farmers will have better protection from sheep-killing dogs.

On the suggestion of American Agriculturist, leaders in the Legislature are making a study of the trespass situation with a view to making needed changes next year.

Reforestation

As before reported in American Agriculturist, there has been much consideration of reforestation legislation in this session of the Legislature. As it stands now, an appropriation has been made to finance a study of the reforestation situation by a legislative committee and to report their findings and recommendations back to the next session of the Legislature.

Gasoline Tax

In spite of the hard work of farm organizations there is not likely to be a gasoline tax this year. As previously explained, the chief reason for the support of farmers for such a tax is to have a fair proportion of the gasoline tax returned to the localities to pay for local road bulding and thereby relieve such heavy local road taxes.

Other Proposed Acts Affecting Agriculture

Acts relating to the grading and sale of grapes and potatoes, to the sale of concentrated commercial feeds, to the sale of commercial fertilizers, to the inspection and sale of farm seeds, and covering the sale of milk and cream, have been introduced but not passed at this writing.

Space will not permit a summary of these bills here, but should these bills or any others be passed, full explanations will be given.

Northern New York News

(Continued from Page 21)

town group—G. Kent Stoodley of Adams Center—is leaving this work to take up herdsman work for J. C. Penney on one of his large farms near Poughkeepsie. Mr. Stoodley was well liked here and did his work very satisfactorily.

Cheese Producers Have Annual Meeting

Charles S. Wicks of Oxbow was elected president of the St. Lawrence County Cheese Producers' Cooperative Association at the annual meeting held last week. Mr. Wicks has been president of the organization since its beginning. George Bush of Heuvelton was elected vice-president and clinton Mahew of DePeyster Corners was elected secretary. In addition to the officers, other directors were selected as follows: Fred Turner of Brasie Corners; De Alton Seavey of North Gouverneur; and Charles O'Hara. The organization reports a very successful season again this year so far.

Fox Breeders Meet

Sometime in March the Jefferson County Silver Fox Breeders association will hold their annual meeting. This may not seem much like a farm note, but a survey of the officers of the association shows that many are active farmers. The committee in charge of the meeting are J. T. Perry, Black River; Emery J. Dietrich, Watertown, R. D.; John Foley, Burrville,; E. L. Bassett, Evanns Mills; and Preston E. Jewett, Calcium.

Junior Worker to Attend Washington Camp

Another honor has come to Northern New York Junior Project workers in the selection of Elsa Krusa of Redwood to attend the National Junior Extension camp at Washington, D. C., this coming summer. Miss Krusa has been an enthusiastic Junior worker for several years, winning signal honors from time to time both in Jefferson county and at the State Fair. She is now a freshman at Cornell, and this reward for next summer comes as the result of her endeavors.

Charles W. Reed, Jefferson County Junior Leader, reports that registrations thus far for Junior workers are over 1000 for 1928 and that the probabilities are that there will be as many or more than last year, when there were 1337, the largest number of any county in the state. Jefferson county also has the distinction of having the first and second largest Junior Farm Mechanic clubs in the state—Redwood and Adams respectively having these honors. Evans Mills has the largest gas engine club.

Next week Lowville Grange, No. 71, will celebrate its 54th birthday. This is the oldest Grange in Lewis County, being organized in 1874 with C. Duane Davenport as master, and 14 charter members. Of these, no one is living at the present time. W. S. Windecker is the oldest member, having joined a short time after the organization meeting.—W. I. ROE, *Feb.* 25, '28.

Wooden Spoil

(*Continued from Page* 32)

only upon that of St. Boniface, and, like the parasitic plant, withered when its prop and sustenance was withdrawn.

It was two o'clock by his watch when he pushed his papers aside and strolled up the path that led through the woods toward the gorge. It was actually later, for he had neglected to set his watch by Lafe's American railroad timepiece, which never erred (according to his claim) and set the time for the mill. Hilary had left St. Boniface behind him and was approaching the gorge, from which he could hear the shouts of the gang making preparations for the discharge, when he saw Madeleine Rosny riding along the road toward him.

She had evidently been to the Ste. Marie territory, and, he suspected, on a visit to Brousseau. The path was narrow, with the descending bank of the wooded gorge on one hand and a steep, shelving ascent, overgrown with young spruce and pine, upon the other. The position was an embarrassing one, in view of their last meeting. Hilary drew to one side, to give the girl passage. He was watching the trotting horse, now swiftly nearing him, and wondering whether he ought to make any sign of recognition, when he was almost thrown from his feet by a vibration of the ground, followed by a dull roar thta grew into an infernal crescendo and rolled away underground in a prolonged reverberation. The charge had been exploded.

Hilary saw the horse rear, curvet, and then, maddened with fear, leap wildly forward. An instant later it became clear that it was no longer under control. The terrified animal bolted at full speed along the road toward him, while the girl pluckily kept her seat and pulled with all her might, but unavailingly, on curb and snaffle.

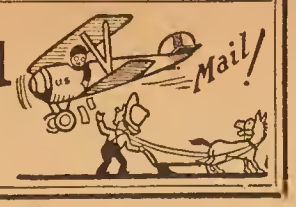
She was a practised horsewoman, for none other could have kept her seat when the horse went rearing backward; but no amount of skill could avail unless the beast were got under control before the down-hill into the village was reached. There was a gate across the track, which Hilary had closed. Flung over this, it would be a miracle if the girl escaped with her life.

And a loose stone, a projecting root, a slip of the hoof, and the gorge of Rocky River below, with its projecting fangs and boiling milk-white stream with the tossing logs, would receive her.

(Continued Next Week)



Service Bureau



A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

L. F. Ellison Out on Bail

IN the February 11th issue of American Agriculturist we commented on the activities of the L. F. Ellison Piano House of Syracuse and Buffalo.

The following item which appeared recently in the Buffalo Evening News explains later developments in this case.

"Lawrence F. Ellison, 78 Middlesex road, who does business as the L. F. Ellison Piano House, 219-221 Genesee street, with a branch at 458 Third street, Niagara Falls, surrendered Tuesday to United States District Attorney Richard H. Templeton and was released in $5000 bail to insure appearance on an indictment charging him with violation of the postal laws.

"The indictment, returned secretly to Judge Simon L. Adler by the Federal grand jury on Nov. 2, contains two counts. The first count charges Ellison with using the mails to defraud and the second with devising a scheme to obtain money under false pretenses.

"Two of the complaintants against Ellison are Lionel J. Read of Sanborn and Thomas F. Frawley, 24-26 Whitney avenue, Niagara Falls. They allege, according to the indictment, that last summer an advertisement of the Ellison company contained a minor puzzle and the announcement that prizes would be awarded for winning solutions. They sent in their solution of the puzzle, and in turn received from Ellison a letter complimenting them on their skill and an alleged prize, they say. This prize was marked a "credit memo refund draft," which entitled them to a reduction of $85 on the purchase price of a piano.

"The government, in the indictment, charged that Ellison intended to advance the proper price of his pianos in order to meet the presentation of the "drafts."

"Ellison is further accused of obtaining a sum of money from George E. Strigel, 21 Wilmot place, who saw the puzzle and the announcement in another newspaper. He, too, solved the puzzle and received a "draft" for credit on a piano."

A. A. Chicken Thief Reward Goes to Maryland Widow

SEVERAL months ago our subscriber, Mrs. Lydia C. Mattox of Chesapeake Beach, Md., wrote that several chickens had been stolen from her farm. This case received more than usual attention in our office due to the fact that Mrs. Mattox is an aged widow who is trying to get along under difficulties. Her small farm was at that time rented to a colored man named Sam Coates.

A little later we received another letter from Mrs. Mattox telling us that Allen Coates, son of Sam Coates, was the young man who had stolen the chickens. When Mrs. Mattox missed them and advertised the fact, Allen was afraid to sell them and tried to get out of his difficulty by throwing suspicion on other persons.

The case dragged along for some time due to other difficulties in which Coates found himself. However, in the November term of the Calvert County Circuit Court Allen Coates was convicted for stealing Mrs. Mattox's chickens and was sentenced to the Maryland Penitentiary for two years. The severity of this sentence was caused, not by the number of chickens stolen, but by the fact that the house was locked and the lock was broken by Coates.

In writing us Mrs. Mattox said: "Allen was arrested and placed in the county jail under $300 bail which he could not furnish, waiting the November term. He behaved very badly when the Judge gave him his sentence. Several deputies helped Sheriff Buchler to get him out of the Court House and the man who drove me to the trial went over to the jail and heard Allen say that if he could get his liberty for half an hour he would be sent to jail for 99 years for what he would do.

We Are Glad To Help

"I wish to take this way to thank you for your assistance in making a settlement with the company. We received $19.10 and it certainly was quick work. We thank the Sevrice Bureau for their trouble."

* * *

"I received a check in settlement of the claim that you were handling for me, the check being for $12.46. I appreciate the service you are rendering through your Service Bureau and I want to thank you for handling this claim which I do not think I would have gotten without considerable trouble."

* * *

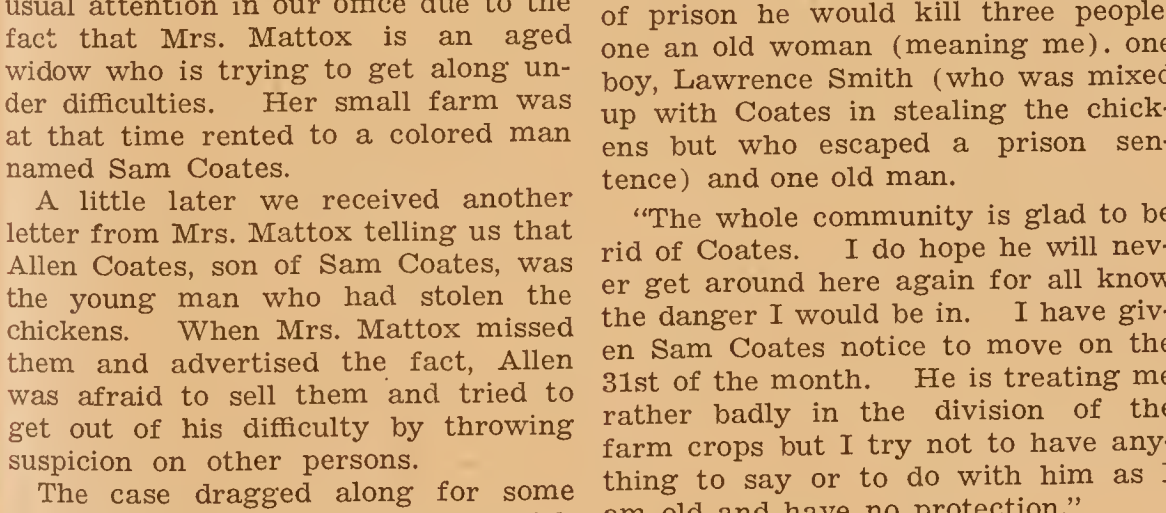
"Please accept my hearty thanks. I know of no publication that takes the helpful interest in its subscribers that the A. A. does. Long may it prosper and continue its good work. Through your Service Department you have induced a large wealthy corporation to pay my claim which I have been trying to get settled for four years. Your kind interest, thoughtful patience and untiring courtesy is greatly appreciated. You can count on me as a subscriber as long as I live and always glad to show my interest and help in your deserved success."

Later four colored women told me when they passed the jail that they heard Allen say that when he got out of prison he would kill three people, one an old woman (meaning me). one boy, Lawrence Smith (who was mixed up with Coates in stealing the chickens but who escaped a prison sentence) and one old man.

"The whole community is glad to be rid of Coates. I do hope he will never get around here again for all know the danger I would be in. I have given Sam Coates notice to move on the 31st of the month. He is treating me rather badly in the division of the farm crops but I try not to have anything to say or to do with him as I am old and have no protection."

Attorney J. Briscoe Bunting of Prince Frederick, Md., also wrote concerning the case. Mr. Bunting said: "The evidence showed that after the chickens had been stolen, Mrs. Mattox accused Coates, who told her that another party had stolen them and turned them over to him for sale. However, with the evidence she had, Mrs. Mattox swore out a warrant for Coates and at the hearing and also at the trial showed that Coates himself took them and sold them or rather left them at the store to be sold next morning. It was her evidence that caused the warrant to be issued for his arrest and his final conviction. His sentence was two years in the Maryland Penitentiary. I do not think that there is any danger of harm to Mrs. Mattox from the boy after his release. The punishment usually sobers down such characters."

Although the ten $100 rewards offered by Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., had all been paid before the date of conviction of Allen Coates, Mr. Morgenthau was very glad to send a check for $50 to Mrs. Mattox in accordance with the later offer made.



Do Not Buy Seeds from Unknown Agents

WE have been receiving many letters asking information about the reliability of various seed houses about which little seems to be known.

A recent warning by M. T. Munn, Seed Analyst at the Geneva Experiment station, hits the nail on the head.

"We have never found any seeds peddled about by unknown agents to be above the average market grade, and often they are below. Frequently they are bin-run goods of no recognizable variety, and to buy them is to court disappointment. When seed grain, cabbage seed, and other important crop seeds of known origin, variety, purity, and viability are so easily obtained through local cooperatives or from reliable seed dealers known personally to the buyer, it is hard to see why any one will permit himself to be taken in by an unknown agent with seeds about which nothing is known."

Often the variety name under which the seed is sold sounds very enticing and frequently the price asked is higher than is warranted for first class seed. Know the sources of the seeds you buy.

Handcraft Handkerchief Co. Goes Out of Business

Sometime in October I got a couple of letters from the Handcraft Handkerchief Company of Long Island City in which they explained to me the wonderful opportunity of making money at home—painting handkerchiefs. I sent them $1.50, the amount asked for the outfit with the agreement that if I didn't like this work I could get my money back. A few days later I received my outfit consisting of three small bottles of colors and two handkerchiefs. I had to paint one of them and send it back as a sample. I did this but after two weeks of useless waiting I wrote to the company, asking what the trouble was. They replied, saying that the handkerchief had probably gotten lost in the mail and that if I would return the colors and the other handkerchief by return mail they would send me my money back less incidentals. I did this and sent it by registered mail but I never got one cent of my money. I wrote two more letters but have never received an answer.

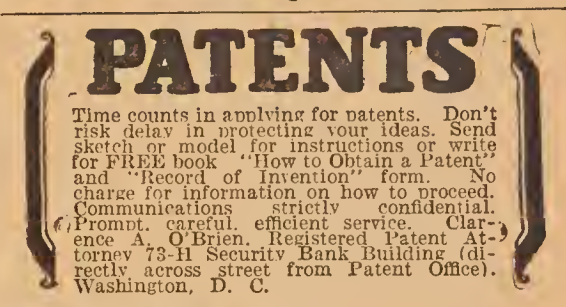
IMMEDIATELY upon receipt of this letter we wrote to the Handcraft Handkerchief Company in an effort to get the $1.50 due our subscriber. The letter has been returned to us by the post office advising that the company has gone out of business, leaving no forwarding address. This is only another instance of why the Service Bureau is repeatedly warning our subscribers against doing business with firms offering work to be done at home.

Our readers are informed that there has been no change in address for all mail to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It should still come to 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. The paper is printed and mailed from Poughkeepsie, but the editorial and business offices have not been moved from the old address.









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New Garage One-half Block Dearborn St. from Jackson to Quincy

Walter Craighead, Mgr.

Oil facts for farmers

This page from airplane history settles the question: "What oil is the QUALITY oil?"

Your tractor engine operates under load conditions very similar to the airplane engine. Both engines operate under heavy load condition for hours at a time. Both run most of the time with throttle wide open, using 75% or more of their power.

Mobiloil's success in airplanes is duplicated by its success in farm tractors, trucks and automobiles.

In every section of the country you will find shrewd farmers who look beyond the purchase price when they buy oil. With Mobiloil in their tractors they frequently save 10% to 50% on oil consumption. They save on gasoline consumption. They get rid of frequent overheating.

They find repair and replacement costs are substantially lowered. You can get these benefits, too, from Mobiloil — the world's Quality oil.



EVERY one of these recent flights was made with MOBILOIL

1. 1924—Round-the-World; U.S. Army Fliers (U.S.A.).
2. 1924—Dawn-to-Dusk across United States; Lieut. Maughan (U.S.A.).
3. 1926—To the North Pole; Commander Byrd (U.S.A.).
4. 1926—New York to Buenos Aires; Duggan, Olivero and Campanelli (Argentina).
5. 1926—Round Europe; Capt. Stanovsky (Czecho-Slovakia).
6. 1926—Over the Andes; Lieut. Doolittle (U.S.A. and Chile).
7. 1926—Over the Andes; Lieut. Cuddihy (U.S.A. and Chile).
8. 1926—Tour of the U. S. A. in Byrd North Pole Plane; Pilot Bennett (U.S.A.).
9. 1927—Winter flight over Canada; 1st Pursuit Group of U. S. Air Service (U.S.A.).
10. —1927—Paris to Madagascar; Major Dagnaux (France).
11. 1927—Around Union of South Africa; Major Miller (British).
12. 1927—San Diego to New York; Col. Lindbergh (U.S.A.).
13. 1927—New York to Paris; Col. Lindbergh (U.S.A.).
14. 1927—Around Australia; Capt. C. Kingsford-Smith and C. P. T. Ulm (British).
15. 1927—San Francisco to Honolulu; U. S. Army Fliers (U.S.A.).
16. 1927—Around U. S. A.; Col. Lindbergh (U.S.A.).
17. 1927—Around Japan; Japanese Flier (Japan).
18. 1927—Prague to Tokio; Col. Skala (Czecho-Slovakia).
19. 1927—San Francisco to Honolulu; Art Goebel (U.S.A.).
20. 1927—New York to Spokane; Charles Meyers (U.S.A.).
21. 1927—Washington, D. C., to Mexico City and Central America; Col. Lindbergh (U.S.A.).

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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The Beginnings of Virginia

Some More Reflections On My Trip to Dixie

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

IN the lovely month of May in the year 1607 three small English ships entered the mouth of the largest river of Virginia. Sailing up the broad tidal estuary for about thirty-five miles they came to a fertile island separated from the northern bank by a little creek. Here they dropped anchor and on the thirteenth of the month disembarked one hundred five colonists and so formed the first permanent English settlement in America. In honor of their King, they named the river the James and their settlement Jamestown. That was seven years before the first Dutch colonists came to New York Bay and thirteen years before the Pilgrim fathers set foot on Plymouth Rock.

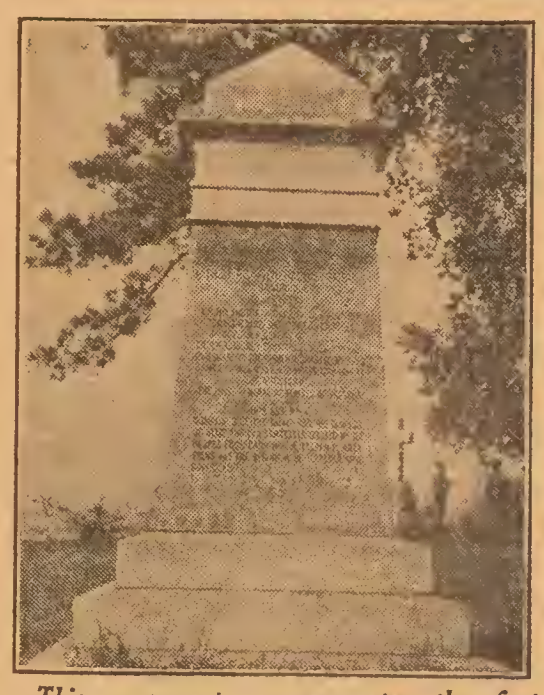


Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Spite of many vicissitudes which more than once brought the Colony to the very verge of failure, it eventually throve and prospered and with the years was rapidly recruited by further immigration. By the year 1619 there were, in various parts of Tide Water Virginia, eleven different colonies or, as they were called, "Plantations." That year Governor George Yardley summoned duly accredited delegates from each of these Plantations to meet at Jamestown on July 30th and thus was constituted the first elective Assembly in the western world. Thus was indeed a great landmark of civil and political liberty here set up, but that same year the skipper of a Dutch trading vessel brought to Jamestown along with other things twenty African negroes and this unfortunate cargo was the foundation of an institution which eventually came near being the undoing of our great Republic.

The agricultural history of Virginia for the first hundred years and more is the story of tobacco. Almost from the very first the colonists grew the coveted Indian Weed and at one time even the streets of Jamestown were given up to its culture. It was practically the only object of export and it was legal tender in the colony. Taxes and debts and the tithes of the church were all payable in the fragrant leaf.

From time to time there were periods of over production and the price fell to very unprofitable figures. Thereupon the planters expressed great surprise and indignation and straightway demanded that the Colonial Legislature (The House of Burgesses) "do something" for the relief of the tobacco growers. Their resolutions sound very like a mid-western Congressman demanding the McNary-Haugen Bill. At that time the planters were in full control of all machinery of government and they seem to have had a beautiful, childlike faith in the efficacy of legislation as a cure for economic ills. These early agricultural law-makers certainly tried some bold experiments in their efforts to adjust supply and demand. They ordained just how many plants any one planter might set and how far apart they might be spaced. They declared that no tobacco might be set after a certain date in the spring which ruling provoked a loud cry of anguish from the northern counties at what was very evidently class legislation giving an unfair advantage to the more southern regions. They even tried to proscribe just how many leaves might be saved from any one plant—a regulation which must have made a liar of every man in the colony. I do not think that all these methods were tried at the same time but they were tried at one time or another during a long series of years.



This monument commemorates the first elective assembly in the western world.

To those well-intentioned souls who fondly believe that Government can establish a permanently profitable price level for agricultural commodities, I commend a prayerful perusal of *"The Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century"*—a rather monumental work which is printed in two big, thick volumes. I have read them sometime ago with care but cannot at this time recall the name of the author, but along with other things he has dealt with much minutiae and in the spirit of painstaking scholarship with the effort to (as we would say) *"stabilize"* the price of tobacco three centuries ago.

The history of tobacco in Virginia has in it not only an economic but an agricultural lesson as well. There

(Continued on Page 8)



The interior of the ancient Court House at Gloucester, Va. Notice that the walls are almost covered with old portraits and memorial tablets.

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2. THE APPROVED FORMULA assures you that the mixture is your best buy under present price conditions

3. THE G.L.F. TRADE MARK is your assurance of integrity in mixing and a non-profit price.

QUALITY farm supplies at a saving! On that plank, the G. L. F. has built the strongest farmer's buying organization in the country. For its standard of *quality*, the G. L. F. goes always to the colleges of agriculture because their recommendations are based on sound experiment and trained observation of practical conditions, and because they are never colored by trade considerations.

Following this policy of adopting college teachings, the G. L. F. asked three college soils experts—E. L. Worthen, of the New York State College of Agriculture; A. L. Patrick, of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College; and H. R. Cox, of the New Jersey Experiment Station—to recommend formulas for fertilizers which, under present price conditions, would give the fullest crop yield at the lowest cost.

These experts, members of the College Fertilizer Conference Board, recommended eleven formulas to fit crop needs in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, naming the amount and kind of each material to be used in each mixture.

The G. L. F. is now mixing fertilizers on these Conference Board formulas and making them available at non-profit prices to G. L. F. patrons, through regular G. L. F. Agents.

As with G.L.F. feed, each bag of G.L.F. fertilizer carries a tag giving the formula, because the G.L.F. believes that a farmer cannot judge the plant food value of a fertilizer by *composition* alone, but must know the *kind* and *amount* of the various materials used.

Your G. L. F. Agent can supply you with G. L. F. approved, public formula fertilizers. See him today.

IN DEVELOPING the approved formulas for 1928, the College Fertilizer Conference Board has had but one thought in mind — making available for New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey farmers the best fertilizer that could be justified when priced on the cost basis.

E. L. WORTHEN
New York State
College of Agriculture

The G.L.F.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK

New York State Troopers "Get Their Man"

A. A. Chicken Thief Reward Added to Troop Fund at Batavia Barracks

NO chicken thief case that has come to our attention has caused us more satisfaction than was occasioned by the conviction and imprisonment of Leonard Sauers and Anthony Barone for stealing chickens from our subscriber, William Voss of LeRoy, N. Y.



Trooper C. L. Molinaro

Our reasons for this is that the evidence seemed exceedingly small at the start, but due to the keeness and perseverance of Corporal Montague Andrews and Privates J. D. Faulkner and C. L. Molinaro of Troop A of the New York State Troopers located at Batavia, New York, the thieves were located and brought to justice.

When we first learned of this case from Mr. Voss we wrote to Captain Robinson of Troop A and from the very complete report received from him it was apparent that the credit for the conviction of these two men was due the State Troopers who were assigned to the case. Not being sure as to the regulations concerning the acceptance of rewards by the State Troopers we again wrote Captain Robinson. Following his reply that Troopers could not accept rewards personally but that the troop had a fund which they used to buy luxuries for the barracks, we sent a check for $50 to Captain Robinson to be used for this purpose.

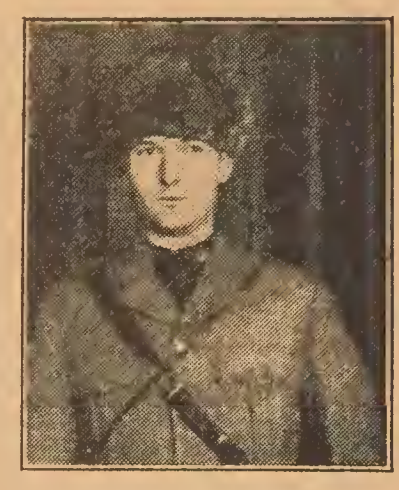
In paying rewards we feel that merely notifying the authorities of the loss of chickens does not meet our requirement that the receiver of a reward shall give information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of a chicken thief. On the other hand merely responding to a call and making an arrest does not fulfill the conditions either. The person that gives or finds the evidence should get the reward.

The following report as Captain Robinson gave it to us shows how the Troopers stuck to the case until they "got their man."

"At 2:45 p. m., December 15, 1927, William Voss telephoned to Sergeant J. W. Brandstetter, Troop 'A' barracks, State Police, Batavia, N. Y., to the effect that thieves had broken into his hen house some time during the past night and had stolen twenty chickens of different breeds. Corporal Montague Andrews, with Privates J. D. Faulkner and C. L. Molinaro were assigned to the case.



Corporal Montague Andrews and his police dog



Trooper J. D. Faulkner

"The troopers reported back to barracks at 11:15 p. m., as follows: We interviewed Mr. Voss at his farm, R. F. D. 30, Le Roy, who told us that when he went to feed his hens which were kept in a hen house on the opposite side of the road and about fifty yards from his home, on the morning of the 15th, he found that twenty of them were missing. The glass window panes in the hen house had been removed without breaking the glass. Complaintant knew of no suspects.

"We ran across Martin Salway of Batavia, State Game Protector for Genesee County, who informed us of a man whose name he did not know, but whom we later learned to be Leonard Sauers, living three houses north of the complainant, on the McEwen Road, who had a questionable reputation and was suspected of shooting pheasants out of season and of selling them to the Italian joints in Le Roy. An attempt was made to interview Sauers at his home, but his wife Edna stated that he was away, being expected home at about 6 p. m. We then

(Continued on Page 10)

How I Succeeded With Strawberries

More Profit From One Acre Than From Fifty of Grain

By E. W. TOWNSEND

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*This interesting experience from a successful strawberry grower is in line with what we have believed for years; that is, that there is more money in some of the more intensive lines of farming than there is in most general farming. It should be said, however, that these intensive lines like strawberry growing require a great amount of skill and no one should start in to grow strawberries on a large scale without a background of knowledge and experience. Try it first in a small way and then increase the acreage as your experience grows.*

MY father was a grain farmer. Although he had followed this type of farming all his life he was no better off financially at the age of fifty than he was when he first started. He was what was known as a hard worker and a good provider, but we did not enjoy much outside of the absolute necessities of life. There were five children in the family, and we boys were taught farm work at an early age.

When my father died I was twenty-two years old, I had no money, and felt that I had no occupation, since I did not consider following in my father's footsteps. I spent some time roaming around the Eastern Shore, talking with farmers, but did not receive much encouragement. Finally I found an old acquaintance who advised me to grow strawberries in a small way. This man was a big farmer who raised a lot of grain and some strawberries. He told me that he usually received more profit from one acre of strawberries than from fifty acres of grain.

He offered to furnish me with enough plants to start business. So the following spring I set out two acres to strawberries. They came through the winter in good shape and as there were few berries in that section I had no trouble getting them picked. I netted a little over $600 from the two acres. This was more money than my father ever had at one time in his life.

I failed to set out a new patch the next spring so depended on my old patch. The next year I set out five acres and my success with them gave me the name of *"The strawberry man."* I sold enough plants to bring me over $1,000 besides setting an additional five acres. I netted over $3,000 from that crop. That was nearly thirty years ago and my strawberry crop has never failed. Now we are cultivating nearly a thousand acres of land, most of which has been cleared from brush. Not all of this land is in berries. We find it best, after harvesting a crop not to grow berries on the same land for at least three years. In the meantime we grow some grain for our own use and grow cover crops to plow under.

We have made money from growing strawberries. I attribute what little success I have had to strawberries. By living with this crop I have been able to find out the characteristics of the strawberry family until today I would be ashamed to grow and put on the market the varieties with which I started. No other class of fruits has been improved as much as strawberries. I started with Crystal City, Wilson, Albany and Crescent. The last two varieties named were very good in their day, but no up-to-date grower would plant them now. In my thirty years of experience I have tested over two thousand varieties and have originated over fifty new varieties. No grower can stay in the front ranks now and continually grow the same variety. The varieties that were good ten years ago are practically all gone now. It is only by continually testing new varieties on our own soil that we expect to stay in the lead.

I am sure some of my readers will want to know what varieties I consider best at this time. Premier (Howard 17) is without exception

(Continued on Page 7)



A dish of delicious everbearing strawberries. Every berry is a spoonful

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie., or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 March 17, 1928 No. 11

Dairymen Watch Your Step

ALL dairymen are watching with much interest and some concern the developments in the milk market situation in the New York milk shed. During the first week in March the milk dealers announced a reduction of one cent a quart in the retail price to New York City. Farmers were immediately concerned as to how this would affect prices received by them. The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association reduced the price of class I milk 47 cents a hundred, or approximately 1 cent a quart. The prices of other classes were not reduced. At this writing, March 5, the Sheffield Company has not announced their prices for March.

The market situation is not entirely satisfactory. The old problem of surplus stuck its head up earlier than usual this year. There has been too much milk for several weeks and many believe that there is likely to be more surplus from now until fall than the market has had before in several years. There is always danger in urging increased production. It seemed necessary to do this last fall in order to meet the shortage, but when the shortage was over, it was impossible to turn off the faucet and the cows kept right on producing at the increased rate. The fairly satisfactory milk prices have encouraged dairymen to feed rather heavily and to give that other extra care which makes for increased production. Added to this, the increased amount of non-employment in cities is without doubt having its effect on slowing up milk consumption.

A little investigation on our part has shown that farmers are quite generally raising everything in the shape of a heifer calf that can stand on four legs, and in the buying of replacements it has not always been possible to get first class cows. So taking it altogether, we believe it is time for all dairymen to keep close watch of the situation so as not to over-extend themselves to increase milk production, which may result in heavy loss.

A Word for the Home Bureau

WE are informed that hundreds of women in Orange County are interested in organizing a Home Bureau for that county. We wish them success, for we know that every woman in the county will be for one of these fine organizations when she fully understands what it means. In fact, it is difficult for any of us to measure what the College of Home Economics and the Home Bureaus have done in dignifying the greatest profession in the world, that of home-making, and in pointing out the wonderful scientific interests and truths upon which it is based.

Most of the rural counties of New York and of many other states now have Home Bureaus. We have personally attended many annual meetings of Home Bureau Associations and have always been impressed, particularly in recent years, with the great enthusiasm of the farm women who attend these meetings and who come to know the value of Home Bureau work. Folks have a good deal to say about keeping the boys and girls on the farms. One of the ways to keep the girls there is to show them that home-making is not just made up of monotonous tasks of washing dishes and sweeping floors. Instead it is founded upon a science which, if known and understood, makes the art of home-making of more interest and importance to human welfare than any other possible career in which a woman, or a man either for that matter, could engage.

The fundamental purpose of the Home Bureau work is to bring out this intensely interesting background of home-making, and any county without an active Home Bureau is missing a real opportunity.

Announcement

DURING the year there are several months when we publish five instead of four issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. As there are five Saturdays in March, one of these fifth numbers would come on Saturday, March 31.

Since we have been operating our own plant, our issues have been so large that there has never been an opportunity to quite catch up with our publication date.

In order to do this and to put our paper out on time henceforth, we are going to give you two issues in one and combine the papers of March 24 and 31. That you may not lose anything, we will extend every subscription one week. In fact you will be the gainer for the combination issue will be a large one.

What a Guarantee Means

"I am unable to adequately express my praise to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for the settlement on the cattle I bought through an advertisement in A. A. last spring. I wish you the prosperity you deserve for your honest efforts in fair dealing. I have confidence that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will always continue to strive for that noble ideal that has always characterized it as one of the best farm journals in the land."—W. C. CARR, *Burton, Ohio.*

THIS subscriber purchased some cows from an advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST carried by C. T. Rogers of Andover, New York. The cattle did not prove to be as represented. When we learned this, after an investigation, we asked Mr. Rogers to make an adjustment to the satisfaction of Mr. Carr. He refused to do so, although the facts were entirely against him, so AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST sent Mr. Carr our check for two hundred dollars to cover his loss.

We review the matter here for two reasons. First, we think anyone who contemplates doing business with Mr. Rogers should have these facts, and second, we want our readers to be certain that the guarantee back of our advertisements means something. We take great care to investigate all of our advertising before accepting it, but of course something not right is certain to get by occasionally in spite of our efforts, as it does in all good magazines. But in the few instances when such wrong advertising does appear in our columns, we make good with our subscribers, so you can feel absolutely sure that our guarantee protects you in dealing with our advertisers. What more in the way of safety can we do?

In return, we respectfully suggest that when you have something to buy you can do no better than to turn to our high class advertisers and choose in the quiet of your own home exactly the tool or the supplies that you want. Patronizing our advertisers insures you a square deal and good quality supplies. At the same time, it enables us to give you a bigger and better AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Won't you keep this in mind every time you have something to buy?

Taxes Destroy Farm Prosperity

Keep at the taxation problem. You are on the right track. Taxation is what keeps down the farmer's income these days. It should all be on an income basis.—W. A. B., *New York.*

THE *"Fertilizer Review"* recently said in an editorial that "farm taxation is gradually destroying prosperity in the United States affecting as it does the purchasing power of the 30,000,000 persons living on our 6,500,000 farms. The whole matter is one deserving of a constructive attention that it is not getting."

Roger Babson, the well known economist and statistician recently said on this same subject "The farmer and his purchasing power are being taxed to his own death, partly by himself and his own indifference to scientific taxation principles; but largely because the influential business men and business leaders and manufacturers are quite as indifferent to the principles of scientific taxation as is the farmer."

These sentiments are in line with what we have constantly said in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, that is, first, that taxation more than any other factor is holding up farm prosperity, and second, conditions will be no better until the farmers themselves rally behind their organizations and their farm papers to put a stop to the ever mounting tax burden. Study the following table and note that agriculture and its related industries are carrying more of the tax burden than any other business. Our correspondent in his letter at the beginning of this editorial has put his finger on the remedy. TAXES SHOULD BE ON INCOME AND NOT ON REAL PROPERTY.

Percentage of Net Profits Paid Out in Taxes

	State Taxes	Fed. Taxes	To Ta
Agriculture and related industries	64%	19%	8
Mining and quarrying	44%	16%	6
Transportation and public utilities	28%	8%	3
Construction	17%	15%	3
Finance, banking and insurance	22%	9%	3
Wholesale and retail trade	15%	12%	2
Manufacturing as a whole	14%	10%	2

Watch Out For Oleo

ONE of the strong arguments against the use of Oleomargarine in the past has been its deficiency in vitamins. However, it has now been found that Vitamin D, the important growth-producing and ricket-preventing vitamin is formed when certain vegetable oils are exposed to ultra-violet rays. It would seem, therefore, that dairymen are likely to get even more competition from the "Cocoanut Cow" in the future than in the past.

Eastman's Chestnut

ONE of my friends who is an office worker up in Binghamton, New York, writes to tell me that last summer he was not feeling very well and went to a doctor to find out what was the matter.

"Buy a car," the doctor advised, "and get out more. You ought to take off pounds of flesh."

Speaking of the results obtained by the prescription, my friend writes:

"I got a car and got out more. I got out many times between Binghamton and Owego, and took off flesh in four different places. Once I went out through the windshield. That seemed to take off the most flesh."

What My Milking Machine Has Meant To Me

Prize Letters in One of the Most Valuable Contests We Have Had

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*We want to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks and appreciation to all of our readers who have helped us to such valuable personal and actual experience in the use of milking machines. We received a large number of letters, practically every one of which would be valuable to print, if we had the room. A number are on this page and more of the letters will be printed in later issues. We believe that a farm paper can do no better service to its readers than to collect actual personal experiences of this kind and pass them on for the benefit of all farmers. Some of the letters follow.*

(First Prize Letter)

I BOUGHT a milker in 1912, used it about six months and pronounced it a failure. Nearly a year later, through the efforts of the company, I commenced using it again with reduced suction and pressure. I have been using it ever since. I like it very much and would not keep a dairy with the present condition of farm labor and milk by hand. It has taken me some time to arrive at my present viewpoint.

I keep about 20 pure bred cows—raise my own stock—use two single unit milkers driven by a two horse induction electric motor. The motor has run continuously and has had no repairs. The current cost me about $4.00 per month at 9 cents per KW.

My man alone can milk and strip the 20 cows in about an hour, saving about one-half hour on the time it would take for both of us to milk by hand.

Prefers Single Units

I prefer single units because we can tell how much each cow is giving and have less trouble with the teat cups falling off. Three single units will work as fast as two double units. Professor Cook said it took him eight months to learn how to obtain low bacteria count with a milker. I follow his instructions—keep teat cups in a chloride of lime solution and take apart and wash about once a week. I have obtained premium for grade A milk every month for two years.

When the electric current gives out and we milk by hand we usually get less milk than when using the machine. I believe we have no more udder trouble than when we milked by hand. To obtain these results some things must be rigidly observed. The mechanical parts, the pipe line, rubber tubing and pulsators must be kept clean and well oiled. The air must have free play to do its work properly on the rubber inflations in the teat cups. Do not wait for trouble before repairing the outfit—get ahead of trouble. One very important thing is to know your cows. Treat them kindly and do not allow the milking machine to hurt them. Cows are as different as people. With some, the milk comes quickly and freely into the teats and with others slowly. Also with some the udders are uneven, giving more from the hind than from forward quarters. Some teats milk harder than others. If the front teats are higher on the udder putting more weight on the forward teat cups the machine cannot take care of these uneven conditions. Here is where we must study our cows to overcome these difficulties.

One with a square udder and four medium sized teats is an ideal milking machine cow. Personally if a cow has an uneven udder, I do not care to breed from her and sell to some one who milks by hand. Some unevenness in the udder must be tolerated. We believe the correct method is to stop the machine by the time that some of the teats are milked out and strip the others by hand.

Let the machine get about seven-eights of the milk. Care must be taken not to leave the milker on the cow after she is milked dry as we think this will lead to udder trouble.

With us a milker does away with the drudgery of milking and we are independent of labor, leaving us without assistance. Best of all we have more time to go to Farm Bureau, Grange and Dairymen's meetings, socials, picnics and family reunions. It places the dairyman nearer on the plan with other business men where he can get away more and not feel tied up at both ends of the day—365 days in the year.

With us the milker is a very important tool—unlike the mower or reaper it comes in use twice a day. If your long absent friend calls at milking time or some one is sick or in case of an accident we are always at liberty any old time. It gives us a restful independent feeling that induces good sleep, and a smiling countenance which assures the other fellow that the world is using us well.—F. L. BURNHAM, *Little York, N. Y.*

* * *

The Truth About Milking Machines

WE wish we could publish all the fine letters about milking machines that we received. Some of them are on this page. Some of the high points on which nearly all of them agreed are as follows:

1. Milking machines cut the time of milking about in half. Unlike most other machines, they are used twice a day the year around.

2. The minimum sized dairy on which they are practical is about ten cows, unless one has a physical disability that will prevent any hand milking.

3. Practically all of the well-known makes of milking machines are reliable and efficient.

4. It is possible to produce clean milk with a machine and to keep the bacteria count down. Many producers of grade A milk use machine milkers.

5. Either gasoline or electric power may be used, but electricity where available is more satisfactory.

6. Milking machines make it easier to keep help and to interest the boy or girl in dairying.

7. The majority agrees that milking machines do not injure cows, if properly handled.

8. There are some owners of milking machines not satisfied with them and there are quite a good many machines not in use. Much of this dissatisfaction is due to the dairymen not being mechanically minded and to carelessness in operating the milker, in keeping it clean, in stripping each cow afterwards, and in watching carefully every individual cow.

9. The consensus of opinion from practical experience is that the milking machine is one of the greatest boons that ever come to dairymen.



Milking machines have changed a monotonous, hard task into one that is easier and more interesting.

Milker Gave Clean Milk For Babies

(Second Prize Letter)

IT was so difficult to get the milking done we had to either quit the business or buy a milking machine. We have a retail milk route, catering to babies, invalids, doctors and others particular about milk and it must always be the same and the best that can be made.

We have a herd of registered Jerseys and at present milking 20 cows. Besides saving about 3 hours of time per day, much strength and energy is saved for other work. It really milks 2½ to 3 times faster than hand milking and is always the same, steady, even way, which the cows soon accustom themselves to. Our cows seem to like it. The faster milking somewhat increases the milk flow. We have kept records continuously since we started the herd. We made Register of Merit official records when hand-milking and were surprised at the excess which figures showed had been made with the machine.

Machine Milking Always the Same

Many cows will drop in milk yield, at least a little, with each change of men when hand-milking, but there is no difference if the new man can operate the machine. All but three of our cows milk out so cleanly we only get about a tablespoonful of strippings. One of them is the "old lady" of the herd and she has always given about two pounds of strippings. Another is her granddaughter, when fresh with second calf gave to the milker 20 to 22 pounds of milk and 5 pounds of strippings. The other one with first calf, was so "crazy" about the calf she would hold her milk either from hand or electric milker. Six other heifers freshening later milked perfectly to machine. This particular one took some time and patience but she finally gave her milk, first to hand, later perfectly to the machine.

Do not fail to strip every cow thoroughly, just as in hand milking. Stripping is important. It keeps you informed both about the milker and the cows. If you find a cow with milk in one quarter do not be alarmed and think something wrong in that quarter, it is likely you will find the rubber liner of that teat cup is relaxed and did not milk as fast as the other quarters, or, perhaps rubber has a small hole in it. This happens when one set of rubbers has been used until it is about time for new ones.

Few Repairs Needed

The service the milker gives is well worth the price, the electricity and new rubbers when needed. We have had our milker five years and never bought anything but new rubbers and brushes.

We are planning to keep 25 cows, but know now that if we only had 10 or a dozen cows we would have a milker. And *if* this milker should have some irreparable accident, my

(*Continued on Page* 12)

Field-Tested

WHAT'S the best test for fertilizer? Use—long use—under all conditions.

Then consider this. Royster's fertilizers have been made and used for 43 years. They have kept pace with progress, and their standard of quality has always remained the highest. Thousands of farmers have tested them in their fields for various crops and under every conceivable condition of soil and climate.

Many farmers have been using Royster's for fifteen, twenty and thirty years. Some for even forty years.

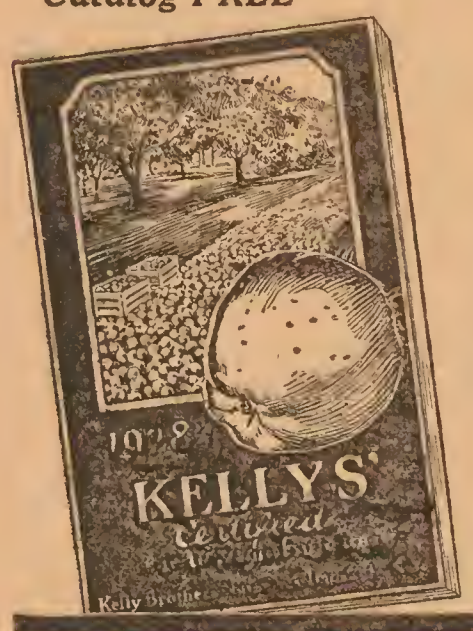
Dependable

That's the kind of fertilizer you can buy with assurance. There's no guesswork in the making of Royster's. What it does is an example in simple arithmetic that has been tried and proved a million times. The soil plus Royster's equals more and better crop. Ask the Royster dealer near you.

TRADE MARK F.S.R. REGISTERED

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Takes the "Guess" Out of Fruit Growing

THIS handsome book tells how, in 1927, over 90,000 of the million Kelly Trees were certified to be "True-to-Name" by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, whose Lead Seal stays on the tree until it bears. Contains much valuable, helpful fruit-growing information.

You take no chances with Kellys' Trees. All are propagated on whole root, imported seedlings—not on piece roots—which means better and larger crops.

Write now for your copy of the 1928 Kelly Catalog showing fruit in color, and low prices. Then order soon to insure getting your share of our guaranteed "True-to-Name" stock. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

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PEDIGREED SEEDS

Potatoes—Oats—Barley—Peas—Corn—Cabbage—Etc.
From HIGH YIELDING TESTED STRAINS.
Inspected for disease-freedom and purity.
Write for catalog and prices
K. C. LIVERMORE Box A HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

FRUIT TREES

Peach, Pear, Apple, Plum. Free 1928 catalog contains such unusual values as 3-4 ft. Apple 25c; 3 ft. peach 15c each postpaid. List bargains on all trees, plants, shrubs, and seeds.
Allens Nursery & Seed House, Box 1, Geneva, Ohio

Dwarf Fruit Trees

Bear Second Year After Planting

Extremely desirable for small gardens. Produce larger and better fruit than standard trees. Read about them in our catalog of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, etc.
L. J. FARMER, Box 241, Pulaski, N. Y.

Labor Is Cheaper

A Western New York Farm end Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

WE continue to alternate between winter and spring, a few days at a time. During the past two weeks we have had the coldest days and nights of the whole winter in western New York with the thermometer falling to zero and slightly below on one occasion. Just before this we had had a couple days of warm rain which took most of the frost out of the ground. And now again the warm sunshine of a lengthening day and the soft surface mud of midday remind one strongly of spring. The man in town says it has been an ideal open winter and in a measure farmers will agree. But it has been far from an ideal condition for wheat and new seedings.


M. C. Burritt

It seems as if the injury to these must be severe and the abandonment heavy. Every apple grower one meets has the question, in his mind at least, as to how the fruit buds are coming through. It is really too early to tell, but all experience in such winters is that there is more or less injury, depending on the extremes of temperature and how close they come together, and other conditions.

A Word About Crops

The cabbage market has shown some slight improvement, but no more than the advancing season naturally should show to cover increasing shrinkage and costs. There is no reason why consumers should not have all the cabbage they want at reasonable prices so far as the supply is concerned. Supply, however, affects the consumers' price only in a small part, for freight, commissions, retailing and other urban costs make up the larger part of what the consumer pays, especially in a season of low prices to the producer, like the present, and these city costs have not come down. By March 1st New York had shipped within 300 cars of its total output last year or 12,578 carloads. Texas had shipped 4,000 cars and is moving her cabbage out now at the rate of more than 600 care per week.

The apple market continues good. The selling of good apples at present prices is a very pleasant and reassuring task, for those who have them. I talked with an apple grower today who had just banked twenty-one hundred dollars for a little over 200 barrels of Spies, but of course that is far above the average. It shows possibilities which will hearten good growers in continuing in the business. I still note the absence of general pruning in the orchards of western New York. Comparatively little pruning has been done in relation to the need for it and in view of the open winter.

Labor Situation Easier

It becomes increasingly clear that the labor situation on farms will be much easier this season than for several years. A local paper carried advertisements of twenty men desiring to work farms on shares—men presumably who had previously left farms for the city in times of high city wages and big demand for workers, and now out of jobs. Apparently unemployment in the cities and towns is becoming acute. One gets this information from private sources, however, rather than from the public print. City papers, loud in their announcement of porsperity, are strangely silent as prosperity wanes. In contrast, the hard times which farmers are experiencing are continually announced from the housetops. There will be more day men available, presumably at lower wages. And such few new month men as are hired are at from ten to fifteen per cent less wages.

The annual survey of men returning to and leaving farms also indicates a decided slowing up of the movement off the farms to cities. Probably this is due not so much to improved farm conditions as to the fear that if they left farms, where they are reasonably sure of enough to eat and a place to sleep, they might find difficulty in getting jobs in the cities to support themselves.

Fewer Auctions This Year

One notes too the absence of the usual number of farm auctions this spring. This is no doubt due in part to the above reasons for staying on farms, but also to the scarcity of cash buying among farmers. Few farmers have the cash to buy at auctions and it is generally recognized that a "sale" now is likely to be a slaughter. Few farms are changing hands for the same reason, except on foreclosures, despite the fact that many could be bought very cheap. It is announced from Washington that the twelve Federal Land Banks have taken over $17,000,000 worth of farms on foreclosures and that $5,000,000 in farm properties is subject to foreclosures.

Will the increased supply of farm labor and the slackened movement from farms result in further overproduction? That would seem to be likely, but in respect to this we are more in the hands of the weather gods. Economic law is relentless and leaves many wrecked farmsteads in its path, but it is sure in its final result. Meanwhile each of us must adapt himself to his own local situation and figure out his own probable best chance for good income and low expense so as to obtain the best net income possible. That there are good possibilities even now is indicated by a letter last week from an A. A. farmer reader who sent me his detailed statement of income and expenses for the last two years showing gross incomes of more than ten thousand dollars each year with cash expenses from four to six thousand dollars.

Industrial Towns Hard Hit

Economic tragedy is not confined to farms by any means. My attention has just been called to a good sized New York town which I knew as a thriving industrial village only a few years ago. Some of its industries have recently been consolidated with similar ones elsewhere, headquarters moved to a larger city, shops finally closed, resulting in unemployment and shrinking population. Property values have declined forty per cent and real estate is hard to move. Workers have lost the savings of many years invested in homes and stores, and other agencies serving the community are going broke. This is a counterpart of what is happening to many back hill land farms.—M. C. BURRITT, *March 4, 1928.*

A survey made in Ohio shows that farmers with an agricultural college education earn $5 for every $1 earned by farmers with a common-school education only.

Send to the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., for its folder on the newest short courses which have just been added to the studies for practical farmers.

With the A. A.

Vegetable Grower

Some New Crops to Try

By PAUL WORK

GOLDEN Sunshine sweet corn is earlier than Bantam, shows ten or twelve rows, and is of exceptionally fine quality. It was originated by A. F. Yeager at the North Dakota Agricultural College and is commanding favor among commercial growers. Yeager is also responsible for several improved strains of tomatoes—the Red River, the Viking and the Fargo. These are early, more shapely than Earliana, and well worthy of trial.



Paul Work

Last summer, with rather unfavorable conditions, World-beater pepper did far better in the Cornell trial grounds than other large main-crop sorts. Early Giant is earlier than most main crop varieties and is also more prolific. The fruits are large but a little thin-fleshed, a tendency that the breeders are striving to correct.

A Coreless Carrot

The Nantes or Coreless carrot is more toothsome, tender and delicate than any other that we know. It does not yield tons as heavily as Chantenay or Danvers but market gardeners are finding it good for discriminating trade. Pride of Denmark, is a larger edition of Nantes which combines most of its good points with a heavier yield.

Summer Straight-neck Squash is a Summer Crookneck minus the crook. It is very meaty and well worth trying. The old type is clumsy to handle and pack and there seems little reason why the new should not replace it.

Broccoli, a New Crop

Sprouting or Italian Broccoli is used unblanched. The heads instead of remaining compact like cauliflower, grow out into long branching fingers which are very tender and delicate. There is some seed on the market that is not of good type. As far as we have heard, the Christmas Calabrese strain is a good one. The crop is being grown commercially on a large scale in the "Del-Mar-Va" peninsula, and it is quite stylish at hotels.

Growers Start Plants Later

Time was when good gardeners thought they had to take ten weeks to grow cabbage plants and at least twelve weeks for tomato plants. This practice often resulted in over-hardened or tall and spindling plants of poor color and thrift. The little morsel of soil which each is allowed in the flat or pot had, by the time of field setting, been rummaged to the last particle for available plant food. Such plants make a slow start and are well to the rear throughout the race for early market.

Plants can be well grown in three or four weeks less time. Let them grow thriftily but not too rapidly, keeping them stocky and dark. Then do the hardening during the last ten days or so, largely by means of sparse watering. Such plants will start off with "wim and wigor" when they go to the field and there is also a material saving in greenhouse and cold frame space.

Going After Things

Two representatives of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, L. F. Miller and Walter Marion, both of Ohio, were in Washington a few weeks ago in the interest of a project that has been urged for many years, namely the establishment of studies of vegetable varieties with the object of publishing national "Type Books" which would be expected to help materially in solving the existing confusion. Congress is considering an appropriation of $25,000 to start this work and growers, individually or through their associations, should lend all support to this movement. Write Congressman L. J. Dickinson at Washington and get in touch with your own Congressman.

New York growers are working hard for an appropriation of about $14,000 for muck soil research in this state and also for $3,000 for additional extension service.

The crop estimating service of the Federal government is being curtailed and may disappear a year hence, as far as vegetables are concerned, if growers do not make their needs known. Our highly perishable products require up-to-the-minute service as to plantings, growing conditions and yields. This project needs to be taken up with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington.

Wheat Varieties

THE New York State College of Agriculture recommends three varieties of wheat. These are the red kernelled variety, Forward, and the white sorts, Honor and Junior No. 6. Forward is increasing rapidly due to its superior yield. Where a white wheat is desired, Honor and Junior No. 6 are standard sorts and we recommend them as preferable to other varieties. There is prospect for an unusually large amount of very high-quality certified seed of these varieties. This seed will be clean, well-graded and of the right variety. It will pay to buy certified seed as an investment for your 1928 wheat crop. —F. B. BUSSELL.

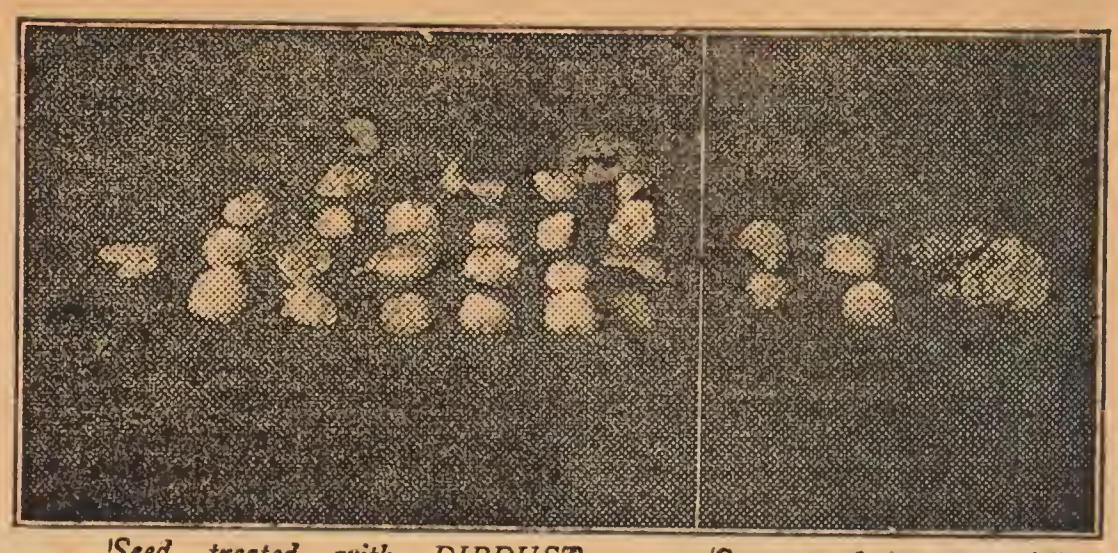
My Experience With Alfalfa

I HAVE raised alfalfa a good many years. I have sowed in a nurse crop and alone. I have better success sowing it alone. I sowed a field last year after wheat. When the wheat was off I manured the lot all over and plowed it, drilled in phosphate and lime and sowed one peck of seed per acre. We cut the third crop September 4 and some of it was three feet tall. The fourth crop could be cut again but I like to leave a good crop to protect it through the winter. It is as fine a piece as I ever saw. There is no use in leaving a lot lay idle. It can be sowed after oats or barley but must be sowed by August 15. I cut it when one tenth of the blossoms are out.—J. R., *New York.*

How I Succeeded With Strawberries

(Continued from Page 3)

the leading standard variety at the present time for the principal strawberry growing sections of the country, especially northern and eastern sections. Aroma, Big Joe, Chesapeake, Ford, and Lupton are the principal late varieties grown in all sections, with Aroma being the favorite in the South and southwest. Missionary and Klondyke are principally grown in the south. Mastodon, an everbearing variety, seems to be leading all everbearing varieties at present. There are several new varieties that are sure to pass most of the ones named above, but for a few years there will not be enough plants grown to meet the demand. Three of these varieties are Town King, May Queen and Lord Salisbury. I would certainly advise all growers of strawberries to test the new varieties in a small way, for in no other way can we ever keep up with the procession.



Seed treated with DIPDUST 23 Sound—2 Decayed

Same seed treated with corrosive sublimate 4 Sound—21 Decayed

Which Seed Will Produce the Most Potatoes?

Compare the results of the new Instantaneous Dip — DIPDUST — with the old-fashioned 'two-hour soak" treatment. Above is a photograph taken on the farm of A. Schlechtweg, Freehold., N. J.

While vines were still green, 25 consecutive DIPDUST and corrosive sublimate treated hills were dug. Dipdust hills had 23 sound and only 2 decayed seed pieces. Corrosive sublimate hills had only 4 sound and 21 decayed seed pieces.

DIPDUST is much more effective than the old-fashioned ways of treating seed potatoes. Besides, you can treat your seed potatoes as fast as you can scoop them up. Just dip them in Dipdust solution and out again and your seed is all ready to plant. One man can easily treat from 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes per day.

There is not the slightest danger of injuring the sprouts or even cut seed. DIPDUST controls surface-borne diseases, such as Rhizoctonia, scab and black-leg, and protects cut surfaces from seed rotting organisms in the soil. It insures sturdy profitable plans that will increase your yield from 15 to 25 bushels per acre.

After one trial of DIPDUST you will never again waste time with a "two-hour soak" treatment or spend two weeks worrying about your stand.

Read These Results of Actual Field Tests:

FRED BRUNNER, JR., Cranbury, N. J. "The DIPDUST potatoes came up very even with very few misses, whereas the undipped potatoes came up very uneven, and with many a miss . . . As many as 33 diseased plants (black-leg) were found to a single row, whereas the DIPDUST seed showed only 15 plants in a whole 14-acre patch of Prince Edward Island seed potatoes. The difference was so apparent at all times that dealers and growers visited the farm very frequently."

HARRY O. DICKEY, Elk River, Minn. "It was easy to see the difference between the treated and untreated parts of the field during the growing season (Early Ohio seed potatoes). The DIPDUST treated plants came up better and appeared healthier and sturdier than the untreated plants. At digging time, I compared the yields and found that the DIPDUST treated rows ran 165 bushels while the untreated rows gave me only 140 bushels per acre."

GUARANTEE

Plant a few acres of DIPDUST treated seed in alternate rows with untreated seed. If, at digging time, you are not satisfied, return the empty DIPDUST can to us and we will refund price paid.

One pound treats 15 to 20 bushels of seed potatoes.

Treat your Corn and Vegetable Seeds too

You can now also disinfect your seed corn and vegetable seeds with DIPDUST and increase your yield by preventing many of the diseases which cause poor germination, weak spindly plants, and poor quality crop. Simply use a dust treatment. It is easily and quickly applied and costs but a few cents per acre. One pound of DIPDUST will treat six bushels of seed corn, or from six to eight bushels of vegetable seed.

The Bayer Company, Inc., Agricultural Dept., 117 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y.

BAYER **DIPDUST** BAYER

4 ounces - 50 cents 1 pound - $1.75 5 pounds - $8.00

If Your Dealer does not handle

LE ROY MANURE SPREADERS

Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N.Y.

When writing Advertisers Mention American Agriculturist

Plant growth can be regulated almost like a machine

WHILE plants, to prosper, require an abundance of all plant foods, one element controls the yield and quality of certain crops. Nitrogen is the dominant element with wheat, phosphorus with corn, potash with potatoes and legumes.

When you consider soil deficiencies, lack of balance, and plant preferences, varying proportions of plant food elements are required for different soils and crops.

These requirements can be supplied, however, with comparatively few grades. Too many grades increase manufacturing costs, slow up shipments and confuse the buyer unnecessarily.

Several conferences have been held recently between state agronomists and fertilizer manufacturers. Their aim has been to reduce the number of grades, to standardize plant food proportions, to increase the demand for high grades, and to discourage the use of low grade goods with a cheaper-per-ton, but higher-per-pound-of-plant-food cost.

Fertilizer users can aid materially in this campaign for fewer and better grades by buying the recommended ratios in the higher analysis forms. It will save them money.

Another foolishness about fertilizer is the idea that odor and dark color indicate quality. They do not. The higher grades are light in color and practically odorless. They are purer and better.

If all the fertilizer ingredients and mixed fertilizer used in the United States were mixed into one grade, it would analyze a shade above 3% ammonia, 9% of available phosphoric acid, and 3% potash—a 1-3-1 ratio. A 3-9-3, a 4-12-4, or a 5-15-5 are all a 1-3-1 ratio. 5-15-5 furnishes plant food in the same proportions as the lower grades, and at a cheaper cost per pound of plant food. This ratio is an approved one, and is very largely used for other than truck crops.

Ville, from 1860 to 1876, at the French Experimental Station at Vincennes, did some of the most original and fundamental work on plant feeding. With a complete chemical fertilizer (analyzing approximately 7% nitrogen, 6% phosphoric acid, 7% potash, and without manure), he was able to grow 50 bushels of wheat per acre. On the same soil with nitrogen alone his yield dropped to 22 bushels. When he used phosphoric acid and potash alone his yield was 18 bushels. Without fertilizer he grew 12 bushels.

Armour's BIG CROP *high analysis fertilizers* furnish plant foods in available form, properly combined to insure quick, heavy growth and maturity, and maximum yields of first quality.

Charles H. Markham
President

Armour Fertilizer Works Chicago, Ill.

DIBBLE'S *Russet Potatoes*

The Best For Main Crop Now In Cultivation

Vines robust, luxuriant and extremely disease and bug resistant. More productive than any other variety we have ever grown. Tubers, round to oblong, russet skin, white flesh of most excellent quality. Out of hundreds of testimonial letters from our customers, here are a few:—

"Your Dibbie's Russets yielded 515 bushels per acre."—R. F. Reid, Fort Fairfield, Me.

"The Russet yielded over twice as many as the other kinds."—Philip Reiner Jr., Wyoming, N. Y.

"The Russets are the best lookers, best eaters, best yielders, best in every way. Hills of from 7 to 10 tubers, all salable and firsts."—J. R. Lawrence, North Leverett, Mass

"Neither blight or bugs interfered with the Russets and were double the yield of other varieties on the same farm."—G. M. Espie, Livingston Co., N. Y.

In addition, we offer 10 other varieties of good Seed Potatoes and full stocks of Alfalfa, Clover, Grass Seeds, Corn, Oats, Barley, Wheat etc., at prices you can afford to pay.

Dibble's Farm Seed Catalog and Complete Price List FREE.

Address—

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER

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Headquarters for Farm Seeds
"Everything For The Farm"

OATS

SENSATION One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bu. of the highest quality. We are making an exceptionally low price in quantities. You should by all means try these oats.

SEED CORN Early Clarage and White Cap. Excellent yielders and never fail to ripen. Choice seed as low as $2.75 bu. Also barley, grass seed, soy beans, etc. Write for circular and samples.

Theo. Burt & Sons, Box A, Melrose, O.

"FRIEND" SPRAYERS
for **FRUITS** *and* **VEGETABLES**
"FRIEND" MANUFACTURING CO.
123 East Avenue,
Gasport, N. Y.



When writing Advertisers
Mention American Agriculturist

The Beginnings of Virginia

(*Continued from First Page*)

are few crops which remove from the soil as much mineral plant food as does tobacco and always it has been recognized as being particularly "hard on the land". In the early years of the colony, tobacco on the newly cleared virgin soil grew luxuriantly but after only a few years of cropping, the yield was greatly reduced and this brought about an emergency which the planters were quite unable to cope with. Animal husbandry had not been developed, so there was no possible source of farm-yard manure. Commercial fertilizers were, of course, quite undreamed of and the men of that time did not know enough of the principles of soil improvement to avail themselves of the only other source of soil improvement—green manures. So the land was kept in tobacco until, after only a few years, the crop failed when the only thing to do was to abandon the old fields and clear new areas. The historian says that the incredible labor involved in constantly clearing up new lands to be planted to tobacco was the almost irresistible incentive to the introduction and spread of negro slavery. This chapter from the agricultural experience of three hundred years ago carries for us the lesson that a really successful and permanent system of agriculture and soil maintenance must rest upon a basis of legumes and animal husbandry.

It was a very lovely October morning when we drove down to Jamestown. Plymouth, where the Pilgrims located, has become a busy little city. The Dutch settlers who came first to New York Bay chanced to light upon a site where has arisen the second largest metropolis of the world but Jamestown is and has been for these two hundred years just a forsaken and almost forgotten spot beside the broad and rather muddy river. Jamestown was burned during Bacon's Rebellion 1676) and during all the years the waves and current and tide ceaselessly gnawing at the bank has carried away a large portion of the land once occupied by the town. It is believed that the present shore line is quite different from what it was in Captain John Smith's time. So it is that very, very little remains to mark the site of the first Capital of the Old Dominion.

The First Episcopal Church in America

Being good Church of England men, the colonists built them a brick church with a tower and here in due form was celebrated the first Episcopal service in America.

The original tower—or more exactly perhaps, part of it—still stands. What is left is a shaft about fifteen feet square and twenty-five or thirty feet tall, open to the sky and the top crowned with a scanty growth of weeds and grass rooted in the rotting brick. The church has been recently "restored" or more correctly rebuilt, supposedly on the original lines. There is an altar, some desks and prayer-books but no pews and just a rough earthen floor. As the cradle of Episcopalianism in America it is deservedly regarded as a shrine so the rough unfinished walls carry many tablets and now and then the stately ritual of the ancient service is said within the enclosure. Close against the church are a considerable number of tombs, some of them rather pretentious, and beneath them the founders of Virginia have been lying these three hundred years. Many of the monuments are not the erect slab or shaft beneath which the New England Puritan laid his dead but the slab lies prone and forms a cover for the grave whose tenant it commemorates. Tombs of this sort are not very common in New York State but there are a number of such (including the grave of the novelist, James Fennimore Cooper) in the cemetery around Christ Church at Cooperstown. At Jamestown some very large trees have grown up among the graves and in some instances their great twining roots have almost overgrown and covered the burial slabs. There also remains parts of a brick wall which once surrounded the churchyard. So it is—a crumbling church tower, some mossy, weather-eaten burial stones and a sunken wall—these are the only surviving remains of this first English-speaking settlement in the New World.

A Civil War Battlefield

Just two or three rods west of the church, probably on the site of the original stockade, the Confederates during the Civil War threw up large earth-works. Today good sized trees are growing on the sloping parapets and within the enclosure and no longer do guns command the passage of the James.

For very many years, Jamestown lying remote and even inaccessible was totally neglected and well nigh forgotten, but the Tri-Centennial of 1907 brought it again to remembrance and of recent years a great deal has been done to preserve and beautify this strip of river-bank. A great many markers and monuments have been erected including bronze statues of the Indian maid, Pocohontas, and of Captain John Smith whose life she saved as every school boy knows. I believe it was the Federal Government which erected the stately memorial shaft that soars high into the air and which is a landmark from afar.

Once the Capital of Virginia

Jamestown was the Capital of Virginia for more than 90 years but in 1699 the seat of government was transferred to Williamsburg, a much larger town about 8 miles distant and here it remained for well toward another hundred years until in 1780 it was transferred to Richmond. We lay the night in historic Williamsburg in a hotel which seemed old enough to fit the town. Stories and traditions surely lie thick here-abouts. The very name of the principal street—Duke of Gloucester Street—is reminiscent of "old, forgotten, far off things and battles long ago". The name speaks of those days when the great Planters were very loyal to the Crown and when they sent their sons "home" to school in England. There are a number of big, old, dignified brick houses built in the seventeen hundreds and of a type which indicates that even then there were men who possessed substantial wealth and who understood the fine art of pleasant living. If half the tales be true, there was in Williamsburg, a highly developed, gay and cultured social life in pre-Revolutionary days.

Some "Oldest Buildings"

There are several things here which are said to be the "oldest" in America. One is the first Hospital for the Insane, established by Act of the Colonial Legislature in 1773 and still in operation. If I mistake not, this antedates by about 70 years the establishment of the first institution of its kind in New York. Then there is the College of William and Mary which began instruction in 1699. With just one exception (Harvard) it is the oldest seat of learning in this country

(*Continued on Page* 24)



With the A. A. Fruit Grower



Do Pears Pay ?

EDITOR'S NOTE—*American Agriculturist is constantly searching for valuable material on every line of farming written by men who know the business from hard, practical experience. One of the most successful fruit-growers whose work we have followed for many years, is Mr. W. A. Bassett of Interlaken, N. Y. Recently we wrote and asked him if he would not give us some short letters straight from his own experience on the growing of pears. Herewith is his first talk. Others will follow later. We emphasize the fact that the information can be depended upon because it was gathered in the school of "hard knocks."*

FROM time to time I have been asked by neighbors and friends and occasionally by strangers questions similar to this:

"How about pear growing? Is there anything in it? What kinds would you plant, and where is the best place to get trees?"

I don't like to give advice on questions like these. I have known people to go about seeking advice from others when their minds were already made up; they just wanted to know what you would say. The first thing to do when one comes seeknig advice is to study his personality.

Ask yourself first, "Why does he ask that question: is it out of mere curiosity, or does he really want to know?"

Experience Tells

In regard to the three questions named above, about pear growing, but few young men of today brought up with a fruit environment and with a chance to observe the practices of fruit growers around them would have to ask these questions.

If they were alert and truly interested and determined to follow pear growing or any other sort of fruit growing as a life business, their minds would already be made up on the subject.

They would know by observation, reading and discussion, and most of all by actual working in the fields with their fathers or employers and noting their successes and failures, pretty nearly the right thing to do.

To all others, which includes the inexperienced, the thousands who are at sea on the question as to what to grow on their farms, and those who, on the side, watching the occasional successful fruit grower and thinking they too could make good at it, we are free to give this advice, and give it without a qualm; don't go into pear growing or any other sort of fruit growing as a commercial proposition unless you love the business.

If you don't love trees, if you don't love to work around them to dig about them and "dung them", then leave them alone.

Must Enjoy Work

I remember a remark a man made once when upon helping his neighbor one summer on a small fruit farm, said:

"I'd rather work my whole farm of one hundred and fifty acres, than to fuss around a little place like that."

A man like that would never succeed around trees or any other form of fruit growing. He must have a natural liking for it, and be to the manner born to succeed.

"Let the cobbler stick to his last." An old saying and good for all time.

Yes, fruit growing is a fussy business, and, strange to say, the fussy part of it is just what some men like. That it is in one sense a gamble, and a continuous fight from first to last is what spurs some men on to do their best.

Where would you be today, Mr. Fruit Grower, if your friends and neighbors and everybody else could go out and set trees galore, watch them grow, gather the fruit and send it to market, if there was to be no fight about it?

Nature Weeds Out the Weak

Would not the markets be flooded beyond the capacity of the people to consume them, and where would your prices go then? But thanks to a wise provision of nature — did you ever stop to give thanks for the bugs and worms much as we hate the pestiferous things—there is the blight, the borers, the mice, the cold, the heat, the psylla, the fungi and hundreds of other insects and handicaps, which act as a brake to stabilize the industry, and regulate production.

They are really, blessings in disguise, cutting out the weak, the careless and the inefficient, and giving the race to the strong.

The only way to learn the business of fruitgrowing is by experience and hard knocks. It is a constant fight with no chance for the laying down of arms.

A few got discouraged and threw down their arms last spring, and bitterly do they regret it now.

In a future article we will discuss some of the features of pear growing, and relate our own successes and failures.—W. A. BASSETT.



It is a long time before the harvest but the yield will depend on the care given this spring and summer.

How to Inoculate Legumes

1. Scrape off about an inch of the top layer of dirt—this because sunlight kills the inoculation in the top layer.
2. In the second to fourth inch of dirt secure about as much dirt by bulk as there is seed to inoculate.
3. Spread this out in a thin layer on an empty floor or other place where the sun can't strike it and let it dry 24 hours and then pulverize it finely.
4. Spread the seed out in a thin layer on a tight board floor or canvas and sprinkle with a mixture of equal parts of molasses and water.
5. Mix the pulverized dirt with the seed until every seed is covered with a thin layer of fine dirt.
6. Since sunlight kills inoculation, all of this work should be done in the shade.

How to Determine What Form of Lime to Buy

The kind of lime to use will depend on particular farm conditions. The usual rule to follow is to buy that form of lime which will deliver one pound of calcium to the fields at the lowest cost.

In figuring this way it is necessary to consider, in addition to the per ton cost of each material, the value of the time required to haul it and to spread it on the field. For example, where ground limestone might be the cheaper at a distance of two miles from the station, quick lime or hydrated lime might prove cheaper if a ten mile haul were required to the farm.

At one time it was emphasized that quick lime particularly and to some extent hydrated lime had a more beneficial effect on the soil than ground limestone. Apparently less emphasis is placed on this than formerly.

NITROPHOSKA

Small Amounts Give Big Results

NITROPHOSKA is a new, complete, air-nitrogen fertilizer. It contains 15% nitrogen (equal to 18.2% ammonia), 30% available phosphoric acid, and 15% potash.

Because NITROPHOSKA is concentrated, small amounts produce wonderful results. Use one-quarter to one-third as much as you would a 4-8-4, 5-8-5 or 6-10-5 fertilizer.

NITRO-PHOSKA IS { COMPLETE, EFFECTIVE, CONCENTRATED, AVAILABLE, ECONOMICAL, CONVENIENT, SAFE, PROFITABLE

300 lbs. per acre of NITROPHOSKA is more than equal to 1000 pounds of many common mixed fertilizers. NITROPHOSKA has more crop growing power in less bulk than any other fertilizer. Useful for potatoes, vegetables; in fact all crops.

Introductory Price, $5.50 per 100-lb. bag.

If your dealer cannot supply NITROPHOSKA we will ship, freight paid, to any railroad station in New England, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana or Michigan, on receipt of P. O. Money Order at $5.50 per 100 lbs. Lower price on carlots. Fill out form below and mail at once to—

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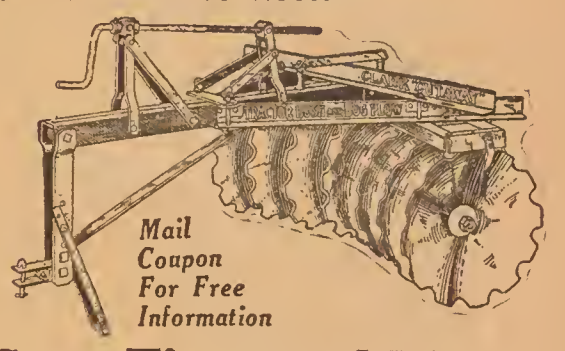
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Turn Idle Acres into Profit and--



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Save Time and Money on other Disking Jobs

Turn old pasture land, hard baked bottom land, cleared wood land, drained swamps, etc., into big crop producing acres with the CLARK CUTAWAY Bush & Bog Plow and Harrow.

For this sturdy machine, with its extra heavy disks easily and quickly breaks up and pulverizes soil that is too tough for the average plow or harrow.

The CLARK CUTAWAY Bush & Bog Plow and Harrow is an investment that pays for itself many times over because it makes productive land out of waste land. Equipped with disks of cutlery steel heat treated and fogred sharp for better work and longer service.

For all tractors, also 2 and 4 horses.

Mail the coupon for FREE book, "The Soil and Its Tillage," prices and catalog fully describing the Bush & Bog Plow and other Clark Cutaway farm implements.

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If you smoke for pleasure

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Today, as for many years, Camels lead by billions, and they continue to grow

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Post Your Farm
And Keep Trespassers Out

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvanai. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York

You, Too, Can Save Money
on Auto and Truck Insurance

SECURITY

Security Saving Service

27 County Farm Bureaus in this state insure 33 cars with us. 25,000 Farmers now carry our insurance.

We Save You from $4.00 to $10.00 a Year

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Several agents in each county; if you do not know one, write us at

220 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing Advertisers
Mention American Agriculturist

Governor and Water Pump Combined
for your Ford motor used for power. Also power take off. Write BUTLER MACHINE CO., Butler, Ohio

New York State Troopers "Get Their Man"

(Continued from Page 8)

patrolled to Le Roy and interviewed one of the local village police officers, who stated that Sauers had a bad reputation, that he was formerly from Syracuse, N. Y., and could be found all over the country at all hours of the day and night driving a Ford one ton truck. We interviewed the proprietors of several of the Italian markets and lunchrooms in Le Roy, but got no information.

"At about 5:30 P. M., we returned to the farm occupied by Sauers, whom, it appears, during the meantime had returned home and upon being informed by his wife of our visit, went back to Le Roy at a fast rate of speed, the neighbors living along the road say. We met this truck about 1¼ miles from Le Roy, but by the time we had turned around he was going so fast that he was too far away for us to overtake him and we lost track of him before we reached Le Roy.

Phone Call Gives Tip

"We went to his home and saw Mrs. Sauers. While talking to her, a neighbor, Harry Davis, McEwan Road, came to the Sauers home and stated that Mr. Sauers was on the telephone and wanted to talk with his wife. The Sauers have no telephone. We accompanied Mrs. Sauers to the Davis home and instructed her to tell her husband to return, which she did. Corporal Andrews then talked to Sauers over the phone; he admitted knowing that we wanted to question him and said he would return immediately. After waiting quite some time, and Sauers failing to appear, we went to Le Roy and with the assistance of one of the village policemen made a thorough search of the village, but failed to find Sauers. We then returned to his home and watched it until 10:30 P. M. This man Sauers had lived in the neighborhood but five months and may be responsible for other thefts of chickens in the Township of Le Roy."

"On December 16th the troopers again went to the Sauers home and were informed by Mrs. Sauers that her husband had not returned during the night or communicated with her. There were no wheel tracks in the driveway or on the barn floor to indicate that his truck had been there. We made a thorough search of the buildings on the place and found fresh feathers of both chickens and pheasants. We interviewed the Davis family who stated that Sauers had not returned during the night, to their knowledge, or had not telephoned to the Davis home. Private Faulkner was left at the Sauers home on watch, while Corp. Andrews and Private Molinaro went to Le Roy and Lime Rock to question persons whom we knew to be friendly with Sauers.

Police Get History Quickly

We learned that Sauers came from Syracuse, N. Y.; that he married his wife, Edna, in Troy, N. Y., in April, 1927, after a short acquaintance; that he had a brother, Adelbert Sauers, living in Oswego, N. Y.; that when he came to Genesee County he worked for the Ebsary Gypsum Company at Wheatland, N. Y.; that on the evening previous to the theft of the Voss chickens Sauers had been seen driving his truck in LeRoy accompanied by a young Italian named Anthony Barone; that at noon on the 16th Mrs. Sauers had received by mail a package from a Mrs. Castor, 512 Fay St., Fulton, N. Y., whom we learned is the mother of Sauers. We again interviewed Mrs. Davis, who informed us that Sauers had telephoned her home from Fulton,

(Continued on Opposite Page)

With the Radio Man



I read an advertisement of a microphone for one dollar and also that it could be connected in the ground lead of a set and used for transmitting the voice. Can you give me any further details on how to do this?

SORRY, but you would violate radio laws governing radio wavelengths. No one is permitted to transmit without obtaining a U. S. Government license. The method suggested will not be satisfactory and the voice would scarcely be understandable.

* * *

I recently purchased several new tubes and I notice one of them seems discolored and to have the glass partly covered by a brownish substance while the others are quite clear. This one tube doesn't seem as good as the rest.

Perhaps there actually is a difference in sensitivity, but the discoloration has nothing to do with it. That is a natural process in manufacture and has no effect on the tube's operation.

* * *

A friend claims that it is necessary to have the set operating at very strong volume in order to get the benefit of the low notes, while I believe that the same relative effect is secured at low volume. Who is right?

Your friend is nearer to it. Less power is required to bring out the higher tones, so that as the volume is increased the lower tones are amplified more than the higher tones. This statement is modified greatly by the particular conditions of the set and the loud speaker.

* * *

How long should it take to charge a 100 ampere battery with a 2 ampere trickle charger?

The time will be a little more than 50 hours. Your battery is more correctly termed a "100 ampere-hour" battery.

* * *

While listening to WEAF lately I have noticed that the broadcasting would stop abruptly and then begin again, apparently of its own accord. I cannot seem to find anything the matter with my set and it doesn't do it on other stations as a rule.

The station recently moved its transmitting apparatus to Bellmore, L. I., and has experienced a little difficulty with the apparatus, causing the breaks in the program you notice. There is undoubtedly nothing wrong with your set.

$1195 *f. o. b. Factory*

-buys true Buick *quality* and all the *famous* Buick *features*

You probably never think of Buick as selling for only $1195—and yet you can buy a Buick *and true Buick quality* at this extremely low price.

You have your choice of three popular Buick models—the roomy Sedan, the trim Coupe or the smart Sport Roadster.

And you can have it on terms so liberal that you need not deprive yourself of the joys of Buick ownership.

Luxurious bodies by Fisher in distinctive Duco colors . . . flashing getaway and the virile power of Buick's famous valve-in-head engine . . . supreme riding comfort resulting from Buick's Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers and Buick's cantilever springs.

Only Buick offers these fine car features at such moderate prices. See and drive a Buick. We will be glad to demonstrate at any time.

Study this list of unrivaled Quality Features—

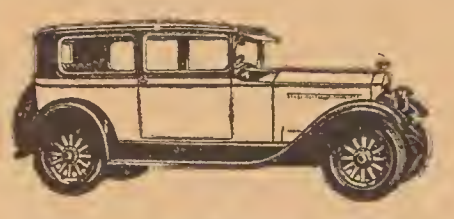
Lovejoy Hydraulic Shock Absorbers, front and rear
Smart low-swung Fisher bodies
Form-fitting tailored seat cushions
Rich color harmonies, inside and out
Bullet-type headlamps
Adjustable steering column
The Buick Double-Lock (One turn of the key locks both ignition and steering wheel)
The famous Buick Sealed Chassis—with every operating part sealed inside a dirt-proof, dust-proof, water-tight housing
Triple-sealed engine
Vacuum cleaned crankcase
One universal joint, instead of two or three—and automatically lubricated
Buick mechanical 4-wheel brakes
Torque-tube drive
Five-bearing surface steering gear
Controllable-beam headlights
Balanced wheels
Air filter
Oil filter
Gasoline filter
Thermostatic circulation control
Automatic heat control
Vacuum ventilator (no oil dilution)
Spark plugs sealed against water
Engine mountings of resilient rubber—both front and rear

SEDANS $1195 to $1995 COUPES $1195 to $1850
SPORT MODELS $1195 to $1525

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich., government tax to be added. The G. M. A. C. finance plan, the most desirable, is available.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation
Canadian Factories: McLAUGHLIN-BUICK, *Oshawa, Ontario*

BUICK



Series 115 five-passenger two-door Sedan—an ideal car for general family use. $1195 f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

New York State Troopers "Get Their Man"

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

N. Y., around 3 P. M. Mrs. Davis said the operator told her that Sauers wanted to talk to Mrs. Sauers, but having no way of notifying Mrs. Sauers, Mrs. Davis so reported to the operator. At 3.55 P. M., a telegram was received in Le Roy for Mrs. Sauers, from Fulton, N. Y., signed 'Leonard'. We went to two Justices of the Peace in the Township of Le Roy asking for a warrant for Sauers' arrest, based upon the circumstances and the information in our possession, but both refused to issue a warrant. At 10:15 P. M., we learned that the Hudson-Wade Corporation, automobile agency, Le Roy, held a mortgage on Sauers' truck, and we solicited their aid, on the grounds that mortgaged property had been removed from the county, and a warrant was issued for Sauers' arrest on this charge.

Arm of the Law is Long

"December 17th, troopers left Batavia with two members of the firm of the Hudson-Wade Corporation and went to Fulton, N. Y. With the assistance of an officer of the police department of Fulton we found a gasoline station where Sauers had purchased gas early that morning, directing that it be charged to his brother, Adelbert, for whom he stated that he worked in Oswego. We went to Oswego and secured the assistance of a police officer of that city, locating Adelbert Sauers, who told us that his brother was visiting two sisters in Watertown, N. Y. We went to Watertown and located Sauers at the home of a brother-in-law, Leo Hill, placed him under arrest and returned to Batavia, leaving Watertown at 3:30 A. M., December 18th and reaching Batavia at 10:30 A. M.

"We questioned Sauers until late on the 18th, when he finally admitted theft of the chickens and implicated Barone. Anthony Barone was placed under arrest in Le Roy at 11 A. M., Dec. 19th. After a long questioning he finally admitted his part in the burglary and larceny.

"Leonard Sauers was arraigned before F. W. Matthews, Justice of the Peace, Township of Le Roy, Dec. 18th, where he pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and serve six months in the Monroe County Penitentiary. Being unable to pay the fine, he was sentenced to 7 months and 20 days.

"Anthony Barone was arraigned before Justice Matthews on Dec. 19th. He pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was fined $50 and sentenced to sixty days in the Genesee County Jail. The fine was paid by an uncle and the jail sentence was suspended."

"I have quoted these reports of the troopers to you so that you will understand the entire proceeding. For a number of years I have been a subscriber to the American Agriculturi and have read all the chicken stealing cases which you have printed. I have also clipped them from your paper and placed them on our Bulletin Board at the barracks so that the members of the troop could also read the articles as I hoped thereby they would gain some points which might be of assistance to them when handling similar cases."

We feel sure that if every chicken thief case was followed up with the vigor and intelligence shown in this case that the light fingered gentlemen who now seem to feel that chickens are easy game, would think several times before deciding to take a chance. May Troop A and the other units of the New York State Troopers continue their good work along this line.



A Note to Dairymen

Does your Dairy Ration contain all of the necessary raw materials for growth and development, maximum production, normal reproduction?

No Feed should be built for production alone.

What profit is there in it for the feeder to stimulate his cows to abnormal production only to find udder troubles developing after three or four months and that many of his cows fail to breed?

It is continued production plus breeding efficiency that pays profits. Health determines breeding efficiency. You can depend on it that where health is considered an important factor in herd management, that dairy is on a paying basis.

Every dairyman will be interested in the facts presented in our new booklet: *"Livestock in the East" Book II.* It explains in detail the most outstanding developments in the field of animal nutrition.

Mineral balance is the most important problem of the feeder today. The PARK & POLLARD CO. Dairy Rations contain a specially prepared Fish Meal, rich in iodine and in easily digested and readily assimilated calcium and phosphorous compounds. The grains and grain products are so combined with this valuable ingredient as to provide the cow with all of the raw materials required to maintain your herd at a high level of profit.

Ask Your Feed Dealer for These Quality Products

There is a feed for every need—OVERALL 24% MILKMAID 24% Sweetened, BET-R-MILK 20% HERDHELTH 16%. If your dealer does not carry the feeds you want, write us, giving his name and we will tell you where you can obtain them most conveniently

The Park & Pollard Co.
DAIRY RATIONS LAY & BUST POULTRY FEEDS
131 STATE ST. BOSTON, MASS.

The Park & Pollard Co.,
131 State St., Boston, Mass.

Please send me without obligation the booklet "Livestock in the East" Book II.

Name

Route

P. O.

State

What My Milking Machine Has Meant To Me

(Continued from Page 5)

husband or I would run to the telephone and call the company for another machine.

We had a little trouble in the beginning getting started. We already had electric lights in the house and barn and were surprised that we did not have current to run the milker. We didn't know at first whether lack of current or fault of a used motor we rented for the first few months. Some fault was corrected with the transformer. We bought a new two H. P. motor and have never had a bit of trouble since.

Low Bacteria Counts

Our best bacteria count recently was two thousand. We have been having 3,000, 4,000, 5,000 some time. Of course we did not do so well in the beginning. We tried different ways of washing and caring for the milker. All the care in sterilizing the milker will be lost if the man in the barn gets dirt in the strippings, or in weighing and straining milk and he must also hustle it into the cooling tank.

Immediately following milking, cold water is drawn through the milker at the barn. It is then brought to the milk room, taken apart and washed under faucet of warm running water, the parts placed in a sterilizer, boiling water poured on to cover it, put the steam tight lid in place and let stand while washing pails, cans, separator, etc. Remove from water and put together ready for use, slip into clean cheese cloth bags and hang on hook to air until milking time. Sometimes especially in summer, rubbers are left to lay a while in a pan of water with a commercial solution in it, before washing.

The longer we have our milker the more we absolutely depend upon it, not only for our retail milk business but because we plan yearly official testing and the developing of a high producing breeders' herd. We know we can get the milking done and done right with no injury to the cows.—MRS. C. P. THOMAS, *Glens Falls, N. Y.*

* * *

Wife Does the Milking and Likes It

(Third Prize Letter)

WE live on a farm in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and have been readers of your paper many years. In addition to general farming, we keep from fifteen to twenty Jersey cows. As we had to pay for our farm and build all new buildings, we have not been financially able to make all the improvements we would like. We have always been quick to adopt labor saving machinery and consequently we have owned a manure spreader, a manure carrier, and a power driven cream separator, churn and washing machine for a number of years.

We had known of milking machines a long time and judging from the speed they were discarded by their users, we had come to consider them impractical. Some users said they were injurious to cows; some said they were too much bother and consumed more time than hand milking; some said it was impossible to keep them sanitary. Finally we received some literature from a well-known manufacturer and we began to study the make of the machine.

Reduces Milking Time

We were convinced that it would work, so we got in touch with a local agent and had a milker installed on March 10, 1927. We do not have electricity in our locality so our milker is driven by a 1½ h. p. gasoline engine. It has not missed a milking since it was installed. The cows like it better than hand milking and they produce fully as well. Before installing the machine it took three persons to do the milking, requiring an hour or more of time morning and night.

(Continued on Opposite Page)



winter time is UNADILLA time

Let the wind howl...let feed prices go sky-high... if you have a Unadilla Silo you're "*all set*".

But get your Unadilla Silo now! *Then* you can bank on the solid, profitable protection this great reservoir of succulent productive silage gives. A Unadilla is air-tight—water-tight—frost repelling. It preserves every forkful of ensilage you put in. It allows no valuable and palatable juice to escape.

And some bitter cold morning when your fingers smart with cold, you'll appreciate the continuous front opening. No heavy lifting and pitching out silage—with a Unadilla you *push* it out from the door level. And the *doors won't* freeze or stick either.

It isn't safe to buy a silo until you've studied the Unadilla catalog and learned our terms. Attractive Discount for Cash. Time payments if wanted. Write *Today.*

Also tubs, tanks, vats

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Box B, , Unadilla, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

WHY a low vacuum WILL?

THE *suction* of a milking machine is determined by the amount of its *vacuum.*

The Universal Natural Milker employs low vacuum (suction) *because it's easy on the cow* — it duplicates as nearly as mechanically possible, the actual sucking action of the calf. It combines, with this low-vacuum suction, a gentle massaging action (just like that of the calf's tongue on the teat). That's why cows respond to it so readily and completely.

Low vacuum is one of the reasons why leading purebred herds throughout the country are *Universal-milked*—why dairymen everywhere are more and more equipping their dairies with Universal Milkers.

Write for free catalog that describes and illustrates Universal Milkers in detail.

The UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE CO.
Dept AA Waukesha, Wis. or Syracuse, N. Y.

MILKS LIKE -THE CALF



Two Types: Double and single units.

alternates-like milking by hand . . .

Universal natural milker

SAVE 20 to 60%

A truly great power plant in one small package. Equal in capacity to any double unit milker made. Easily portable—mounted on rubber wheels. Has handy foot or hand starter. Famous Ford Milker quality throughout. Thousands in successful use, many on prize herds.

Send for booklet No. 48 for complete description

Distributers Wanted—Fine opportunity for merchants and farmers. Ask for details.

MYERS-SHERMAN COMPANY
213 N. Desplaines Street, Chicago, Ill.

$195 Complete (East of Rockies)



Fords Milker
"JUNIOR" ENGINE PORTABLE



SAVE the Teat

Use Moore Bros. PURPUL medicated Wax Dilators to heal without closing. After operating, when sore or congested, for reducing spiders insert this wonderful healing dilator. Avoid expensive troubles, lost quarters.

Package Sent FREE

Write us dealer's name and we will mail generous package free. At dealers 25c. dozen; 5 dozen $1, or mailed postpaid. Moore Bros., Dept A Albany, N.Y.

Medicated Wax Dilators

When writing Advertisers
Mention American Agriculturist

What My Milking Machine Has Meant To Me

(Continued from Opposite Page)

With the machine, one person can do a milking in a little less than an hour.

As to keeping the machine clean, I would rather wash it than the cream separator. I take the machine apart and wash it every day in from ten to fifteen minutes. After each milking we connect the units to the vacuum pipe and place the teat cups in a pail of water. By this operation plenty of water is drawn through all parts of the milker that come in contact with the milk. Our machine has two single units or pails. It milks only one cow at a time in each pail.

We think the milking machine is a good investment for the following reasons.

1. It saves much labor. I can do all the milking while my husband does other chores or gets his team ready for work.

2. It makes the cows more contented while being milked and tends to increase production.

3. Foreign matter does not get into the milk as in hand milking.

4. It makes work easier. It is real labor to milk cows by hand an hour night and morning, especially if one is tired. It is a pleasant, comfortable task for one person to operate this machine and do the hand stripping.—**Mrs. E. Allen, Guys Mills, Pa. .. T..**

* * *

On the Other Side

I HAVE owned a milking machine since 1923 but I only used it the first year I purchased it. There are several reasons why I do not use it. They are as follows:

After using it the one year I found when my cows commenced to freshen the following spring that the udders on nine cows out a dairy of 40, were ruined, so I had to dispose of the cows for beef. My cows did not give milk as long as they did when hand-milked. They seemed to dry up sooner.

The expense of running the machine, which was run by a gasoline engine, was about $75 for the year. As far as labor is concerned, I have to hire about the same amount of help anyway to take care of the dairy, put in the crops and harvest them.

As for myself I would rather milk 10 cows by hand than to bother with a machine any time. We gave our machine a thorough cleaning three times a week, which took over an hour each time and flushed it out after every milking. We used a soap powder solution for cleaning it.—**Stanley J. Shafer, Blenheim, N. Y.**

* * *

Here Is What the Boy Thinks

I AM a boy fourteen years old. I work for a man who owns a milking machine. One time when he was sick, I milked his cows in thirty-eight minutes.

A milking machine is a good thing to have, when you have to milk a lot of cows. If I did not have the milker, I could not have milked twelve cows in thirty-eight minutes. I am glad that I had the milking machine to do the milking while the man was sick.—**Harold Graham, Branchton, Pa.**

The New Jersey Law on Milk from Untested Cows

When the new law goes in effect next year will I be allowed to sell a neighbor a quart of milk when they run short or if a cow goes dry. I have been selling some and I like to help a neighbor but do not wish to do anything out of the way.—E. F. W., *New Jersey.*

THE New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, to whom this letter was referred, answered as follows:—

"In accordance with Chapter 233, Laws of 1927, would advise that you will be violating the same by selling a neighbor milk for human consumption that had not been produced by an animal that had passed a satisfactory tuberculin test, unless the milk was pasteurized."



Wonderful New Method

Milks Cows as No Other Machine Has Ever Milked Cows Before!

The NEW Surge Milker, with its marvelous NEW Surging—Tugging—Action gives the cow's teat the real TUG of the calf—and, like the calf, TUGS harder and harder as the cow milks out—*milks cows faster, cleaner and better!* W. J. Dougan, of Beloit, Wis., writes us: "The Surge is giving better satisfaction than any other machine I have ever used and even better results than hand milking." Mail coupon below for free Surge catalog—learn what the wonderful NEW Surge Milker will do for YOU.

The Surge Milker

The NEW Surge Milker also gives you the advantage of easily adjusting it to give each cow just the TUG she needs to get ALL her milk. No other milker gives you that advantage. And because it is the *only* milker WITHOUT Long Tubes and Claws the NEW Surge is EASIER to clean and keep clean. That's why The Surge makes it EASY for you to get premium prices for your milk—with less work and less expense than ever before!

FREE Demonstration

Mail coupon for details of our FREE Demonstration Offer that enables you to prove all this yourself before you obligate yourself in any way. SEE—KNOW—what The Surge will do for you! Get details of our EASY Terms Offer. Mail the coupon — get all this good news NOW.

Proof!
"Have used 3 other machines. The Surge is the only one I would consider now".
F. E. Smith, Huston, Idaho

Send for FREE Book!

Yes, at least, send for the free NEW Surge Catalog telling all about this wonderful new milker—our Free Demonstration and Easy Terms Offer. Mail coupon now.

Pine Tree Milking Machine Co.
Dept. 30-63 2843 W. 19th St., Chicago
Branches:
Syracuse, N.Y. Minneapolis, Minn.
Seattle, Wash. Berkeley, Calif.
Kansas City, Mo. Philadelphia, Pa.

Pine Tree Milking Machine Co., Dept. 30-63
523 Willow St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Please send me without cost or obligation your FREE Surge Book telling all about The Surge Milker and also tell me about your special FREE Demonstration and "Easy Terms" Offer.
No. cows milked..... R.F.D.....
Name
Address
State.....
(Be Sure to Tell Us How Many Cows You Milk.)

PAPEC

Non-Clog **Ensilage Cutters**

CUT your Silo Filling Costs. Rapid, dependable, trouble-free performance. No pipe-clogging! No expensive delays! Over 50,000 users. A 27-year blending of perfect self-feeding, powerful blowing, uniform quality that spells SATISFACTION.



Lightest running cutter made. Slow speed suitable for electric motors. A size for every power. Low repair upkeep. Attractive prices.

Send for 1928 Cutter Catalog, also, Grinder folder No. 28. No obligation. Write today.

Papec Machine Co.
111 Main Street
Shortsville, N. Y.

Hammer-Type
Feed Grinders

KEEP your tractor busy earning winter profits—with this AMAZING new Papec Grinder. It will pay for itself—will save you money—will grind your own feed (grains or roughage, any kind) BETTER and FASTER and CHEAPER.

Customers say it exceeds all claims, "Pays for itself with custom work". Marvelous grinder as to "Price, capacity, power and fine grinding."



The Name Guarantees The Quality

ECONOMY SILOS and WATER TANKS



ECONOMY SILO with new doorway and hinged doors is a wonder. Always ready to swing into place. No carrying of doors up or down doorway. Doors cannot get lost or misplaced.

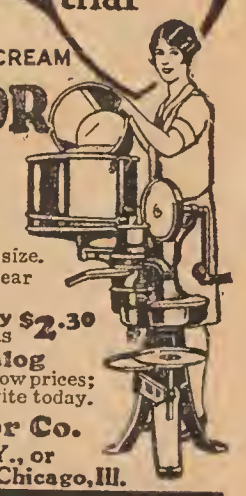
Superior workmanship with best quality of long leaf Yellow Pine or Oregon Fir. Easy ladder and hinged doors. Stormproof Anchor System makes Economy Silo a permanent structure. Low prices now.

Write for free catalog.

ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
Box 612 Frederick, Md.

1 year to pay — **after 30-day trial**

NEW *American* CREAM **SEPARATOR**



New models, vastly improved. Unexcelled for close skimming, easy turning and convenience. Quick cleaning Bowl, Sanitary Marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Makes thick or thin cream perfectly. 7 sizes, 850 lbs. to 1-cow size.

Prompt shipment from point near you. Prices same everywhere.

Freight Prepaid — Factory Prices. Monthly payments low as **$2.30**

Write for FREE Catalog
Tells about money saving offer; low prices; free servicing; **New** models. Write today.

American Separator Co.
Dept. 20-J, Bainbridge, N. Y., or
Dept. 20-J 1929 W. 43d St., Chicago, Ill.

Raising Chicks

with only one-quarter the usual losses



ONE thousand White Leghorn chicks were bought from a commercial hatchery and equally divided into four pens. All had the same housing and care and the same feed, except that two of the pens (500 chicks) received Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and the other two pens (500 chicks) did not.

The test began when chicks were one week old and continued seven weeks. Death losses are shown below.

Death losses week by week

	Pan-a-ce-a Chicks	Non-Pan-a-ce-a Chicks
1st week	7 deaths	9 deaths
2nd week	1 death	5 deaths
3rd week	2 deaths	5 deaths
4th week	1 death	5 deaths
5th week	0 deaths	4 deaths
6th week	1 death	5 deaths
7th week	0 deaths	14 deaths
Totals	12 deaths	47 deaths

Pan-a-ce-a chick losses 2⅓%

Non-Pan-a-ce-a chick losses 9%

Note that seven Pan-a-ce-a chicks died the first week, before Pan-a-ce-a could be effective. During the last six weeks only five Pan-a-ce-a chicks died, while over seven times as many, or 38 non-Pan-a-ce-a chicks, died.

A 10% loss up to 8 weeks old is counted exceptionally good. In this test the Pan-a-ce-a chick losses were only 2⅓% for the seven weeks, and only 1% for the last six weeks, when Pan-a-ce-a had an opportunity to function.

PAN-A-CE-A

Reduces Chick Mortality

Costs little to use Pan-a-ce-a. One 2-lb. broiler will pay for all the Pan-a-ce-a 200 chicks will require for 60 days

***Research Farm*, Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio**

BABY CHICKS

Won Both Vineland and Bergen County **Contests**

Our Flock is Certified

We offer pedigreed WHITE LEGHORN cockerels—baby chicks and hatching eggs at prices you can afford.

We Own a Son of the Champion of the World Hen

Write for circular describing mating and prices.

Fox & Son Poultry Farm, R. F. D. No. 1, Little Falls, N. J.

BLOOD-TESTED

SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS

15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.

MASSANUTTEN FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 3312, Harrisonburg, Va.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of

BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

Stony Point Hatchery, Box A Richfield, Pa.

White Wyandottes—Single Comb White Leghorns

DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS

White Leghorn breeders State Banded. Catalog gives complete prices—Send no money—Chicks shipped C. O. D. —100% live arrival.

KEISER'S WHITE ACRES GRAMPIAN, PA.

		100	500	1000
BABY CHICKS	L. Bassom strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
	Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
	Rhode Island Reds	14	67.50	130
	Assorted Breeds	9	42.10	80

FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, Millerstown, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS

Every Chick produced from Pure Bred Heavy Laying Flocks. March and April Delivery.

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$14	$67.50	$130
Bd Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	16	77.50	150
Wh Wyandottes & Bl Minorcas	17	82.50	160

Assorted chicks—Light 10c, Heavy 12c; Pekin Ducklings 30c each. 25 and 50 lots 1c more than 100 prices. Order direct from Adv. or write for Circular and prices. Also Special Mating and Two-Week Old chicks. Bank Reference. Postage paid. 100% Live Delivery.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box 12 LIBERTY, N. Y.

CHICKS *Will ship C. O. D.*

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots ½c less, 1000 lots 1c less.

Free range. 100% Delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

ABSOLUTELY FREE

Send for Gus's Aids on poultry raising. Mailed to you each month absolutely free. Gives valuable, timely advice on poultry management. Let our experience help you make money. No obligation at all.

GUS'AIDS FOR POULTRY

Van Wert Hatchery, Gus Ickes, Prop., R 46, Van Wert, O.

CHICKS Eng. W. Leghorns.... $12.00 per 100
Common W. Leghorns 11.00 per 100
Reds and Rocks..... 13.00 per 100
Mixed, 10c each.

CLOYD NEIMOND, McAlisterville, Pa.



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

Hard Work Brings Success

Could tell our story in mighty few words—Quality, Fair Dealing, Hard Work—but, of course, that wouldn't give the details which everyone likes to get.

One of the first things a person has to have to succeed well with poultry is a genuine liking for the feathered tribe. If folks have the desire to learn something about them, it will not belong before a deep interest is developed, and it is only a short step from interest to admiration.

The next thing one must have is ambition and determination to succeed. I can not emphasize that strongly enough. I've known so many people make a start with poultry, be enthusiastic for a while, and then sort of lose interest. Of course, they fail.

Never Too Old to Learn

A third thing that one must have is some knowledge of poultry raising. The birds won't just grow themselves and make money for you—you've got to help them along some, with remedies for sickness, the right kind of feed, good houses and so on. But a lot of that you can learn. That's what my wife and I did. We got every poultry paper, bulletin, catalog and such that we could lay our hands on, and we spent night after night studying them. We still do it, as a matter of fact, because even with our years of experience, we still can learn from the experiences of others.

Now with these points all celared up, we'll get down to business. You've got to have equipment in land and buildings.

Start With Quality Stock

On the stock proposition, just figure that you can't have too good stock. Get the very best you can afford. Then you'll have something to work with, and what is more, something to talk about. Besides, good stock produces better and makes bigger profits for you. It's a waste of good time to try to succeed with poor stock.

If you can't buy mature birds, get young stock, ten or twelve weeks old, baby chicks, or hatching eggs. You're likely to have less loss with the first and more with the last, of course, but then there's a big difference in original cost.

Visit Your Neighbors

As for location—don't worry. Almost any location, in a well-settled region, where transportation is fair will be suitable. Any natural handicaps can be overcome by plenty of advertising, sound sales methods, and a little extra elbow grease.

In equipment, as in stock, do as well by yourself and your business as you can. The best advice we can give is to go around and see what kind of houses and equipment successful poultrymen have, and then judge for yourself.

When it comes to sales, I hardly know how to keep from getting long-winded. There is so much to say that might be said. To cut a long story short, study your possible market as thoroughly as you can before you begin, and supply it with the kind of stuff it will pay you best to sell. After you get going, keep on studying the market, and make such changes in your policies as are indicated.

It may be you have a strong demand for hatching eggs; if so, satisfy it. Unquestionably, people will want

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"Why don't my Hens Eat more Pearl Grit"

We have had this question asked time after time. The answer is simple. "Hens don't need any more than they eat."

The Proof is Here

Maryland Experiment Station in comparing Lime Stone with Oyster Shell found: "The Limestone pen consumed 43% less material but laid 20% more eggs."

"Limestone can be safely used as the sole source of Calcium for growing chicks and laying hens."

Kentucky Experiment Station found that Limestone Grit produced by far the most eggs and the hens ate much less of the grit thus making a gain both ways.

PEARL GRIT

Is Carefully Selected Limestone

It is clean and healthful. It is pure limestone, high in Calcium. It furnishes the necessary grinding action in the gizzard, also insures ample supply of Calcium for bone and egg shell structure. A small amount of Pearl Grit will do more good than larger amounts of other grits and shells. "Less grit to buy and more eggs to sell" is borne out in actual practice when you use PEARL GRIT. Made in three sizes: For Chicks, Growing Birds and Laying Hens.

The Ohio Marble Company
PIQUA, OHIO

We Have Dealers Everywhere
Ask Your Dealer

Baby Chicks

Keystone Chicks *Leaders since 1910*

30,000 Chicks weekly. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, etc. at lowest prices. 100% live guaranteed. Prepaid.

Mr. Adams says, "I raised 975 from the 1000 chicks purchased last year."

Mr. Hubler ordered Keystone chicks yearly for last 14 years.

Mrs. Rickford says: "I have the best laying hens around here from chicks I bought from you for last three years."

Mrs. Simpers says: "Pullet laid 104 eggs from Oct. to Feb. 22."

Get our prices before you place your order. Our 18th year in business. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.

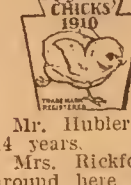
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.
The Old Reliable Plant

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—*$10.00 per 100 up.* Five extra chicks given free with each hundred. Our April Hatched Baby Chick prices are

Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black	$14. per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas	$16. per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	$18. per 100

March hatched $2. more; May, $2. less; June, $4. less. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler chicks Light, 10c; Light and Heavy, 12c; Heavy, 14c. Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.** Phone 1604 or 337.

BOS QUALITY CLASS A CHICKS



From healthy heavy layers of large eggs. S. C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns. Anconas. R. I. Reds, and Assorted chicks at reasonable prices. No money down. Pay full amount 10 days before chicks are shipped or C. O. D. Special discounts. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalog FREE.

BOS HATCHERY, *ZEELAND, MICH., R. 2 A.*

Pekin Ducklings

Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity. Catalogue free.

Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.

CHICKS Cash or C. O. D.

S. C. White Leghorns	$10 per 1
S. C. Brown Leghorns	$10 per 1
S. C. Barred Rocks	$12 per 1
Mixed Chicks	$9 per 1

500 lots ½c less. 1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delive guaranteed. Order direct from advertisement or wr for free circular. **CHESTER VALLEY HATCHER Box 50 McAlisterville, Pa.**

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words.

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 420, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lose hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes. "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Ia., stands back of our guarantee.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 420 Waterloo, Iowa

Baby Chicks

Chicks From: Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks. Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Rocks	$3.75	$7	$13	$62.50	$120
S. C. W. Leghorn	3.25	6	11	52.50	100
Assorted chicks	3.00	5	9	42.50	80

I pay postage—100% Live delivery full count. Order direct from this advertisement or write for circular.
FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn CHICKS

Get my free circular before you order chicks—tens why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today.
A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

ONE OF THE LARGEST CERTIFIED FLOCKS In New York State. S.C.W. Leghorns since 1911. Circular. RICH POULTRY FARM, Hobart, New York

(Continued from Opposite Page)

high grade baby chicks—maybe day-olds, maybe two-week-olds, maybe ten-week-olds. Be prepared to supply whatever is wanted. We have found a good market for everything we have to sell, in which we may be extra fortunate, but we figure that we used some brains, too, in hunting up markets.—JOHN GASSON.

Take Good Care of Turkey Breeding Stock Now

THE next few months mean a lot to your next season's crop of turkeys, for a turkey hen is like a chicken hen, she cannot and will not lay eggs until she has all the fat she needs for her body. So that proves we must keep her in good flesh and furnish her all the egg material she is going to need, so when spring comes she will be ready for business. Don't wait like so many people do with their hens until the price of eggs goes up, then suddenly begin to feed them to lay and expect them to lay right off. A month of conditioning would have them ready for the "rush."

This proves true the same with the turkeys. Keep preparing them for the laying season from now on. Be careful they do not run down in flesh and vitality when the weather gets bad and they cannot be outdoors very much. Try and furnish amusement for them by giving plenty of dry straw to scratch in, ashes or dust to roll in, some green feed like cabbage hung up or apples cut up or left whole for them to work at and keep them busy. When they go out for a while we throw whole corn first in one direction, then in another to make them run and "warm up". Turkeys are very apt to set on the roost all day whereas they need exercise like all of us.

Keep Their Quarters Clean

The quarters must be kept clean and have lots of fresh air at all times. Our turkey buildings have double doors, one made of chicken wire and the regular wood door, but the wood door is only closed when the mud or storm comes from that direction and at night. Don't overlook the water dishes. Only give what water they will drink before it freezes but give it often for turkeys are big drinkers. Keep the drinking dishes clean "always". We use pails hung on the side of the building so they cannot be tipped over.

A good dry mash should be kept before them all the time. We find steam cooked mash very satisfactory and best grade bran used when it give more bulk and the turkeys like it. If you have never used it, you will have to teach them to eat it, but our baby turkeys are taught to eat dry mash so it is nothing new to them. When I have bought new stock, they often do not seem to know it is anything to eat, but if you sprinkle some of the grain they like on the top of the mash they will learn to eat it. When it gets to the laying season, feed all the dry mash you can possibly get them to eat and give lots of water and let them make their own "wet mash".

Plenty of Grit Helps

A little iron in the drinking water once a week is very good as it makes blood. It is always well to remember turkeys need a large amount of grit. We feed all the oyster shell they will eat, also gravel and coal ashes. Pound up all the broken dishes you have as they like these also. If you raise alfalfa, tie up a big bundle and see how quickly there will be nothing but stems left. Where the alfalfa and red clover is shaken up to feed the cows, we often take a bushel basket and fill it with the leaves that shake off and the turkeys enjoy that

(Continued on Page 22)

You CAN Raise Big Husky Chicks

without the usual losses

You can raise big, husky, active chicks—develop well-muscled, two-pound broilers or springers for the market in 7 to 8 weeks—have early-laying pullets—and prevent those usual chick losses that eat up your poultry profits—if you feed B-B Chick Feeds.

You needn't take our word for the results and savings that B-B Chick Feeds will produce. Tens of thousands of Eastern Poultrymen are getting remarkable results and are preventing the usual losses with their chicks by feeding the Properly Balanced and "Always-Uniform" B-B Chick Feeds.

A. W. Early, Fairport, New York, says: "I started 118 chicks on B-B Chick Starter. I lost only one. I sold 2-pound broilers when my cockerels were 9 weeks old."

Mrs. Fred Spafford, Walworth, N. Y., writes, "I started 1000 Chicks on B-B Feeds. They weighed over 2 pounds when 12 weeks old. I'm well satisfied with B-B Chick Feeds."

E. R. Stiles, Portland, Maine, writes, "I have never had such satisfactory results from any feeds as I have had from B-B Chick Feeds. I had white Wyandottes dress 2½ pounds when 8 weeks old and pullets from the same lot start to lay when 19 weeks old."

"I can truthfully say I have never had the success with any feed that I had with B-B Chick Feeds," writes Lloyd Miller, Hamburg, Penn. "Last season I raised 247 out of 250 Chicks without any trouble."

"I have used B-B Chick Feeds for three years and have had most gratifying results," writes Otto Wilkins, Lakewood, N. J.

"We hatched 7000 Chicks this year—fed B-B Chick Feeds—and had very good results," writes A. P. Bowman, Bowman Egg Farms, Corfu, New York. "We got better results from your feeds than we did the year before from a highly advertised feed which sells at a higher price."

And so it goes. It isn't what we say about B-B Chick Feeds—but what experienced poultrymen have absolutely proved that counts. And we have thousands of just such letters from poultrymen. Try B-B Chick Feeds under our Money-Back Guarantee. It means just what it says.

The B-B Chick Feed Money-Back Guarantee

Get a supply of B-B Chick Feeds from your local dealer. Feed them according to the directions that are in the sacks. If you are not satisfied with the results that B-B Chick Feeds produce for you—bring the sacks and the unused feed back to your dealer—and he will refund every cent of your money.

MARITIME MILLING CO., INC., BUFFALO, NEW YORK
Makers of Properly Balanced and "Always Uniform" Dairy, Poultry, and Stock Feeds

BULL B-B BRAND
Poultry, Dairy & Stock Feeds
M-114

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9	42.50	80

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS *Reds—Leghorns Wyandottes—Rocks*
Selected, healthy, heavy laying, free range flocks insures you livable, profitable chicks. Fully guaranteed. Catalogue free.
LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Barker, N. Y.

BETTER BABY CHICKS
$12 to $25 per 100
Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. 20,000 Weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS *Box 40* WALDEN, N. Y.

"PENNA. SUPERVISED CHICKS"
S. C. W. Leghorns and Barred Rocks
All breeders culled and blood-tested under State Supervision. A quality guarantee and your protection.
JUST-A-MERE FARM & HATCHERY, Milan, Pa.

Chicks Pure bred, Blood tested, free range breeders, Leghorns, Anconas 12c, Rocks, Reds 14c, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas 15c, Black Giants 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual free.
Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

METCALF'S
Pedigreed
SEED CORN

Metcalf's Perfect Ensilage Corn will produce a heavy tonnage of silage, also plenty of good, well-filled ears. We catalog and carry in stock 25 varieties of corn, such as Luce's Favorite, Virginia-grown Eureka, West Branch Sweepstakes, Leaming, Pride of the North, Longfellow's Flint, etc. Sound seed, high germination *Write for Samples and Catalog.*

B. F. METCALF & SON, Inc.
118-C No. Warren St. Syracuse, N. Y.

Seeds of Known Origin



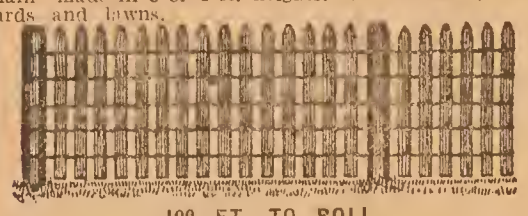
HOLSTEINS Are Hardy

For 2000 years Holsteins have been bred for ruggedness. They thrive in all climates and sections without expert care and produce profitably under varied conditions.

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FENCING We manufacture a ready-made Cedar Picket and Galvanized Wire Fence—interwoven—Painted Green—Red or Plain—made in 3 or 4-ft. heights. For chickens, farms, yards and lawns.



100 FT. TO ROLL
Used extensively for snow protection along Highways. Write for prices and catalog.
NEW JERSEY FENCE CO., BURLINGTON, N. J.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE

Pure bred Chester Whites 8 weeks old, $5.50 each. Pure bred Jersey Reds 7 weeks old, $6.00 each. The time has come when you will want your Spring pigs for the pork barrel this Fall, and we have them. Yorkshire and Chester cross, color white, Berkshire and Chester cross, color black and white, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. Will ship from one to 100 C. O. D. The pigs we have, have the size and breeding, no runts, and all are large growthy pigs and good feeders. No charge for crates.

STONEHAM PIG FARM, Stoneham, Mass. Box 115

SPRING PIGS High grade stock, large type, healthy, rugged pigs, will make large hogs in short time. Berkshire & Chester, or Yorkshire & Chester crossed.
6 to 8 wks. old $4.25 8 to 10 wks. old $4.75
A few Chester Whites, 8 wks. old, $5.50
No charge for crating. Safe delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D., keep them 10 days, and if not satisfied, return at our expense. Money cheerfully refunded.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 83, Woburn, Mass.

Spring Pigs for Prompt Shipment

When starting to raise a hog, get good quality stock. They are all large blocky pigs, the kind that will make large porkers. I guarantee to be all healthy, growing pigs. Yorkshire and Chester white cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. Will ship any number to you on approval C. O. D. Notice my guarantee—if not satisfied in 10 days, to return pigs and your money will be returned. WALTER LUX. 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. ..Telephone 0086. P. S.—No charges for crating.

PIGS FROM QUALITY STOCK

Large Chester—Berkshire, or Chester—Yorkshire Cross. to 8 wks. old, $3.75 to $4.25; 8 to 10 wks. old,..$4 to $4.75

All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.

Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free
A. M. LUX, 266 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.
P.S.—Selling purebred Chester Whites at $5.50 to $6 each

Chester, Poland China and Berkshire
Best Grade **Pigs and Shoats** for Breeders or feeders. 6 to 8 wks. old $6 ea.; 3 mos. old $10 ea. C. E. BOSSERMAN, York Springs, Pa

DUROCS BRED SOWS, FALL PIGS. New York's greatest herd.
ALLEN H. POST, Ensenore, N. Y.

Wanted--To Buy

All old Envelopes with U. S. and Confederate Postage Stamps on them used before year 1880. I pay $1.00 to $10.00 each for old envelopes with pictures of flags, soldiers, etc., on them, used during the war between the North and South from 1861 to 1866. Used or unused stamps before 1880. Send all you have for my inspection or write for surprising information FREE. Address R. V. Rice, 2652 Asbury Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Reviewing the Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the February prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City. Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	2.90	2.80
2	Fluid Cream		1.90
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.06	
2 B	Cond. Milk Soft Cheese	2.31	
3	Evap. Cond, Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.30	1.90
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class I League price for March 1927 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $3.27 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Makes Further Gains

CREAMERY SALTED	Mar. 7	Feb. 29	Mar. 9, 1927
Higher than extra	51½-52	49½-50	52½-53
Extra (92sc)	50½-51	49	52
84-91 score	43½-50	42 -48	48½-51½
Lower Grades	41 -42½	40½-41½	47 -48

The butter market has continued to show improvement over last week's report. Street stocks have continued to shrink and trade is still pulling heavily on storage stocks. Reports state that street stocks are about 2000 tubs below the lowest point of last season. With the storage supplies becoming increasingly limited, the trade is naturally switching to fresh goods. Reports from the heavy producing sections give a clear indication that we can not expect any material increase in the make in the near future. In fact, it is stated in some quarters that it will be close to the grass season before much of an increase will be noted. Statistically, the market is in better shape than it has been the entire winter. No foreign freight shipments of butter are expected for the European market is said to be much firmer.

The outlook therefore, is very encouraging for the fellow whose milk check is determined by the price of 92 score butter.

Cheese Holding Firm

STATE FLATS	Mar. 7	Feb. 29	Mar. 9, 1927
Fresh Fancy	23 -24	23½	23 -23½
Fresh Average			22 -22½
Held Fancy	29 -29½	29 -29½	27 -28
Held Average			26 -26½

The cheese market is holding fairly firm. This is particularly true of held cheese. Fresh cheese is still being offered quite freely on the average, but it can not be said that prices are any better. Altho there is just a shade better sentiment, there is better reaction toward short held goods and these are bringing from 25 to 26 cents. The make is running ahead of last year with the result that the strength that would be added to the market due to a more limited surplus, is somewhat reduced.

Nearby Eggs Easier

NEARBY WHITE	Mar. 7	Feb. 29	Mar. 9, 1927
Hennery Selected Extras	34-36	36 -37	33-34
Average Extras	32-33	33½-35	31-32
Extra Firsts	31-31½	32½-33	29-30
Firsts	30-30½	31 -32	27-28
Gathered	29-31½	30 -33	25-29
Pullets			25-26
Pewees			
BROWNS			
Hennery	33-34	33 -34	29-31
Gathered	32-32½	32	25-28

The market on nearby eggs has been slipping a little since last week. There are more eggs arriving than the market needs, and before we can get any relief, distributing channels have got to be broadened. Most of the large chain stores are still operating on Pacific Coast whites, to the detriment of nearby products. A few receivers are re-packing the fanciest of the nearby receipts, because they are unwilling to take a loss under the present condition. However, as a general rule, there is very little storing going on for the receivers are reluctant to put away any of the present surplus. The trade looks for a heavy egg crop this year, and they are not going to start an into-storage movement until they are pretty sure which way the wind is blowing. Last year the "chambers of hope" made good returns, but they are not going ahead blindly, and taking a chance that they are going to do the same this year.

A few strictly choice marks coming out of New Jersey and other nearby points are bringing a premium above the top price quoted above. However, these instances are so unusual that we can not offer those prices as characteristic of the market.

Pacific Coast mediums are showing a little easier trend but the western product is still holding very strong.

The present market is a buyer's market out and out. The one hope being that the Lenten period and the coming Easter trade will relieve the situation.

Live Fowls Selling Lower

FOWLS	Mar. 7	Feb. 29	Mar. 9, 1927
Colored	26	26-27	30
Leghorn	20-23	25-26	30-31
CHICKENS			
Colored	31-36	31-36	
Leghorn		45-55	45-50
BROILERS		45	
CAPONS	45-50	40-45	32-35
TURKEYS	30-50	30-50	25-30
DUCKS. Nearby	29-33	29-33	30
GEESE	21-23	22-23	

Live fowls show a reduction from last week particularly in the case of Leghorns. On the 7th demand at the terminals was very draggy and irregular. Heavy fowls sold slightly better than small stock. In fact it was expected that the lighter birds would fail to clear. In an effort to move them, prices were dropped to 23 cents. This apparently did not have the desired effect.

The market has been more or less unsettled on express broilers, which have not been in heavy supply. Demand has been no more than fair, and as a result sentiment is divided. Some Rocks sold up as high as 52 cents, but the majority of the sales were not above 50 cents. Obviously, Rocks determined the price on Reds and Leghorns, so with the market undecided on Rocks, quotations are omitted.

Potatoes Show Further Advance

STATE	Mar. 7	Feb. 29	Mar. 9, 1927
150 lb. sack	3.75-3.90	3.60-3.75	3.25-3.50
Bulk, 180 lbs			4.00-4.25
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	3.85-4.40	3.75-4.25	3.75-4.00
Bulk, 180 lbs	4.65-5.15	4.50-5.00	4.60-5.00
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.75	5.25-5.50
Bulk, 180 lbs	5.50-5.90	5.35-5.70	6.00-6.25

The potato market continues to show a slightly upward revision, altho at this writing values seem to be holding at the above quotations. We can expect these temporary fluctuations now with the market getting to the higher levels. Advices from the west state that the potato market out there has suffered a more decided reaction, and values have slipped off. However, we have an advantage in the nature of a freight differential which will not become a factor on price for a while yet. However, we may find that the west will endeavor to take advantage of the differential, and send some stock here. The situation is very ticklish, and a man who has a large amount of money at stake should conduct his marketing methods very carefully. By that we mean that it is extremely hazardous to become a "bitter ender," and hold everything for one grand smash. We have got to look out that the smash does not come at the wrong end of the stick.

We are going to have ups and downs, and a wise man is going to watch a good crest and jump on it.

The situation, however, is such that it appears from all the advice that we are able to obtain, that the potato deal is going to wind up satisfactorily. Keep close to the daily radio market reports.

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist cooperating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAF. The reports are broadcast during noon hour daily except Saturday.

Grains and Feeds

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Mar. 7	Feb. 29	Mar. 9, 1927
Wheat (May)	1.38⅜	1.34¾	1.40⅝
Corn (May)	.98	.98⅜	.76⅞
Oats (May)	.57½	.57¼	.46½
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.71½	1.65¾	1.50⅞
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.15⅝	1.15⅜	.87⅜
Oats, No. 2	.69½	.69¼	.54½
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Mar. 3	Feb. 25	Mar. 5, 1927
Grade Oats	37.50	36.50	34.00
Spring Bran	38.00	37.50	31.50
Hard Bran	40.50	40.00	33.00
Standard Mids	38.00	37.50	32.50
Soft W. Mids	44.50	44.50	37.00
Flour Mids	39.50	39.50	35.50
Red Dog	41.00	41.00	39.00
Wh. Hominy	40.25	40.25	31.50
Yel. Hominy	39.00	39.00	31.50
Corn Meal	41.00	41.00	31.00
Gluten Feed	44.75	44.75	36.75
Gluten Meal	54.00	54.00	46.75
36% C. S. Meal	47.00	46.50	36.00
41% C. S. Meal	52.00	51.00	39.50
43% C. S. Meal	54.00	53.50	41.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	52.00	51.50	45.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Meats and Live Stock

There has been no change in the live calf market. The choicest marks are still bringing $18.00 on March 7th. There was some easier tendency, however, in medium grades, some showing a reduction of as much as 50 cents per hundred.

Prime lambs show a marked improvement, some of the choicest reaching almost $17.00. Anything medium to good bringing from $15.00 to $16.75.

Steers are still ruling firm altho seldom do we hear of anything bringing better than $15.00.

The best bulls are still bringing $9.00, others selling down below $7.00.

A few cows have brought better than $7.50, but most range from there down to $5.00.

Country dressed veal follows along in the same channels as in the past, 21 cents representing the best that can be obtained, with most of the arrivals ranging around 17 cents.

Dressed hot house lambs have been more plentiful than the market demands, and have been selling slowly with the top quotation of $12.00 being very very rare. Most sales average around $9.00 or $10.00.

Hay Market Firm

Altho the hay market shows no improvement in prices, nevertheless the sentiment is better. Supplies have not been over heavy, in fact, at times they have been rather light, but at the same time the trade has been quiet, so the price columns have not been materially affected.

Broiler Shippers!

The supply is gradually increasing. Do not hold your broilers until the price drops. SHIP YOUR BROILERS as fast as they get to weigh 2 lbs., even if slightly under. Let us know what you have so we can advise you when to ship to get best results.

BAEDECKER & WILLIAMS, INC.,
West Washington Market New York City

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.
Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission
West Washington Market, N. Y. City Merchant

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

PATENTS

Time counts in applying for patents. Don't risk delay in protecting your ideas. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for FREE book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Communications strictly confidential. Prompt, careful, efficient service. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney 73-H Security Bank Building (directly across street from Patent Office). Washington, D. C.

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

Thrilling Performance

—*Proved on the World's Greatest Proving Ground*

Offering all the power, speed and stamina of an improved valve-in-head motor . . . constructed throughout of the finest quality materials available, with precision methods of manufacturing that are unsurpassed . . . and with its performance and dependability proved by millions of miles of testing on the great General Motors Proving Ground—

—the Bigger and Better Chevrolet is designed and built to deliver the strenuous performance a motor car must give when used on the farm.

From the heavy, banjo-type rear axle and the stronger, sturdier frame . . . to the powerful 4-wheel brakes and ball bearing worm and gear steering mechanism—this sensational new car is built to stand up! Every unit of the chassis is designed with a margin of over-strength that assures faultless performance under every condition of usage. Nor is this strength of construction confined to the chassis alone—for the beautiful new Fisher bodies are built of the strongest and most durable combination of materials known to the body builder's craft . . . wood and steel, each reenforcing the other!

The nearest Chevrolet dealer has on display a complete showing of the new Chevrolet models. Go see them. You'll find beauty, performance and high quality construction that you never thought possible in an automobile—at such amazing low prices!

QUALITY AT LOW COST

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, Division of General Motors Corporation

The COACH $585

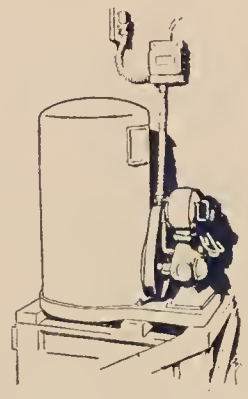
The Touring or Roadster	$495	The Imperial Landau	$715
The Coupe	$595	Utility Truck (*Chassis Only*)	$495
The 4-Door Sedan	$675	Light Delivery (*Chassis only*)	$375
The Sport Cabriolet	$665	All prices f.o.b. Flint, Michigan	







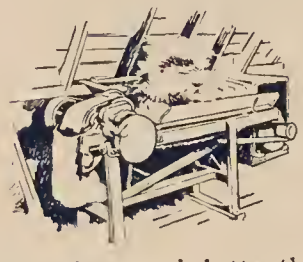
Caring for stock is easier in the well-lighted barn.



An automatic electric water system settles the water-supply problem.



The motor-operated grain elevator saves time and labor at seasons when the demand for both is greatest.



An electric motor is better than human muscle when it comes to cutting feed.

The Electric Mill Saves Mileage and Money

IT SEEMS a small thing to haul feed to the grist mill for grinding and to bring it back again. But mileage means money to the farmer —it is one of the biggest elements in farming costs.

A small motorized grinder will keep the feed bin filled almost automatically. And this is just one way in which G-E motors, control, and other electric equipment are saving money on well-managed farms. For only as the farmer's own time is set free, can the improvements on which his future profits depend be carried out.

Farmers who know electric equipment look upon the G-E monogram as a mark of dependability on electric devices.

Ask Your Power Company

If your farm is on or near an electric power line, ask the power company for a copy of the new G-E Farm Book which explains more than 100 uses for electricity on the farm.

GENERAL ELECTRIC



Anyone can be proud to own a RADIOLA 16

THE new Radiola 16 has established itself as one of the finest low-priced receivers ever designed. Although built primarily for use with storage-battery power, where electric light current is not available, it has also become one of the most popular sets to use with battery-eliminating devices.

It gives equally fine performance with storage battery or electric line power. In sensitivity, selectivity and tone quality, it has set a new standard for receivers in its price class. And its compactness is not the least of its merits.



RCA RADIOLA 16

6-tube, tuned radio frequency receiver. A big performer for a little price. May be operated with storage batteries; or, by the addition of socket-power devices, with A. C. electric current.
Equipped with Radiotrons $82.75



RCA LOUDSPEAKER 100A

The leader in its class. Ideal to use with Radiola 16. You can tell it by its rich, mellow tone . . $35

RCA HOUR

Every Saturday night through the following stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company.

8 to 9 p. m. Eastern Time		*8 to 9 p. m. Pacific Time*		*7 to 8 p. m. Central Time*	
WJZ	WBAL	KPO	KGO	KYW	WDAF
WEEI	WRC	KFI	KGW	KSD	WOW
WTIC	WHAM	KFOA-KOMO		WCCO	WHAS
WJAR	KDKA	KHQ		WOC	WSM
WTAG	WLW			WHO	WMC
WCSH	WJR			WSB	

Ask any RCA dealer to demonstrate for you this wonderful receiver, which is the product of the Radio Corporation of America, and its associated companies—General Electric and Westinghouse—leaders in electrical research and manufacturing. And be sure to have it demonstrated with one of the new RCA Loudspeakers, Model 100A.

There are other Radiolas ranging in price up to $895, but none that gives more per dollar than the compact Radiola 16.

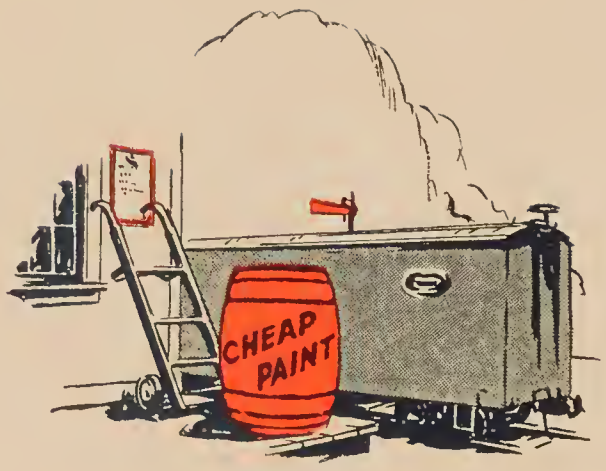
Buy with confidence Authorized Dealer RCA *where you see this sign.*

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RCA Radiola

MADE · BY · THE · MAKERS · OF · THE · RADIOTRON

NEW YORK · CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO





Be sure your "cheap" paint isn't a *wolf* in *sheep's* clothing

NO man ever saved money on "cheap" paint. That is because "low-price-per-gallon" and real *economy* are miles and miles apart.

So when anyone offers you a wonderful bargain on paint, look out. There are many wolves in sheep's clothing in the business of selling "cheap" paint.

There's the man who tells you of a barrel of paint shipped by mistake to your town, which he will sell you at a low price to save expense of shipping it back to the factory. *Apple-sauce!*

There's the firm that takes your order for 6 gallons of paint and boosts it to 60 gallons—and threatens to have the law on you if you refuse to accept it.

There's the unknown firm who writes you glowing reasons why they will give you special concessions purely out of friendliness. More *apple-sauce!*

There's the local dealer who tries to lure you with *low price.*

Any paint product, to be economical, must have (1) good covering ability, (2) a tough, long-wearing film, (3) colors that do not fade. And these qualities can only be produced with the finest ingredients, *which are costly.*

"Cheap" paint is cheap only because it is made of cheap materials. And the smart tricks described here are merely used to "hoodwink" the unsuspecting buyer.



Why SWP costs you less

Fine old SWP House Paint, the world's standard for 50 years, costs more per gallon than "cheap" paint. But it costs *less* on the wall—and *much less* by the year.

Because SWP is a product of the finest white lead, zinc oxide, and linseed oil, produced in the Sherwin-Williams laboratories to unusually high standards, it has remarkable covering powers.

Where "cheap" paint will cover, on the average, only 250 sq. feet per gallon (two coats), SWP House Paint will cover 360 sq. feet per gallon, (two coats). Where 11 gallons of "*cheap*" paint are needed for the average house, only 7 gallons of fine old SWP are needed. It's that four gallon saving that makes fine old SWP House Paint so very economical on the wall.

But that is only the beginning. SWP, because of its fine ingredients and scientifically "balanced" formula, lasts two and a half times as long as "cheap" paint. It gives *good looking* service for five years, usually. "Cheap" paint always *looks* cheap and wears out in a very short time. That is why "cheap" paint costs several times more than SWP for repainting.



Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

See your local "Paint Headquarters"

Remember this—no "cheap" paint product, whether a house paint, barn paint, varnish, lacquer or enamel, can be economical. It *must* sell for a *good price* per gallon to contain the qualities that *make* it economical.

Also — no unknown concern and no concern that makes outlandish offers of "amazing quality and low price" is safe to deal with.

For best results and lowest cost, depend upon your local Sherwin-Williams dealer —"Paint Headquarters." He will tell you anything you want to know. Through the famous Sherwin-Williams Farm Painting Guide he can sell you the right finish for any surface, made by Sherwin-Williams to highest quality standards. But whatever you do — buy *good paint* if you want to save money.

We will gladly send you a copy of The Sherwin-Williams Farm Painting Guide, free.

THE SHERWIN WILLIAMS CO.
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
Cleveland, Ohio

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS • VARNISHES • LACQUERS • INSECTICIDES

New Jersey Farm News

More Farm Machinery is Being Bought

IMPLEMENT dealers in New Jersey report an increased sale of tractors, manure spreaders and other labor saving machinery. Business in these lines is running far ahead of last season or any previous year since the war. This condition has been found to exist in almost every section of the state. During the past week, the writer drove over 400 miles through the state on agricultural matters, and found a general wave of increased buying of all kinds of labor saving machinery.



Amos Kirby

While the type of buying varies in the various communities visited, yet they all showed the tendency to employ more labor saving equipment. Up in the northern end of the state, there was the movement towards more silos, milking machines, litter carriers and the like. Down in the potato belt, there is buying of the later types of planters and sprayers, while in the fruit belt of South Jersey, sprayers, tractors, orchard cultivators are leading, while in the truck growing sections, the interest is turning to transplanters, sprayers, tractors and general tillage implements.

One of the most outstanding instances that came to our attention was the interview with the district representative of one of the big implement manufacturers. He told us that in the first twelve weeks of this fiscal year his tractor sales amounted to 45 machines compared with 54 for the entire season of 1927. In addition to the record tractor sales, he also reported that his general line of machinery was over $12,000 ahead of last year.

Using Stationary Spray Outfits

Senator Horace Roberts, Burlington County, is installing the portable spray outfits on two of his farms embracing over 100 acres. He is using the outfit similar to the one described early in the year in the American Agriculturist. There appears to be a widespread interest in these machines.

Potato Acreage Increased

Indications now point to at least a ten per cent increase in the white potato acreage in New Jersey this year. Both the Central and South Jersey belts show an indication to increase their acreage for the coming season. Fertilizer sales are ahead of last year and there appears to be a serious shortage of good seed, particularly from Prince Edward Island and other Northern points. During the past week, prices have advanced fifty cents a sack and it is almost impossible to get enough seed at the advance. There is a tendency to use more Northern grown seed this year and cut the use of the local or home grown seed. This tendency may have some influence in moving the date of harvest ahead a week or ten days in July.

Fruit Buds Are Safe

The fruit of Northern New Jersey appears to be safe from winter killing. Inspection of numerous orchards from Trenton to the north shows that the buds have remained dormant all winter and have not even made a start to swell. The injury in South Jersey is borne out as to previous reports in this column.

Sweet Potato Growers Meet

At a meeting of sweet potato growers at Swedesboro a few days ago, Dr. William Martin, Plant Pathologist, New Brunswick, told the growers that they can in a relatively short time develop strains of potatoes that will admit them to the 400 bushel club like the white potato growers.

Chick Sales Are Light

Reports gathered from a dozen big hatcheries is to the effect that baby chick sales so far this spring are far behind last season. Heavy losses last year, due to the cold and unfavorable weather is advanced as the reason for the poultrymen and farmers holding up on their early chicks. They are fearing a demand so great that they will be unable to meet it when it does come. From what can be learned there is going to be a more marked difference between the chicks this season than ever before. In one group we find hatcheries that are going to put out an unusually fine chick and in the other group the chicks will not be so fine. In the former group will be found the chicks from blood tested flocks, pedigreed cockerels and hens with high egg records.

Attends Basket Hearing

New Jersey truck and fruit growers appeared before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures early this month and asked that the five eights basket be retained as a farm package. With the farmers were lined up the basket manufacturers, the canners and others. From the evidence presented at the hearing in Washington, it now appears that the five eights basket is safe for a long time to come, particularly as a farm basket. A. K.—AMOS KIRBY.

WGY Radio Program March 21

MR. James S. Walton, district state health officer of New York state, will give the first of three talks on the revised milk code from WGY, Wednesday evening, March 21, at 6:30, during the agricultural program of the Schenectady station.

On the same program, A. K. Getman, supervisor of agricultural education for New York state, will speak on "Agricultural Education for Coming Farmers". Mr. Getman is a graduate of Cornell and he has held his present post for several years.

L. H. Avery, assistant advertising manager of the New York Power & Light Corporation, will discuss "Farmer-Power Company Co-Operation". The program will also include the crop and market review and news items.

Northern New York News Notes

Cheese Factories Affected By Merger

AN interesting adventure in the realms of mergers of industries affecting farm interests is the merger of the activities of cheese factories and plants that has been reported by Northern New York papers this week. It is claimed that this will take in all the territory of the Mohawk and so on through to the Canadian line, especially taking in Lewis, Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties in the North Country. It is reported that the Manufacturers' Trust Co. of New York City is carrying on the negotiations in securing options which are to hold for thirty days, but it is claimed that the Kraft Cheese Co. is in all probability behind the movement, and will be the principal in any developments that may be worked out.



W. I. Roe

Any such combination will be watched with interest by dairymen, for all too often the interests of the farmer producer are relegated to the background when active control is too far removed from the scene of action— i. e. the local plants. One of the strongest points that has held the cheese factory so long in many communities is the fact that the owners are either the farmers themselves, or someone either of the community itself or nearby who is known personally by the farmer patrons.

Bangor Milk Products Co. Starts Business

While discussing the dairy interests of the North Country we note that a new milk company has been organized to do business in milk, butter and cheese at Bangor. The directors are mentioned as Ernest Gibson, Evelyn Smith, and John Jones, all of Bangor, and the name of the company will be The Bangor Milk Products Co., Inc.

It is also announced that the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association will erect a plant at Malone in Franklin County. The League is planning the plant for shipping fluid milk, and will try to have the plant ready for operation by the middle of the summer. It is also rumored that plans are under way toward a league plant at Calcium, but this cannot be confirmed at this writing. It has been hinted this week that there are other interesting League developments that will be divulged in a short time.

Milk Market Unsettled

The failure of the Sheffield Co. and the Sheffield Producers' Association to reach an agreement on prices for the future has caused considerable comment, some claiming that the Producers' Association is not strong enough to hold its own with the company, and others that the failure to reach an agreement was simply due to the unsettled condition of the milk market at the present time—both sides agreeing to mark time until things have had time to settle down somewhat.

Dairy Improvement Association Elects Officers

Enos E. Eastman of Ellisburg was elected president of the Ellisburg Dairy Improvement Association at the organization meeting Thursday. The other officers will be: George A. Chamberlain of Belleville, vice-president, and Harry Williams of the same place, secretary. During January the association had 22 dairies tested. The high cow for butterfat was an Ayrshire owned by Ross Collins of Roberts Corners, with 72.8 pounds of fat and 1655 of milk. The best milk producer was a purebred Holstein owned by J. A. Coulter, secretary of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, with 1739 pounds of milk and 59 pounds of fat. The five high herds were those of Ross Collins, Enos E. Eastman, George I. Williams, Frank M. Collins, and C. O. Button.

Northern New York has lost one of its best friends and loyal supporters through the death of Eugene F. Livermore. Born and brought up on a Jefferson County farm, Mr. Livermore went into the newspaper game as a reporter for a number of years, but as side lines he was constantly working on things that were of benefit to the farming interests. For years he was secretary of the Watertown Cheese Board, and for the last eight years president of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society. In the latter capacity he worked hard to bring the local county fair out of the cloud of commercialism and political buzzing that has threatened so many county fairs, and had the satisfaction of seeing his dream of a real agricultural fair with the cooperation of both farm and city interests, to a large extent worked out. The saddest part of this is that to many of us it seems that his untiring efforts to accomplish the goal to which he had set his mind was partially responsible for his untimely departure. —W. I. ROE, *March 3, 1928.*

Central New York Farm Notes

THE surest sign that spring is coming is the shipment of baby chicks through the post office, which began in several sections of Central New York with Washington's Birthday.

The ice harvest has been very late and although ice houses are pretty generally filled, it has been a trying time to put up ice. On many ponds and small lakes the ice has broken up at unusual times.

About 30,000 tons were harvested from Little York Lake in Cortland County and at this writing plenty is still on the lake in condition to harvest. Little York Lake is higher than many lakes in this section and holds its ice longer, and makes a surer crop. About half of the ice from this lake is stored in local ice houses and half is shipped to points along the Lackawanna railroad.

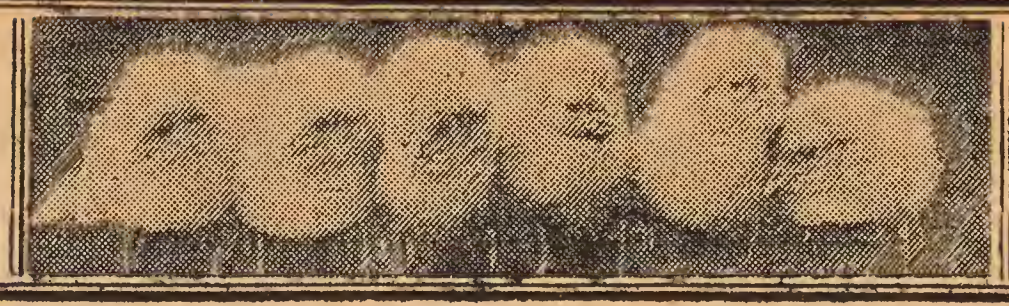
Hay Price Low

Hay prices run from $7 to $12 a ton and little market at that price. It has not moved in any considerable amount this year. The market hay growing sections all through Central New York are suffering from what looks like a permanently lost market. The past two years many fields of pretty good hay that would cut from one to two tons of No. 2 to No. 3 hay were not cut. The total acreage of hay left standing must have been thousands of acres.

Farmers in such sections as northern Tompkins and south Cayuga, Schuyler, Seneca and Steuben counties are making an effort to switch into more cows and less market hay. It is a slow proccss where markets are not well established and where labor is scarce and buildings have to be equipped.

Open Winter Damages Roads

The open winter has been favorable for moving potatoes and the growers' cellars are pretty well cleaned out in most sections, except enough for seed and home table use. Macadam roads have been much damaged by the small amount of snow. Many sections are badly broken where damage does not usually occur until the spring break-up.—C. T.

BABY  CHICKS



OFFICIAL TRAPNEST Pedigree Record of Performance Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Matings, Great Winter layers from 300-egg blood lines. Chicks in 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburg, Polish, Lakenvelders, Buttercups, Iloudans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish, Jersey White Giants, Silver Gray Dorkings, **Ducklings, Baby Turkeys, Goslings.** Member **International B. C. A.** and **American B. C. P. A.** Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED. Postpaid prices on

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, $10.00 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13.00 per 100. All other breeds priced reasonably. **Big Fine, Colorplate Poultry Book, Free,** stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this great book and invest your money this season in **Famous Nabob 18K Strains.** The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now. **GET OUR C. O. D. OFFER.**
References: Bradstreet's Commercial Agency and Peoples Bank, Gambier, Ohio.

NABOB HATCHERIES Box F-28 **GAMBIER, OHIO**

Get NORWALK Pick of the Chicks


Mr. R. E. Fader

Our chicks are fine pure-bred stock, Ohio Accredited. Our many old customers are ordering heavily again this year for they have found our chicks more than satisfactory.

Get Our Big Catalog Our catalog gives the details of our stock. Write for it.

Varieties — *Prices on*	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Hollywood Wh. Leghorns	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Wh. & Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
Jersey Giants	5.25	10.25	20.00	97.50	190.00
Wh. Wyandottes	4.25	8.25	16.00	77.50	150.00
Assorted Varieties Heavy	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.50	110.00
Assorted Varieties Light	2.75	5.25	10.00	50.00	100.00

NORWALK CHICK HATCHERY, Box 15, Norwalk, Ohio

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS
LEADING BREEDS . . LOWEST PRICES

BIG BEAUTIFUL COLORED ART BOOK FREE

Thousands of pleased customers again testify this year to the Quality of our Inspected "GOOD LUCK" Chicks. Don't fail to get our ART BOOK, showing our birds in their natural colors. All leading varieties.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices on

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Buff and S. C. and R. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$60.	$118.
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.	138.
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff and Wh. Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.	144.
Silver Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas, White Minorcas	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.	

.... Assorted Light, $9.50 per 100 straight. Assorted Heavy, $11.50 per 100 straight. Also QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. Bank Reference. Member I. B. C. A. Order your ART BOOK today. It will be a treat for you.

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES Dept. 50 **NAPOLEON, OHIO**

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



CHICKS C. O. D. *send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.*
Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send order with $1.00.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S. C. M. Anconas	$3.25	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. B. Minorcas	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
White Wyandottes & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Jersey Blk. Giants	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.00	190
Assorted Odds & Ends Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1. **GIBSONBURG, OHIO**

FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS ARE BEST

because customers have already found what "AMERICAN" quality means in quick maturing broilers and heavier egg production in Winter when eggs are highest.

American or Eng S. C. White Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Hollywood White—Brown—Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh Leghorns—Barred Rocks—Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks Rocks—RI Reds—White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes—Buff Orpingtons, Blk. Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00

Light mixed 9c each—Mixed 10c each—Heavy Mixed 12c each. Also Andelusians—Brahmas—Columbia Rocks—Write for catalog. Order early. Bank reference. 100% live arrival. Excellent service.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Box 214, **GRAMPIAN, PA.**

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PURE BRED CHICKS

We have something special to offer you.

Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautifully illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. **Guaranteed Chicks.** Find out about our guarantee plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

Hoytville Accredited Hatcheries, 106 Main St., **Hoytville, Ohio**

200,000 CHICKS — 1928
"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS ON FREE RANGE.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	75.00	
Assorted Broilers	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order Direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular free.

The Valley Hatchery, R. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

Quality Baby Chicks

Barred and White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds and W. Leghorns. From suprivised flocks on free range. Chicks carefully culled. Write for catalogue.

QUALITY POULTRY FARM,
WM. A. SCOTT, Prop. Harrington, Del.

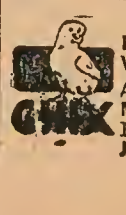
BABY CHICKS Barred Plymouth Rocks. The kind that develops fast for Broilers and Layers. White Leghorns, the large white egg breed. Send for prices.

Scarborough Poultry Farm, MILFORD, DELEWARE

Wyckoff LEGHORN CHICKS
from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at right prices. Special prices on March and May Chicks. Catalog. Ridgeway Poultry Farm, M. A. Campbell, Box H, Jamestown, Pa.

CHICKS White Leghorns, $12; Barred Rocks, $14. Mixed, $9. per 100. Postpaid. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Culled for heavy laying. Circular, free.

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 ,**McALISTERVILLE, PA.**



FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN **CHICKS**

April	$12.00 per 100	$110.00 per 1000
May	10.00 per 100	90.00 per 1000

Postage Paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

(*Continued from Page* 21)

and will eat a lot of it. Straw is a big help in keeping the turkeys warm in the north country where we have so much snow and cold weather, let them dig in it for their breakfast and they soon get warm. Watch out for drafts and try and prevent colds. A little kerosene in the drinking water occasionally may help to prevent colds, surely it does no harm. In closing let me say remember the turkey who is in perfect condition in the spring when the laying season begins is the one who is going to lay the most eggs, give the strongest fertility and produce the best poults.—MRS. C. J. DOXTATER.

Hens Fail To Produce

I have 80 Anconas pullets. I get 15 to 18 eggs a day. How much grain should I feed this amount of hens, morning and night. They seem lazy and do not want to work. I have been giving them whole corn, oats and egg mash. Give me a correct formula for feeding.—E. J. P.

THE production of your pullets is certainly lower than it should be. It is always difficult to tell just what is wrong but we believe that your hens are eating too much scratch feed and not enough mash.

The following is the ration recommended by the New York State College of Agriculture:

Scratch Grain

500 pounds cracked corn
200 pounds barley
200 pounds wheat
100 pounds heavy oats

Laying Mash

100 pounds wheat bran
100 pounds wheat middlings
100 pounds cornmeal
100 pounds ground oats or ground barley
100 pounds meat scrap
3 pounds sale.

The amount of feed must depend upon the appetites of the birds. No definite rule can be given to apply to all conditions. Grain should be fed scantily (perhaps 2 quarts to 100 hens) in the morning but the birds should be given all the grain they will eat in the afternoon in time so they may find it before dark. This will be approximately from 6 to 8 quarts to 100 hens. It is best, however, to keep record of the feed and regulate in that way, giving about three-fourths of the grain at night and the rest in the morning or at morning and noon. During the cold weather it is advisable, in order to keep the birds active, to give a very small feeding of grain at noon. There should be none of the morning grain left in the litter at noon. If it is found, it indicates that too much has been fed in the morning.

For best results the birds should eat about 3 parts of the grain mixture to 2 parts of mash by weight. Check up on them and if they do not eat enough mash cut down on the amount of grain you give them.

Neck Molt or Feather Pulling

A number of my hens are losing the feathers from their necks. I am afraid they are pulling feathers. What can I do for them.—F. L., *New Jersey.*

UNLESS your birds are actually pulling and eating these feathers from the necks of your birds, I should say they have nothing more than what is called a neck moult. This is not a

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

START RIGHT

My chicks start right out with that up-and-coming activity that can result only from a good strain *well-hatched.* Play safe with Hillpot Quality. Write for my free Chick Book.

Leghorns Reds
Rocks Wyandottes

W. F. HILLPOT
Box 129
Frenchtown, N.J.

HILLPOT QUALITY

Keystone Chicks *Leaders since 1910*

30,000 Chicks weekly. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas ,etc. at lowest prices. 100% live guaranteed. Prepaid.

Mr. Adams says. "I raised 975 from the 1000 chicks purchased last year."

Mr. Hubler ordered Keystone chicks yearly for last 14 years.

Mrs. Rickford says: "I have the best laying hens around here from chicks I bought from you for last three years."

Mrs. Simpers says: "Pullet laid 104 eggs from Oct. to Feb. 22."

Get our prices before you place your order. Our 18th year in business. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.
The Old Reliable Plant

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS;

hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $13.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $15.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $16.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30.00 per 100. Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

Nunda Poultry Farm, *Desk H,* Nunda, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you see chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed all Varieties	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request.

Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 114, Bellefonte, Pa.

100,000 CHICKS

Pennsylvania Supervised — *Send no Money. Chicks shipped C. O. D.*

Tancred-Hollywood-English or American Stralus, SC White Leghorn Chicks produced from State Banded Breeders that are under the direct Supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. SC Brown or Buff Leghorns breeders not banded. All chicks $14.00 per hundred; $41.00 per 300; $67.00 per 500; $125.00 per 1,000; $240.00 per 2,000. Dependable chicks for commercial poultrymen. 100% live arrival. Dependable Service. Send no money. Order at once. Bank reference. Write for catalog.

Pennsylvania Co-Operative Leghorn Farms, Grampian, Pa.

BABY CHICKS That Grow
From High Egg Laying Flocks

All leading varieties. Ten years reliability. Satisfied customers continually buy our strong, healthy chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for catalog and price list. Prompt and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Address box 415A.

BUCYRUS HATCHERY CO. Bucyrus, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery. Catalog Free

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks and Reds	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00	$67.50	$130
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 12 **Richfield, Penna.**



Long's Large Type English
S. C. White Leghorns.....$12.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds..... 14.00 per 100
S. C. Barred P. Rocks..... 14.00 per 100
Postpaid, live arrival and Sat. Guar.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa., R. 3

SOUTHERN DELAWARE BABY CHICKS

Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Reds. Our breeders are under State Supervision for your protection. Sunny moderate climate for our breeders helps us to produce best quality chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for prices. **KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Delaware**

BABY  CHICKS

10 FACTS Worth Looking Into When Buying White Leghorn Chicks

1 Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection.

Write for prices on 8 week old Pullets.

Eigenrauch Farms

Red Bank, New Jersey

Leghorn Chicks
Giant, Heavyweight Large Type

Hatched from two and three year old hens. Egg records up to 301. Since 1915 our commercial egg farm customers report extra heavy production pure white eggs up to 24 ounce per dozen. Either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron separate strains, hatch weekly. Forty-one years experience with chickens. Send for full information and *Special Discount Offer FREE.*

FARM SERVICE, Route A10, Tyrone, Penn.

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks *Win Gold Medal* for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania State Contest for Best Project $926.40 clear in 6 mos.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Penna

You can do as well, catalogue of these Sturdy Well Bred Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds, Good Discount for Early Orders—*Write now*

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery. Postage Prepaid.

	50	100	500
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	6.00	11.00	52.50
Anconas	6.00	11.00	52.50
Barred Rocks	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and Buff Rocks	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC and RC Reds	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC Bl. Minorcas	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and SL Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	67.50
Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.50

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

James F. Krejci, 9507 Meech Av. Cleveland, O

Jones' Barred Rock CHICKS

ARE STATE SUPERVISED.
We hatch the year round
* * *
WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST
A. C. JONES Poultry FARM
GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE



Van Duzer Baby Chicks Bred to Lay-Bred to Pay

Van Duzer Chicks are bred for ancestries back for greater egg production. They are bred to lay and bred to pay, the kind that produce poultry profits for you. All flocks are tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea by the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, New York. Send for our catalog describing strong, healthy chicks, all Smith hatched.

We guarantee satisfaction Write today!

The VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Box A Sugar Loaf, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Large Wyckoff and Tancred Strains
$12—100; $57—500; $110—1000
100% live delivery guaranteed postage paid
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.

DUCKLINGS

$33; Eggs $14-100
"Duck News" Free
ROY PARDEE
Islip, L. I., N. Y.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS. REDS, LEGHORNS. From State Supervised Flocks.
NORMAN JONES, INC. Box 152 Georgetown, Del.

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

serious condition. Birds often run into a neck moult at this time of year, especially if there has been some radical change in the management of the flock. They will simply get over it as a bird gets over any other moult.

On the other hand, if you see birds pulling these feathers and eating them there is unquestionably something radically wrong with your ration and feeding. In this last case, if you find such is the case, I really cannot help you without knowing about your rations and feeding. If you will decide upon the trouble, and find that the birds are pulling feathers, I suggest that you write to me again. Neck moult may be easily distinguished by the short stubby quills which are the new feathers coming in.—L. H. H.

Sanitation Helps Keep Hens Healthy

I thought I would write and see if I could find out what is the matter with my hens. They seem to be all right, look good and in a few days they begin to droop their heads, will not eat much, their heads get pale and some of them seem to be lame. In a few days there will be about 2 or 3 laying dead in the poultry house in one day. Would like to have you tell us what this is and if there is any cure or treatment for it. Some of them walk around looking so weak as if they didn't have any life at all.—H. E. M., *New York.*

I DO not think that you have a serious disease among your birds, altho you have not given as much information about symptoms as I wish I had.

My suggestion is this: clean your house thoroughly and relitter it about four inches deep with nice, fresh wheat straw. Clean and scald out all your drinking fountains, and be sure that they are washed out clean every day. Next, check all the food you are feeding your hens. If they are getting anything that is a little mouldy or sour, stop feeding it at once.

If these few suggestions do not clear up your trouble, write giving me especially these other symptoms: color of the comb, how the bird breathes, how long the bird is coming down, the condition of the plumage, if any, and the color and condition of the droppings.—L. H. H.

Feed Chicks Green Feed For Minerals

THE New York State Experiment Station is authority for the statement that although mature hens can make good use of lime from oyster shells, young chicks cannot and must have lime supplied in the form of green feed.

Experiments have shown that a lack of lime in the chicks' ration causes them to use the reserve supply stored up in the bones and interferes with their development.

Cull the Flock All the Time

Is one culling in the fall enough to keep down the loafers and keep up the profits?—R. B., *New York.*

ONE culling in September is better than none, but continuous culling is better. This is an argument in favor of learning how to cull instead of relying on the expert who comes once a year. It is certain that the hen that doesn't lay in May and June won't lay in the fall. By selling her in June, the poultryman not only saves the feed she would eat but can sell her at a higher price than he can in the fall. The best poultrymen cull all the time.

ATHENEON CHICKS

EXHIBITION QUALITY—BRED TO LAY



ATHENEON Quality CHICKS

Athens Chicks Lay Heavily in Winter—Proof!

"Sirs: Please book my order for 3300 White Leghorns for week of March 12th. The first lot of chicks from you last year mostly went to neighbors but I put 100 in three brooders and at 8 weeks old I had 987 left. Raised 476 good, rugged, heavy pullets. Eggs good size running 80% to 24 oz. and better. The second lot in May were just as good. In all have 2200 laying 60%, looking fine, holding weight and mortality very low. Enclosing names of neighbors interested in your chicks." Ralph E. Moody, Hazardville, Ct. Jan. 17, 1928.

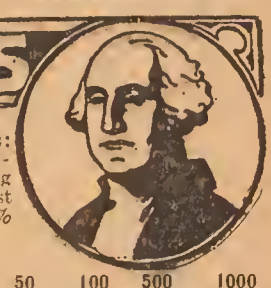
Eight Years of Constructive Breeding Our eight years of constructive breeding and experienced incubation of selected eggs weighing 24 oz. or better assures you LESS LOSS IN BROODING, BETTER SATISFACTION AND MORE PROFIT. THE CREAM OF THE BABY CHICK CROP is right here in Southeastern Ohio. CHOICE FLOCKS of HEAVY PRODUCTION AND SHOW QUALITIES

	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas	16.00	78.00	150.00
Buff Orpingtons, White Minorcas, Silver Wyandottes	17.00	82.00	160.00
Selected Heavy Breeds, Odds and Ends	13.00	62.00	120.00

To save time ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD or write for our FREE Catalog. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED IN COLORS AND PHOTOS FROM OUR OWN FLOCKS. FULL LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. ALL POSTAGE PAID or C. O. D. if desired. **ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 96, ATHENS, OHIO**

WINTER LAYERS

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



There are SIX Reasons for Buying New Washington Chicks: (a) Blood, (b) 21 years' experience, (c) Satisfied Customers, (d) Care in breeding, (e) Expert culling and selecting of parent stock and chix, (f) Winter Layers. Buy the Best Chicks at these remarkably low prices. Postpaid Prices—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. & Blk. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Brown and Buff Leghorns	4.00	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, Reds, Blk. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Ex. Qual. Wh. Leghorns, Barron Leghorns	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Orps., Bf. Rocks, and Bf. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	
Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns, Wh. Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Heavy Mixed, 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1000, $120. Light Mixed for Broilers, 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. Wh. Pekin Ducklings, 25, $7.50; 50, $15; 100, $30; 500, $145. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmers State Bank. There is no risk. Free catalog.

The New Washington Hatchery Co., *Box R, New Washington, O.*

NIAGARA "QUALITY" CHIX and DUX



Now is the time to order *NIAGARA* Chix for your winter layers. *NIAGARA* Chix have a country-wide reputation for vigor, vitality, and rapid development into profitable layers. *NIAGARA* Chix are from hardy, northern grown, free range breeding flocks selected and bred by the Hogan System. We can now supply you with Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred & White Rocks, Wyandottes and Pekin Ducklings at 13c and up.
Our guarantee protects you and insures you profits and satisfaction.
For bigger poultry profits get our free catalog.
Member International Baby Chick Association.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
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Established 1887 *Ref. State Bank of Ransomville*



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"LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

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Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 38 Fairport, N. Y.



LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS
BRED FOR PRODUCTION STANDARD QUALITY

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS come from flocks culled for egg production and standard quality, by poultrymen trained by the Ohio State University. Interesting catalog write for it, or order from this ad. Live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Hocking Valley Nat. Bank.

Varieties— Postpaid Prices in U. S. A.	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Extra Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14	$41	$67	$130
Buff, Rose, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Anconas	3.75	7.00	13	38	62	120
Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16	47	77	150
Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	5.50	10.50	20	59	97	190

CHICKS FROM SPECIAL MATING. Heavy Broilers $11.50. Light $10.

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LONE OAK S. C. W. L.

Production bred breeding stock; day-old chicks; hatching eggs and pullets usually for sale. Late April and May hatches not all booked.

Lone Oak Poultry Farm,
Bablyon, N. Y.

CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM

offers you Chicks and Hatching eggs from breeders with 17 years continuous trapnesting and pedigree breeding. Large uniform white eggs our first consideration always. Reasonable prices. Write for Mating List.

F. J. DeHART, Prop. R. F. D., No. 1. CORTLAND, N. Y.

The Farmhouse was *Saved* . . . $3750

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company



Sparks from a chimney set fire to the roof of a house three miles from Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin. The owner seized the telephone and sent the alarm to the Ft. Atkinson fire station. The big fire truck, gong clanging, hurried out over Highway No. 12 to the house. Although the roof was in flames, the firemen with their chemicals quickly extinguished the blaze. Loss from the fire $250. Value of the house $4000. Amount saved by means of the telephone $3750.

The telephone is a friend in any emergency. It enables the farmer to know where and when to sell. It runs hurried errands to town. Gets extra parts when there's a breakdown. Calls the doctor. Connects with the homes of relatives and neighbors. Banishes loneliness. Pays for itself in money and convenience many times over.

The modern farm home has a telephone.

BELL SYSTEM — AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Post Your Farm
And Keep Trespassers Out

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvanai. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York

Fishkill Farms

Offer the Following
BULL CALVES

Fishkill May-De Kol Hengerveld
Born December 14, 1927
Fishkill Edam Colantha Hengerveld
Born December 24, 1927

Fishkill Farms
For Pedigrees, prices, terms, etc. write
HENRY MORGENHTHAU, Jr., Owner
461 Fourth Avenue New York

SOFT BUNCH OR BRUISE

on ankle, hock, stifle, knee, or throat is cleaned off promptly by Absorbine without laying up horse. No blister; no pain; no hair gone. At druggists, or $2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Valuable horse book 8-S free.

A satisfied user says: "Colt's knee swollen four to five times normal size. Broke and ran for two weeks. Now almost well. Absorbine is sure great."



ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND



Keep your horses working with "SPOHN'S." Standard remedy for 32 years for Distemper, Strangles, Influenza, Coughs and Colds. Give to sick and those exposed. Give "SPOHN'S" for Dog Distemper. Sold by your druggist. If not, order from us. Small bottle 60 cents, large $1.20. Write for free booklet on diseases.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO. Dept. 1 GOSHEN, IND.

for HORSES MULES and DOGS

KITSELMAN FENCE
STEEL POSTS · GATES · BARBED WIRE · PAINT · ROOFING

PRICES SLASHED on Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Steel Posts, Gates, Barb Wire, Paints, Roofing. **Factory to You.** 12-to-24-hour service. **We Pay Freight.** Kitselman Fence now ***SUPER*-Galvanized** with 99 94-100 per cent pure zinc, same quality as on Telephone Wire. Write for FREE Catalog!
KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 203 **Muncie, Ind.**

WRITE for FREE CATALOG



The Question Box

6 Volt Battery for Engine Ignition

I have a six horsepower engine which I use for all farm purposes, I wish you would let me know if I can use a six volt storage battery in place of a five cell Hot shot battery I am now using.
O. S., New York

A 6-VOLT storage battery can be used instead of your five-cell Hot Shot dry battery for your gas engine. The 6-volts will not give quite as much voltage as a new five cell dry battery, which is around 7 volts, but I have often used four dry cells with satisfactory results, so that I know the storage battery has sufficient voltage.

Also it is entirely possible to rig up an old auto generator to charge up your batterl while you are working.
—I. W. D.

Grounding a Hay Track

Is a steel hay track supposed to be fastened to one or both ends on a lightning cable to be properly connected?
L. H. H., Pa.

A steel hay track should be fastened at *both* ends to the lightning cable.—F. G. B.

Does Overcharging Hurt Battery?

I have a small homemade generator outfit for charging my radio battery and it works very well indeed. I would like to know if it injures the battery if it were charged up to more than a gravity reading of 1300. Some claim that if a battery is overcharged, they will last much longer in radio service.

IT DOES not hurt the battery to overcharge it occasionally. This does not mean to increase the gravity reading above 1300, because the usual storage battery does not read any higher than this, no matter how long it is charged. It means to continue with a low charging rate for a short time after the maximum gravity reading has been reached and the cells are all gassing freely. This has the advantage of bringing any backward cells up to full gravity and of clearing out any sulphation which may have started even in the interior of the plates, and when done say once a month not carried to excess does seem to have a beneficial effect.—I. W. D.

A Question About Weaning Pigs

What is the best method of weaning pigs so they will have no setbacks?

PIGS should be taught to eat before they are weaned. They will begin to eat when they are about 5 weeks old. Skim milk or a slop of water and middlings are good feeds to start them on. Take them away when they are 8 or 10 weeks old and dry up the sow by reducing the feed she is getting.

A Waterproof Whitewash

Can you give us directions for making a good whitewash that will stick?

USE one-half bushel unslaked lime, 1 peck comon salt, 3 pounds rice flour boiled to a thin paste, ½ pound Spanish whiting, 1 pound of glue, and water enough to make it apply well about 5 gallons). The glue should be previously dissolved over a slow fire. The lime should be properly slaked in advance. Mix the lime, salt, and glue and to this add the rice flour and the Spanish whiting. Stir well each time an ingredient is added. Keep covered, and stir at intervals for a day or two. Apply with brush or force pump. It will not rub off. It should be strained before using and it will work better if applied hot.

The Beginnings of Virginia

(Continued from Page 8)

In the list of its alumni are some very famous names. Three Presidents of the United States (Jefferson, Monroe and Tyler) graduated here—a unique record that no other college can claim.

Early in the Civil War, college exercises were suspended and a little later it was taken over by the Union armies. Some of the buildings were burned and the remainder occupied as headquarters and hospitals. At the end of the war its faculty and student body was scattered and many dead on battle fields and its physical plant practically in ruins. Not until 1869 was its work resumed. Of recent years it seems to have enpoyed great prosperity. A large amount of construction work is either recent or now under way. Spite of the great age of the organization, many of its buildings look almost painfully new. It lacks the ivied walls and look of mellow age which lends such charm to the University of Virginia.

Bruton Parish Church

But I suppose by far the most noteworthy monument in Williamsburg is Bruton Parish Church, a stately old structure in which services have been held continuously since 1715. It may not be the oldest church edifice in America but it is said to be the oldest in point of continuous uninterrupted use. The entire church—chancel, nave, aisle and even vestibule is paved with burial stones beneath which lie the great names of Virginia. The building was presided over by a negro sexton. Left to himself he turned his eyes heavenward and in a peculiar sing-song chant delivered his memorized and thousand-times repeated story concerning the history of the church and those who lay buried within its walls. When directly questioned however his manner changed and he showed surprising versatility and intelligence regarding local history. It would seem that there was hardly a great man in Colonial Virginia but what has worshiped here.

Down at the end of the street is a sunken area, a few barely traceable foundation walls and a beautiful granite memorial reciting the fact that this was the site of the State House of the Colony.

A little further on, just outside of the town on the road to Yorktown where the surrender of Cornwallis practically ended the Revolutionary War, there is a big house standing far back from the road in the good Virginia fashion and with a long tree bordered avenue leading to it. Here lived John Tyler, Planter, Virginia Gentleman and tenth President of the United States. When the war broke out, he renounced the Republic of which he had once been Chief and followed his state out of the Union. He was elected a member of the Confederate Congress and died in Richmond in the midst of the great struggle.

There was something about that Virginia breed of men that gave them a strange flair for politics and public life.

Orange Delicacies

Now is the Best Season for Citrus Fruits

NOW that all citrus fruits are at their very best and cheapest it is a good time to make use of these delightful articles of food in every way possible. In addition to the unusual recipes given below, jams and marmalades made of the citrus products are best if made at this season.

Orange Fritters.

Make a batter with two cupfuls of flour, two tablespoonfuls of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, two eggs and sufficient milk to give the proper consistency. Peel the oranges and divide each into eight pieces, without breaking the thin skin, dip each piece into the batter, having ready a pan of hot lard; drop the oranges into this and fry a delicate brown, from eight to ten minutes. When done lay them on a piece of oiled paper to drain away any greasy moisture that may remain. Sprinkle over with confectionery sugar and serve hot.—MRS. R. C. DL., *New York.*

The sections of oranges must be handled carefully or the juice will escape in the fat. For the same reason the fritter batter should be thicker than usual.

Orange Pudding.

....Beat the yolks of three eggs, add three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, one cupful of granulated sugar. Add this to four cupfuls of boiling milk, cook until thick (about five minutes). When cool pour over three oranges which have been sliced and sugar sprinkled on them. Make a meringue of the whites of the eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Place on top and brown in the oven.—MRS. R. C. DL., *New York.*

More sliced oranges may be added than are called for. Then, too, if you are lucky enough to have cream for whipping it may be used instead of meringue. This would prevent the last cooking process which is done merely to cook the meringue.

Orange Pie.

Mix together the grated rind of one orange and the juice of two oranges, add three well beaten yolks of eggs, five tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter and two cupfuls of milk. Bake with one crust. Cover with meringue made of the whites of the eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, flavor with orange extract. Brown in the oven.—MRS. R. C. DL., *N. Y.*

A tablespoon of lemon juice would only serve to accentuate the orange flavor. Although this mixture looks very thin it bakes nicely.

Orange Dessert.

Pare eight sweet oranges, remove all the white pulp, cut into small pieces and sweeten with one cupful of sugar. Slice sponge cake into slices about one half inch thick, thickly spread the orange preparation over each, cover with grated cocoanut, sprinkle with sugar, then add another layer of the orange and cover with whipped cream. MRS. R. C. DL., *New York.*

This mixture has to be put together just before serving or the cake will be soggy because of the orange juice.

Orange Shortcake.

Pare six oranges and cut into small pieces, cover with a cupful of powdered sugar. Make the pastry as follows: Into a quart of flour sift one half teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, then rub in three tablespoonfuls of butter and mix into a soft dough with sweet milk. Butter pie plates and on each place two layers, with a thick layer of butter between. Place in oven and bake. When baked spread the orange between and on top. Serve with whipped cream sweetened to taste and flavored with orange.—MRS. R. C. DL., *New York.*

Using level measurements, double the quantity of baking powder and salt called for.

Orange Delight.

Slice and quarter six oranges. Mix them with a can of pineapple, sprinkle generously with powdered sugar and serve with whipped cream or shredded fresh cocoanut.—MRS. R. C. DL., *New York.*

Here is a simple, fresh dessert which is easy to make.

Orange Sponge Cake.

Three eggs, one cupful of sugar, one third cupful of orange juice, grated rind of one orange, one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one fourth teaspoonful of salt. Beat whites of eggs until stiff, then add the yolks one at a time, beating between each addition, add the sugar and grated rind and juice of orange. Fold in the flour mixed with baking powder and salt. Bake in a shallow pan.—MRS. R. C. DL., *New York.*

Bake long and slowly. This is quite moist.



Dorothy Mackaill

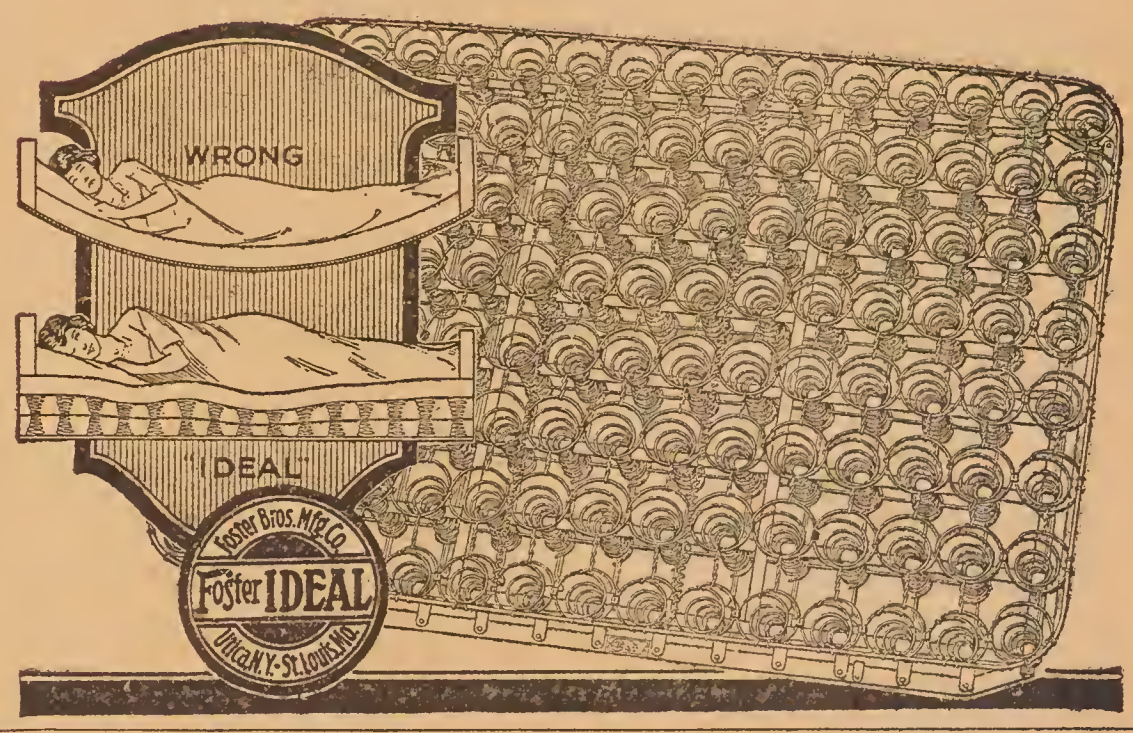
You've seen Dorothy Mackaill play the lead in many a good screen story released by First National. Now see her in her new sports dress. It's a two-piece model of flattering beige georgette crepe and can also be made of flat silk crepe or angora wool jersey with silk crepe tie. The pattern is No. 3276 and it is available in sizes 16 and 18 years, 36 to 42 inches bust. Price of pattern 13 cents. See our new Spring Fashion Magazine for movie star styles, and 100 others. Send 12 cents for your copy now. Address our Fashion Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

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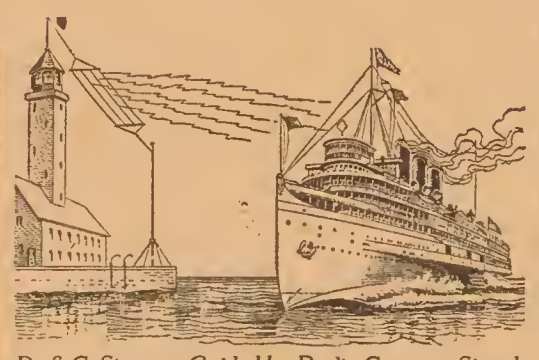
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Friend Grocer

How One Woman Turned a Loss into Saving

FOR years small amounts of surplus materials were constantly going to waste on our farm. Husband objected to "being a peddler". We found automobile customers coming to the door too much trouble for the small and irregular amounts we had to sell. And so, when the family berry or pea patch bore extra generously we gave away what our neighbors needed and the rest went to waste.

Two years ago my thrifty soul rebelled. Our "winter cow" kept up exceptionally well on her milk; there wasn't enough cream to churn and yet far too much for our small family to use. "I'm not going to throw away any more cream," I announced. "Well, I'm not going to peddle cream every time I go down town," was the usual rejoinder. But I was determined. So I went to our favorite grocer with a plan for putting my cream for sale in his store in pint and half-pint jars. Our village is a quiet country place of a few hundred inhabitants and he was skeptical of my plan but willing to try it.

The very first consignment sold! In a few days there was call for more cream than I could furnish. I received fifteen dollars for what has been wasted during many previous winters.

Garden Stuff Also Sells

Since this beginning I have sold many things in the same way. This year our peas were extra early and our grocer allowed us eighty-five cents a peck for all we could spare. He is glad to get really good early sweet corn freshly picked. Instead of letting the apples from our two harvest trees go to waste on the ground as we once did, I pick and sort the perfect ones and get enough out of them to buy our winter apples. I have sold cottage cheese, honey, sausage and many other things. Vegetables sell best if they are extra early or extra late.

This pertains to the small surplus for which there is not enough to pay for working up a regular market. Yet these little things amount to a surprising sum in the course of a year. Instead of having a "grocery bill" we now manage to have a little to the good on our grocery account a great part of the time, because we profitably dispose of things that once were wasted. And since we always "trade them out" the grocer is glad to handle anything that he can sell.—ALICE MARGARET ASHTON.

An Unbleached Muslin Apron



This unbleached muslin apron has a pocket of orange material appliqued on with the Japanese lantern motif. The designs on the pocket and the flowers are finished in light and dark shades of blue and lavender. The leaves are in light and dark shades of green. The little tassel on the pocket is made of blue embroidery thread and gives a lovely effect. We suggest a narrow blue crochet edging for this apron. Pretty imitation crochet edging may be purchased in the shops at a very low cost. A detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme and how to entirely finish the apron is furnished. The price of this apron, No. 5471, postpaid to any address is 60 cents.

For 25 cents additional we will send our book, the Art of Emboridery, consisting of 10 complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches. Our complete catalog of embroidery stamped goods may be had upon receipt of ten cents. Address all orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

How to Care for Gloxinias

How should gloxinias be cared for after blooming?

EDWARD J. Canning says in the Cyclopedia of Horticulture: "After flowering the leaves will begin to mature, when water should be gradually withheld. As soon as the leaves have all ripened off, the pots should be stored away in some convenient place for the winter, in a temperature of about 45°, giving just sufficient water to keep the tubers from shriveling. Toward the middle of February the tubers will show signs of starting into growth. A batch should be started at this time, choosing the tubers which appear most active, and the remainder should be held back for another month; this will give a much longer period of blossoming. The tubers should have all the old soil shaken off and be potted again in clean, well-drained pots, using sizes just large enough to accommodate the tubers, the compost being the same mixture as before recommended (two parts leafmold, one part good fibrous loam, and one part peat). They should be given but a little water until active root-growth commences."

Did you know that one can slice and fry sweet potatoes just like Irish potatoes, and they will get soft more quickly? Use a little butter with the lard, and a tablespoonful of sugar with the salt. If you cannot digest much grease, use a little water to keep from sticking to the pan.—Mrs. W. E. H., Pa.

Becoming Hat Patterns



HAT PATTERN 3287 *shows two becoming models that may be made easily even by the amateur. The model in upper corner with medium size brim, especially becoming, features a draped crown with new sleek line, attached to lining which holds it firmly in place. The crown is cut in a very interesting manner of charming skullcap in lower corner, having five sections which can be piped in contrasting color. Felt, faille, silk crepe, crepe satin, novelty straws and new Indian print silk and lovely fabrics to select for* STYLE 3287. *Pattern in one size only. The larger type with brim cut* double takes ½ yard of 32-inch material *with ¼ yard of lining; small close fitting hat takes ½ yard of* 40-*inch with brim cut double and ½ yard of 27-inch lining.* PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York.

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The Coleman Q-99 Coil Generator (at right) is regular Standard Equipment on the famous Coleman Lamps and Lanterns. It has *more generating surface* directly in the heat zone. Insures a *completely vaporized dry gas.* For these reasons the Q-99 Generator is best on Coleman and other similar gas-pressure lights.

Coleman Q-99 Coil Generator U.S. Price 35¢.

The Coleman Q-77 Straight Generator (at left) is a good low-priced generator. Cheaper in price because easier to make and requires less metal.

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Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Here the Reader Comes to Express Opinions or to Ask Advice

DEAR AUNT JANET:—Some time ago a woman signing herself *"Sally Sod."* who had bravely and successfully raised a big family and managed her home, started a discussion in a farm paper on "WHAT IS SUCCESS?"

The *"Sally Sods"* are certain of well-merited praise and sympathy but has any one a single word of cheer or encouragement for us poor *"Susan Singles,"* who, for love of God's beautiful country and our homes, stick to our farms and work our hearts and lives out, with hired help as scarce as hen's teeth? Money and labor saving devices can't take the place of hands always. The poultrywoman with a million hens, the woman ranch owner of 5000 cattle, the club woman, are always being written up.

Won't some lean and lonely farmerettes write their experiences. Tell us how you manage to run the farm, raise the crops, stock, poultry, buy and market everything all alone, and keep the weeds pulled, briers cut, brush mowed, garden, orchards, berries, lawns and posies all tended, besides your house work and a hundred odd jobs that are always waiting.

And what do *you* do when the snow drifts so you can't get to the barn to feed dear old Dobbin and the mooley cow and spotted calves and all the rest depending on you?

Did *you* ever sink so deep in the snow that you had to set the pails of chicken feed carefully ahead each step and pull yourself out like a caterpillar?

And do you bawl, or pray or say naughty words when the car *won't* start, and the pump breaks, and the radio quits and the roof blows off and there isn't a man in miles of you?

Speak up, please, sisters, or am I the only one who hasn't time to hunt up a man and vamp him?

SUSAN SINGLE.

Removing Furniture Blemishes

To remove white spots from varnished surfaces which have been caused by water, fill a small basin with tepid water and add several drops of household ammonia to it. Dip a soft cloth in this, wring quite dry and apply to the unsightly places. It may take three or four applications to remove every trace of whiteness. When they disappear, rub the surface gently with furniture polish.

White stains on dining room tables made by hot dishes may be removed by being covered with baking soda. A hot iron is held near, taking care that the wood is not scorched. Repeating this process two or three times and rubbing the surface with furniture polish will usually restore the desired appearance.

When scratches appear on furniture or woodwork, go over the surface with a cloth moistened in furniture polish to see if the dye in it will make the scratch invisible. Another method which may be used is to apply a small amount of water color for wood to the scratch, using a shade which matches the finish of the wood.

Highly polished surfaces which are marred by hairlines or tiny cracks may be improved by being rubbed from day to day with a cloth moistened in oil, 1 part lemon oil to 2 parts of boiled linseed oil.

Bruises or dents may be removed with water and heat. Take four thicknesses of blotting paper and dip in water. When superfluous water has dripped away, place the paper over the bruise and hold a hot flat or electric iron near it. The heat and moisture cause the wood to expand. More than one treatment of this kind may be required to remove a large dent. After removing the blotting paper, lay a cloth moistened in linseed oil on the surface. Several hours later, remove it and polish with a solution made by combining equal parts of turpentine and linseed oil.

Will Make Quilts to Sell

I AM starting to piece quilts for sale so if you have any addresses of people who want quilts pieced, set together or any part of the work done I would be very thankful to hear from them. I will piece the quilts out of my own material or from any which would be sent me, the last I would charge according to the block. If they would send me their patterns I could let them know how much it would cost before starting to do any work.

"HOME WORKER."

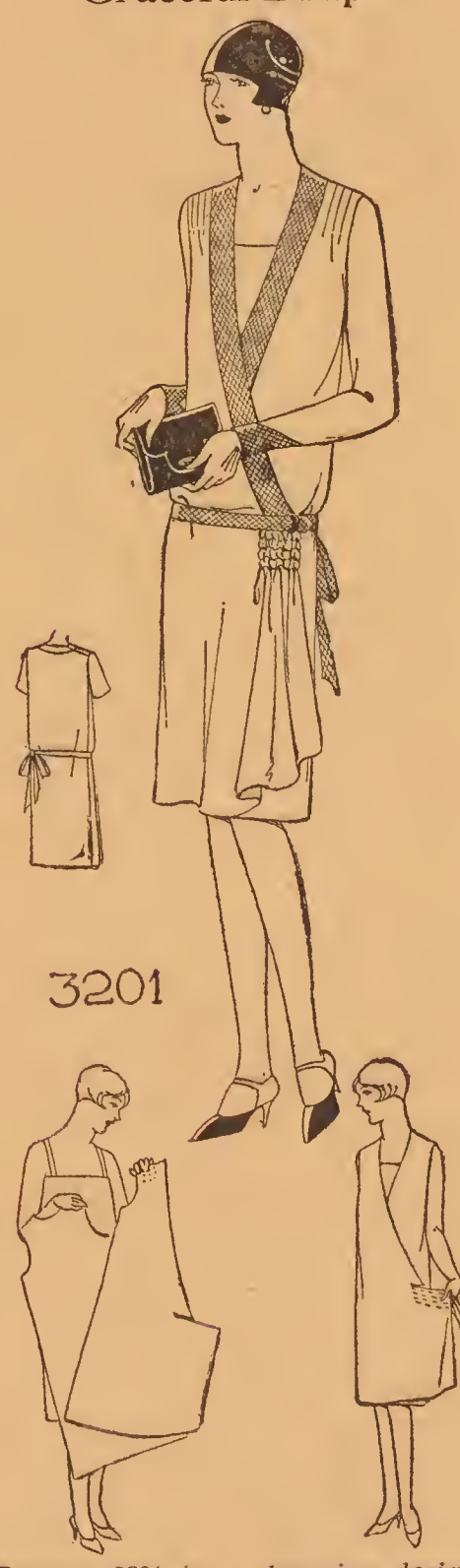
Lay a thick magazine in the oven until good and hot and give to the little folks in place of the uncertain hot water bottle. It never leaks and will hold the heat a surprising length of time.—N. M. F.

Choice of Smart Junior



PATTERN 3311 *is as smart as can be for the girl's sports dress. It lends itself to woolen or silk or cotton materials and to a combination of plain and figured goods. It cuts in sizes* 6, 10, 12, 14 *and* 16 *years. Size* 8 *requires* 1¼ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ½ *yard of* 36-*inch. lining.* PRICE 13c.

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PATTERN 3201 *is a charming design for the new spring silks and is a fortunate model for full figures as well as the slender ones. Its simplicity in making is another note in its favor (see small diagrams). It cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3⅝ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* 1 *yard of* 32-*inch contrasting.* PRICE 13c.

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Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. His life's ambition to operate his own timberland at last realized, Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique consisting of Lamartine, a Mr. Morris, business associate of Jonas Askew, and one Brousseau, an unscrupulous power in the north woods, is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland, the quality of which Lamartine lied about.

An examination of the books proves that Morris, who formerly had charge of the holdings, and his associates were bleeding the company. They endeavor in every way to embarass and discourage Hilary. Because Hilary refuses demands made by Brousseau, the latter plans to ruin the American. A log jam in the river has to be dynamited. The blast frightens Madeleine Rosny's horse as she is riding nearby. Hilary sees the frightened animal and endeavors to save Madeleine.

HILARY made his decision in an instant, made it with the roar of the released torrent in his ears, and the thunder of the breaking jam, the crash of logs hurled free and rebounding from and buffeting one another. To miss the bridle would be fatal, and there was no room in the narrow way in which to poise himself for a spring. He planted himself directly in the course of the maddened animal, whose hoofs churned up a shower of stones.

"Keep your seat!" he shouted to the girl.

For one instant he saw her, pale, with frightened eyes, but firm in the saddle, still pulling against the curb, while the open mouth, distorted by the bit and chain that pressed the underlip, foamed, and the white of the eyes gleamed wickedly beneath the ears, flat with the head. Then Hilary saw the horse rear and the shod hoofs uprise. Then, somehow, he caught the reins and leaped for the shelving bank, and missed.

He lost his foothold, but he clung to the reins, while the horse plunged and reared, each jerk almost tearing his arms from their sockets. Now he was swept against the branches of the trees that overhung the road, and blinded by the swishing twigs and boughs, now the precipice was under him, and the gorge below, where the logs crackled and thundered as they battered their way down the river. He saw the girl clinging to the saddle, then to the beast's mane; he tried to reach her with his arms, but he could not stop the bolting animal; and then he was flung free, and the riderless horse went galloping down the road toward St. Boniface.

He must have been stunned for a few moments, for when he opened his eyes he found himself lying upon a ledge a little distance from the top of the steep bank. On the same ledge was Madeleine Rosny clinging to a swaying sapling that overhung the river, and trying to rise.

The period of unconsciousness could not have lasted more than an infinitesimal space of time, for in the distance Hilary could still hear the faint sound of the hoofs of the runaway horse, dying away into silence. He scrambled to his feet, to find that, in spite of painful bruises, he was uninjured. He gave Madeleine his hands and pulled her out of the branches; and they stood looking at each other.

"Your horse bolted," explained Hilar. "I am sory you did not know about the dynamiting."

At his words a look of fear came upon her face; and then it hardened and her grey eyes flashed angrily.

"You have saved my life!" she cried. "You have saved me, and I wish you were a thousand miles away. I wish I had never seen you!"

"There is no need to let that trouble you, Mademoiselle Rosny," answered Hilary, stung into scorn by her ingratitude. "There is enough room in this country for both of us. If you will let me help you up the bank, no doubt find your way home. Or perhaps I may be permitted to find your horse and bring him back to you? I assure you that I have no intention of intruding on you further."

His scorn seemed to beat down her anger. She looked at him for the first time without hatred.

"Why have you come into my life?" Why do you begin to play a part in it?" she whispered, as if in terror.

"Suppose you let me assist you up the bank, Medemoiselle, before I answer your question. We can hardly discuss that matter here," said Hilary.

She seemed to recover her self-possession. "There is no need to answer me," she replied scornfully. Nevertheless she permitted him to brush the dust from her skirt and to give her his hand. They scrambled up the side of the gorge and stood breathless upon the road again. Far away Hilary heard the crash of the logs, flung over the dam and shooting toward the boom. The noise, while not so loud, seemed to fill the atmosphere, drowning the rustling of the trees, the rush of the river.

Madeleine Rosny turned and faced Hilary. "Well, Monsieur?" she demanded.

"It is because I want us to be friends," he said. And he took the girl's hand frankly in his.

She let it lie there for a moment, gazing at him in astonishment and puzzlement. Then, to Hilary's surprise, he saw the look of fear come into her eyes again. He could not understand the cause of it, nor why she fixed them upon him imploringly, like a hunted creature brought to bay.

"It is too late," she whispered.

"Surely not, Mademoiselle. We have misunderstood each other, perhaps, but——"

"I tell you it is too late. O, why did you not come to me and say this before?" she cried, and suddenly broke into unrestrainable sobbing. "It is too late, I tell you. You don't know. I thought you were grasping and wicked, and I hated you. I wished you evil. Look to your boom! No, let me go, Monsieur! Look to your boom!"

And, snatching her hand away, she ran, still sobbing wildly, down the road, leaving Hilary staring after her in uncomfortable dismay.

He could not understand her meaning, though her last words still rang in his ears. He watched her as she fled through the trees like a hunted deer. She was out of his sight around the bend of the road almost in an instant, her shoulders heaving and her hands outstretched in blind panic before her.

Hilary heard the shouts of the workmen still more plainly, rising above the awful smashing of the logs. Then, while he still loked after Madeleine, there came a sound louder than any he had heard, rivalling that of the explosion itself, as if Thor's hammer had clanged upon a leaden anvil, as if the earth were rent in twain like a stitched garment.

There was no need to wonder what had occurred. Hilary began running down the road. Far ahead of him went Madeleine; she glanced back over her shoulder, saw him, and, plunging into a little byway among the undergrowth, was swalolwed up in the forest. But Hilary did not heed her. His eyes were fixed ahead where the log boom lay rent like a straw pipe, and the great burden of logs which the Rocky River had borne so long was plunging down the cataract.

He ran on, breathless, and the stupendous spectacle went on before his eyes. A mighty barrier, piled up for a few moments against the rocks that spanned the cataract, gave promise of arresting the debacle. Behind it the logs spun and twisted. All the freight of the river, far back from among the hills, was sweeping onward, an irresistible army, forging past stone and boulder, tossing, upheaving, mounting the dam, whose cement wall was now submerged, swept by the milk--white torrent to where had been the boom. The clashing of the logs against that wooden wall was like battering rams against a city wall. Then swiftly, as Hilary still ran, he saw the picture dissolve. The wall of logs went down into the cataract, and a column of spray rose higher than the flume, flared funnelwise and caught the sunlight into prismatically branded hues like a rainbow, and went down.

Over the cataract swept the logs, unimpeded now. The river had burst its chains and spued its burden into the Gulf. Fanlike, the lumber began to spread and stain the grey St. Lawrence surface with mottled brown.

Milary reached the waste place beside the mill. The workmen stood there impotently watching the ruin of their toil. Lafe, stung almost to frenzy, raved at them, but nobody understood a word of what he was trying to say. When Hilary arrived he spun round like a jumping-jack. The tears were streaming down his cheeks. He tried to speak, but was unable to articulate, and could only wave his hand toward the cataract, over which the logs were now descending one by one, like canoes taking the rapids, and clattering on the rocks below.

It was the wreck of everything. There could be no hope of building up the boom in the face of that torrent of water until the river was low enough for the closing of the dam gates to keep it pent back. And long before that the entire lumber load of Rocky River would be in the Gulf. Hilary looked on in embittered silence. He might as well give up now and go home. Brousseau and Nature had united to thwart him.

"I guess," said Lafe Connell at last, with a wry smile, and the faint gleam of cynical humour in his eyes, "I guess that this means Shoeburyport for me."

"No, it doesn't," said Hilary.

"What, then?" asked Lafe incredulously.

"We'll make a record cutting this winter," Hilary answered, "and keep things going by hook or crook until we've sold it." Then he wondered why he was talking nonsense.

"By the Lord*" muttered Connell, and gripped his hand hard. "I'll stand by you to the end," he added.

"There ain't going to be no end," said Hilary.

The workmen had been joined by the mill hands, who had left their work and hurried down to the boom when the catastrophe occurred. They seemed all to have lost their heads. They were chattering excitedly; Hilary could not understand a word, but Connell started and looked about him. Like many uneducated men, he had the faculty of getting en rapport with men of other speech. Evidently he had heard something said that puzzled him.

"What is it?" Hilary asked.

"Where's Jean Baptiste?" said Lafe.

"I don't know. He set off the dynamite, and that ended his job. Why?"

"Nothing," said Lafe, still glancing about him.

Hilary looked at him curiously, but said no more. It was in his mind to order the mill hands back to their work, but the whistle would blow in a few minutes, and he felt that this was no time to be finicky about discipline. There was no use waiting. He began to push his way through the crowd in the direction of the office. He had not invited Lafe to accompany him, but Lafe was at his elbow when he went in, followed him inside the room, and took a chair beside him.

Hilary looked at him with a whimsical smile. "I guess I was talking rubbish just now, Lafe," he said.

"When, Mr. Askew?"

"When I spoke to you about a record cut this winter, and tiding things over. We're finished, Lafe. This affair, coming on top of the cancelling of those jobbers' leases, has ended me."

Lafe scratched his chin, but said nothing to this.

"You see," said Hilary, "according to my reckoning we shall have about forty thousand dollars on hand about September firse. That will last us till Christmas. On the first of the year we shall be up against it. We need another sixty thousand to carry us through the winter, till navigation opens and we can sell our cutting. No bank's going to lend us anything with our record. There's seven thousand coming to us from that Ontario paper concern. Well, say fifty thousand will carry us through: where's it coming from?"

"We can ship six thousand cords by December first," said Lafe.

"Thirty-five thousand dollars—perhaps less."

"We could get more out of those river bottoms," suggested Lafe.

"And shut down in the middle of March."

"As far as I can see," Lafe blurted out, "you'll be about ten thousand shy, Mr. Askew, assuming things go fairly well. That's why I came here. You see, it's like this. I've got nearly eight thousand in the First National Bank at Shoeburyport, Mass. Clarice Mrs. Connell, that is—wouldn't let me buy her a house on the installment plan as I wanted to. And as soon as I'd got the four thousand that we'd reckoned on for a little one she said we'd best make it eight thousand for a bigger one, and there the money lays, drawing its four per cent. She said as I'd never know when we'd need the money, and if I couldn't pay up on time they'd get it away from us somehow, no matter what the contract said.

(*Continued on Page* 30)

DOGS AND PET STOCK

BOSTON BULL PUPPY registered, one Great Dane dog. NOBLE, 5 Morgan Ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

6 EXTRA FINE Police puppies for sale, 10 weeks old. W. Q. MINTURN, Warwick, N. Y.

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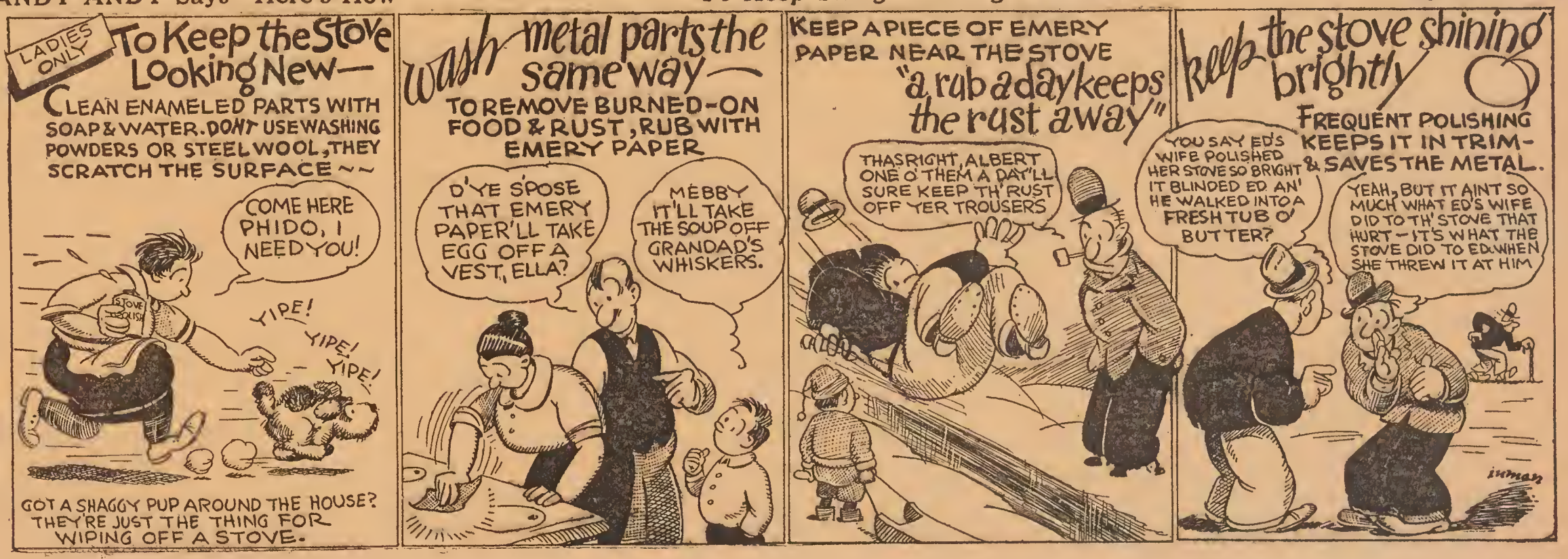
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Additional Classified "Ads" on Next Page

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Keep Things Looking Like New* — By Ray Inman



Wooden Spoil

(*Continued from Page* 28)

It seemed mighty unreasonable to me, Mr. Askew, but I'm glad now—I sure am glad."

"Lafe," said Hilary, "are you crazy enough to suppose I'm going to take the money that you and Mrs. Connell have been saving up for a home, and put it into this bankrupt concern?"

"Then I guess I'll take the next boat home!" shouted Lafe. "I ain't going to work for a busted concern what's going to leave me stranded up here in midwinter, not drawing a cent, and Clarice—my wife—and the kids in Shoeburyport. No, sir! You take that or I'll leave.

"I guess you'll take it, Mr. Askew, won't you?" he continued, going over to Hilary and laying his hand on his shoulder. "It ain't so crazy as you think. It'll give me an interest in getting the last ounce out of the men—and I guess Clarice will approve. And when the concern's on its own legs, you—why, you can raise my wages."

(To Be Continued)

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CERTIFIED ITHACAN OATS AND ALPHA BARLEY. Cornell varieties. College inspected seed. Also select Canada Field Peas. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

SEED CORN—West Branch Sweepstakes. State College bred. For sale. 90% germination and better, Feb. test. $5.00 per bu. shipping point. Cash with order or sent collect. A. L. WINTER, Montoursville, Pa.

JAPAN ONION SETS 35c quart—4 qts. $1. Pick Strawberries 5 months, June to November. Everlasting plants $2. Mastodon $3 per 100, all postpaid. W. E. OVERTON, Bridge Hampton, Long Island, N. Y.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. Wakefields, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch. Leading varieties of Tomato, Onion, Beet, Lettuce, Potato Plants. Prices: 100, 50c; 500, $1.50; 100, $2.75. Express Collect: 1000, $2.00; 5000, $8.75; 10,000, $15.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed. PIEDMONT PLANT CO., Greenville, S. C.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, Loganberry, Wineberry, Dewberry plants; Grape vines; Asparagus, Rhubarb, Horseradish roots; perennial and annual flower plants; hedge plants; roses, pansies, shrubs, vines. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS. Delphinium, Double Hollyhock, Foxglove, Canterbury Bells, Anchusa, Hardy Carnation, Gaillardia, Baby's Breath, Giant Mallow, Perennial Sweet Pea, Lupine, Forget-Me-Not, Hardy Pink, Hardy Blue Salvia, Oriental Poppy, Iceland Poppy, Shasta Daisy, Sweet William and Wallflower plants, $2.25 per dozen, postpaid. Send for free catalogue of 120 Perennials; Pansy, Aster, Zinnia, Snapdragon, Canna, Petunia, Salvia, Verbena plants; Roses, shrubs, vines, hedge plants. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—Chewing, 12 twist 80c; Plug 50c lb. Smoking, 9 sacks 72c; Pound Sacks 50c. Box 50 Cigars $1.80. BURNETT TOBACCO CO., Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.25; 10—$2.00; smoking 10—$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

BEST Chewing 5 lbs. $1.50; Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25. 5c Cigars $1.65 for 50; Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., West Paducah, Ky.

CIGARS from factory, trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid, $1. SNELL-CO., Red Lion, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair $1. Beige, nude, gray, peach, tanbark, black, sizes 8½, 10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WANTED—Raw Furs, especially Black Muskrats, Weasels, Skunk, Mink, Foxes, etc. We hold separate, prompt returns. STERNS FUR CO., New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—Raw Furs and Hides. Muskrats, Deer and Calf skins. Best prices. Try us. Get acquainted. Write R. J. FELTHAM, Olean, N. Y.

-to help you



THE Farm Service "tag" hanging in the windows of our stores is an invitation for you to come in whenever you want honest advice and help in the selection of maintenance or equipment and hardware supplies. The word "service" in the "tag" means *service to you.* Why don't you make a greater use of it? It costs you nothing and may save you much in the way of both time and money. The next time you see a Farm Service store come in and look around.

For women

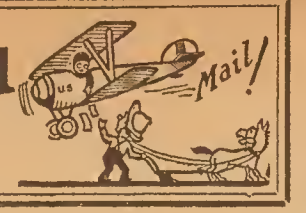
Have you a personal set of tools for your kitchen? There are many, but a pair of pliers, screw driver, hammer and a box of assorted nails and tacks are mighty useful. Stop into a "tag" store and let us fix up a set that you can keep in a handy kitchen drawer where the men folks will not be apt to carry them away. The small cost will be repaid in convenience many times.



Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



Service Bureau



A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Saving the Retailer's Profit

Sometime ago an agent, living in Binghamton came through representing the Universal Tailors of 640 Broadway, New York City. He showed samples of suits of clothes and claimed they were all wool. He claimed the reason they could sell so much cheaper than the merchants was because they were saving the merchant's profits. The samples were good looking, but bound on the edge so you could not see the edge. I had to pay five dollars down and the clothes came C. O. D. and cost nearly thirteen dollars more.

When they came they were the worst looking clothes I ever saw. Every thread is cotton, the coat is too small and the seams have the threads sticking out. I had to pay the C. O. D. charges. I wrote in to the firm three or four times asking them to refund my money and I would return the suit. They refuse to do this but offer to give me another suit in place of it.

THIS letter is typical of those we are continually receiving complaining of unsatisfactory dealings with tailoring firms whose agents travel through the country taking orders.

Our latest letter to this particular firm was returned to us marked "unclaimed".

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents For What?

Can you tell us if the following advertisement comes from a reliable company? "Are you seeking employment in South America? Full details of labor conditions, employment chances and other valuable information contained in "Tropical News", price 50 cents. Send coin or M. O. Tropical Intelligence Bureau, Vancouver, B. C., Canada."

THIS is apparently a concern similar to the South American Service Bureau about which we commented in the January 21st issue. The Tropical Intelligence Bureau does not guarantee, neither does it promise employment to respondents to the above advertising. It offers to list their "employment wants" in exchange for a $2.50 "listing fee".

Publicity Lessens Unordered Merchandise Nuisance

FOR the past few months there has been a gratifying decline in the number of complaints coming to the Service Bureau about receiving unordered merchandise by mail. The publicity which the A. A. Service Bureau and other agencies have given to this kind of business has evidently helped to materially lessen this nuisance.

The obligations of the receiver of unordered merchandise have been clearly defined. If used, goods must be paid for, if not used the receiver is under no obligation to return goods or pay for them. If the sender does not call or send for the goods within a reasonable time the receiver has the right to demand storage charges.

How to Get on a "Sucker List"

"I recently saw in the ——— magazine, a puzzle which stated that the winner would receive one thousand dollars and an automobile. This does not seem reasonable to me and yet I cannot understand how people can put in this sort of ad. What is their game?"

YOU will not ordinarily find this sort of advertisement in publications that guarantee their advertisements. The puzzles are so simple that a mere child could answer them correctly. The scheme back of such ads seems to be to get names and addresses which are later sold to various promoters of get-rich-quick schemes. We suppose the idea is that anyone who will be foolish enough to believe that they stand a chance of winning the thousand dollars and a car will be a good prospect to invest in wild cat schemes.

Children That Need Homes

THE Children's Aid Society of New York desires to place in family homes for adoption, 2 little brothers, aged 3 and 5 years, and 2 brothers aged 6 and 7 years. There are also several baby boys, and a few nice boys of 8 to 12 years. All these children will grace a good home. Any one interested may apply to Miss C. B. Comstock, 21 Collier St., Hornell, N. Y.

Tractor License in Pennsylvania

I have a tractor and would like to know if I could run my tractor from farmer to farmer to do farm work without a license.—PENNSYLVANIA.

THE OPERATION of a tractor of the first class, viz., one used exclusively for agricultural purposes, does require a license in Pennsylvania. You are prohibited to take it on any public road without a license. The fee ordinarily is five dollars for each year but it is provided that when the license is issued after the month of July the charge shall be one-half this amount. You get your license by writing to the State Highway Department and filling out the printed blank they send you.—M. J. S.

The Rights of Children and Step-children

I have children and married a wife with children. In case of my death how would my property be divided without a will? Would my wife's children be heir to my property? They are all of age.

YOUR WIFE'S children would take equal shares with your own children in all of your personal property should you die without making a will. As to your real property, however, the New York law is peculiar in that it provides that only the children of your own blood are entitled to inherit where the land that you had at the time of your death came to you from one of your ancestors.—M. S.

Syracuse Egg Concern Bears Watching

THE PRODUCE PACKER is warning the trade to be on the lookout for a concern operating under the name of the State Egg and Produce Company of Syracuse, N. Y. The report states that during the past few weeks the concern has been sending out wires and letters soliciting egg shipments. One New York dealer is said to have shipped this concern a quantity of eggs, but has never been able to get his money. The Packer has made an investigation which reveals that the concern is using two addresses, one a small real estate office at 310 McCauley Building, and the other is an address on State St. in Syracuse. One fact alone makes us feel rather skeptical. A letter to a New York dealer scrawled in a very poor hand on blank paper states the concern is in position to ship 150 cases a week, also states that it has a few cars of fancy white state eggs in cold storage. The letter further solicits shipments of California white eggs, stating that the concerns in Syracuse want California eggs.

In view of the foregoing revelations by The Packer the Service Bureau warns its subscribers to be on guard.

Makes the MILKINGS Easy



Part of the "knack" of making money from dairying lies in keeping a constant watch of the udder and teats. If the delicate tissues of these important organs are always normal and comfortable the milk flow is free and generous—the job of milking is made easy.

Bag Balm is a wonderful healing, penetrating ointment—prepared especially for the care of injured or stepped-on teats, cuts, inflammation, caked bag, bunches or cow pox, Bag Balm has no equal. Healing begins at once; irritation disappears.

Bag Balm is clean and pleasant to use—cannot taint the milk. Big 10-ounce package goes a long way and has hundreds of uses for all animal sores, harness galls, etc. 60c at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Mailed postpaid if hard to obtain locally. Booklet "Dairy Wrinkles" sent free.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont



KEYSTONE EVAPORATOR
Famous Everywhere
because one man can operate without help of any kind. Our new Keystone Heater increases capacity 40 per cent.; uses all waste heat. Write for catalog.



State number of trees.
SPROUL MFG. CO.
Delevan, N. Y.



Everything you need for working in timber. Send for my new chart, *"How to Select Your Engine"*—the result of 58 years Engine Building Experience. *ED. H. WITTE, Pres.*
WITTE ENGINE WORKS
7803 Oakland Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.
7803 Liberty Ave., PITTSBURGH, PA.



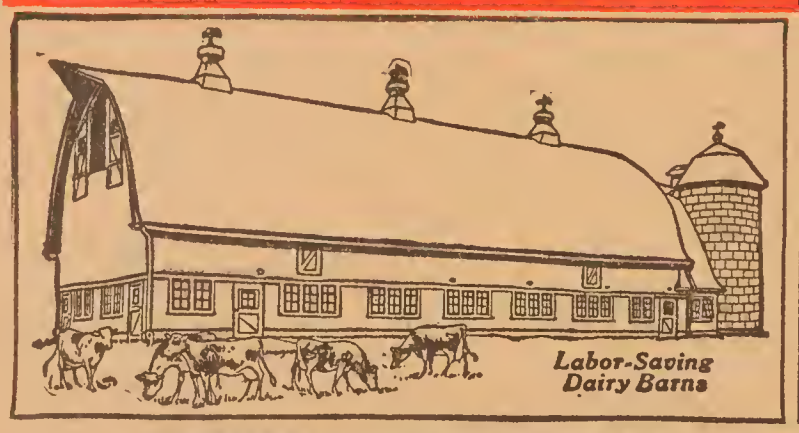
Get Brown's New CUT PRICES
W. T. Greathouse writes: "Fence received yesterday. I saved $30.00 in buying from you." Our new cut prices are way below others—and
Brown Pays Freight
Write for our new 1928 cut price catalog—see the dollars you save 150 styles. Double galvanized, open hearth wire. Roofing and paints.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 3001 Cleveland, Ohio

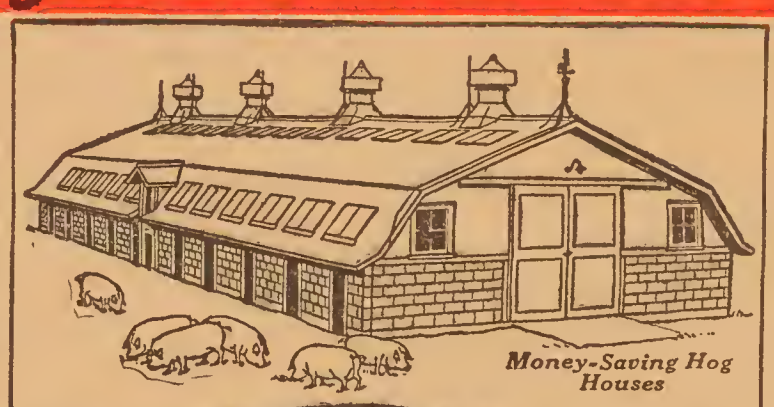


When YOU Build, Equip or Ventilate



A Barn, Hog House or Poultry House


Labor-Saving Dairy Barns


Money-Saving Hog Houses

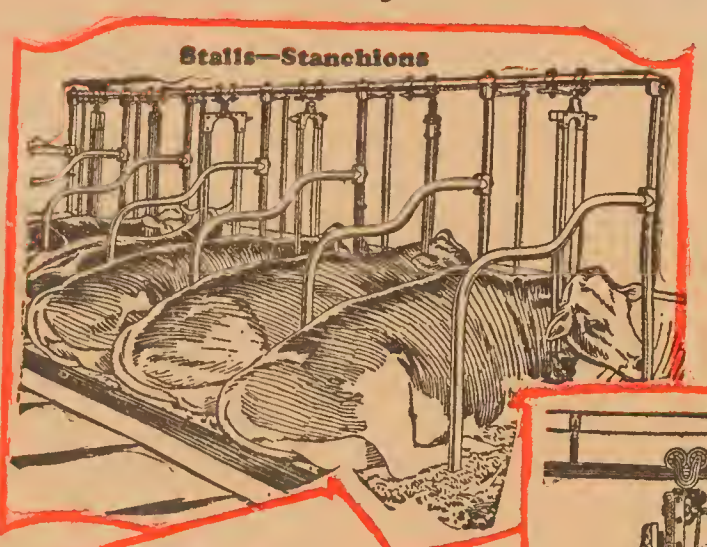

Time-Saving, Money-Making Poultry Houses

Jamesway

Will Save You a Lot of Money

Whether you have an old building to be remodeled or a new one to build or equip, Jamesway can help you and save you money. Jamesway is helping hundreds of farmers every year save money on their building, remodeling, ventilating and equipping problems.

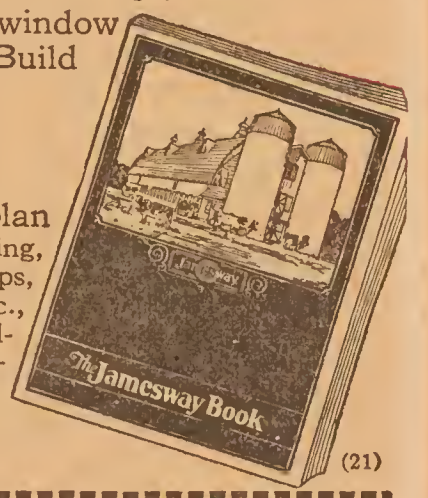
Tell us what you are interested in—whether building, remodeling, ventilating or equipping a cow barn, horse barn, hog or poultry house and we will send you literature fully explaining Jamesway Service—we will tell you how we help you plan your building to make it better, more convenient and yet cost you less.



Our many years' experience in planning and designing farm buildings enables us to save you money on materials and construction—show you how every door and window and general arrangement should be to make buildings convenient. Build the Jamesway and you have no after regrets.

Send For Our Free Catalog

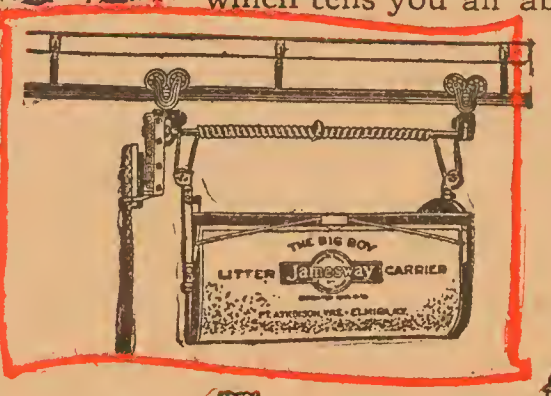
which tells you all about this Jamesway service—How we help you plan and design your buildings—also describes Jamesway labor-saving, money-making equipment—Stalls, Stanchions, Drinking Cups, Litter Carriers, etc., for the Cow Barn—Troughs, Waterers, etc., for Hog Houses—Feeders, Nests, Waterers, Incubators, Brooders for Poultry Houses. This book is free. Send for it today—it's worth a good many dollars to the man who is going to build or remodel.

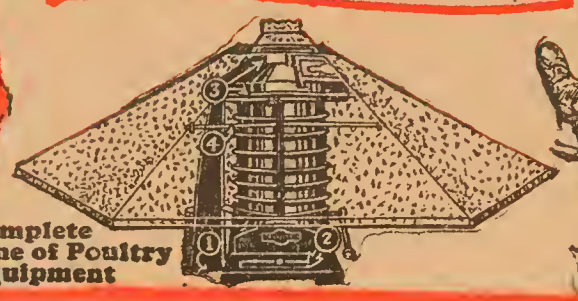


(21)

Can Be Attached to Wooden or Steel Stalls







Complete Line of Poultry Equipment



James Mfg. Co.
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.–Elmira, N.Y.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Mail Coupon to Office Nearest You

James Manufacturing Co., Dept. 7921
Ft. Atkinson, Wis., Elmira, N.Y., Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me your NEW Jamesway BOOK. I am interested in

☐ Building ☐ Remodeling ☐ Equipping ☐ Ventilating

☐ Cow Barn ☐ Horse Barn
☐ Hog House ☐ Poultry House

Name_____

Post Office _____

R. F. D._____ State_____

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

$1.00 Per Year | March 24-31, 1928 | Published Weekly

Master Farmers to be Named in New York

American Agriculturist Will Select and Honor Good Farmers

UP to the present time there probably has been no trade or occupation in the world where true success and achievement have received so little public attention or commendation as farming. Awards, medals and degrees have been showered on the great and successful soldier and sailor, the professional man, the statesman, and the scientist. But the successful farmer—well, after all, he is just a farmer and has been taken for granted along with the air we breathe and the water we drink.

Yet it is true beyond dispute that there is no other occupation that requires more skill for success than farming, and when it comes to real contributions in both material and spiritual values to the welfare of society and the nation, who has contributed more than the American farmer?

To Clifford V. Gregory, editor of *Prairie Farmer* of Illinois, a Standard Farm Paper, belongs the credit for first working out and using a practical plan to honor farmers who have made an outstanding success, both as farmers and citizens. Mr. Gregory started the MASTER FARMER movement which has grown rapidly in the last three years until 1927 when the title and honor of Master Farmer were conferred by Standard Farm Papers, usually in cooperation with the State College of Agriculture, in seventeen states.

What is a Master Farmer?

Now we are glad to announce that under the leadership of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, assisted by the New York State College of Agriculture, Master Farmers will be nominated and the honor conferred in New York State.

What is a Master Farmer? He may be defined as one who has made outstanding success in farming and more than this has provided a convenient and attractive home, who has high character as a husband and father, and who is a good citizen as shown by his neighborliness, his interest in the schools and churches, in community enterprises, and in his local, state and national government. The Master Farmer movement recognizes that farming is a *life* as well as a *living* and those who secure the award and title of Master Farmer must qualify with something more than material success.

What Makes a Man Eligible

To be eligible for nomination, the farmer must have a good moral reputation, including the reputation for paying his debts; he must be sober and industrious, and live on his own farm. He is not necessarily the richest farmer in his community. Many of those who have received the honor in other states have started in the business without a cent of capital. It is not the wealthy farmer who is sought or the fancy farmer, or the one most conspicuous as a leader, but the real tiller of the soil, often the quiet, unobtrusive man, the one whose business and home are his farm, the good husband and father and the good neighbor.

How Master Farmers Are Found

In an early issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST there will be a preliminary score card with a certain number of points or percentage given for the operating and organization of the farm, more points for business methods and ability, points for general farm appearance and upkeep, and further points for home life and citizenship qualifications. When this score card appears in our columns, any friend or neighbor may have the privilege of nominating some farmer for the honor of Master Farmer by filling in the score card and sending it to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. County agents, because of their special knowledge of the good farmers throughout the county, are particularly requested to make nominations. Care will be taken, so far as possible, to secure a uniform number of nominations from all the different parts of the state in order to give every county a chance.

Each man nominated will be sent a Master Farmer work sheet prepared by officials of the State College of Agriculture in cooperation with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This work sheet will contain a large number of questions which the nominee will be requested to answer to the best of his ability. When these work sheets are returned to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST they will be studied carefully and rated so far as possible on a percentage basis.

The thirty farmers receiving the highest rating from these work sheets will then be made a personal visit by a representative of AMERICAN

(*Continued on Page* 19)



These are the men selected in Minnesota in 1927 by "The Farmer", a Standard Farm Paper, to receive the honor of Master Farmer. To qualify, a man must be a successful farmer, living on his farm, a good husband and father, and a good citizen. A Master Farmer recognizes that farming is a LIFE as well as a LIVING.



GIVE YOUR FARM *a chance*

DO you need a new tractor, a cultivator or other farm machinery? Does the barn need rebuilding? Is the old car worn out? Or perhaps there is a son or daughter to send to college.

Here is a way to make the necessary added income from your farm. Use "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers and get extra yields, better quality, and earlier maturity—crops that provide the added income necessary for the comforts and advantages to which you and your family are entitled.

"AA QUALITY" Fertilizers will give your farm a chance to prove what it really can do. Increase your profits by using these Fertilizers, just as scores of other farmers near you are doing. Read the letters at the left, for instance.

Actual crop results prove that there *is* a vast difference in fertilizers of the same chemical analysis. Chemical analysis does not fully disclose the sources from which the plant-food elements are derived, neither does it indicate the mechanical condition—two very important factors affecting crop-producing power.

"AA QUALITY" Fertilizers produce more profit for every dollar invested in fertilizer because of the infinite care used in selecting the materials from which the plant-food elements are derived; because these famous formulas are based on a thorough knowledge of crop and soil conditions, and are backed by over 60 years of successful crop production.

Plan to increase your profits in 1928; insist on getting "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers for this season's crops. Give your farm a chance.

• • •

Our "Agricultural Service Bureau," under the direction of Dr. H. J. Wheeler, will be glad to answer inquiries about crops, soils or fertilizers. Send for our Booklets. Please state the crops in which you are interested.

GIVES CREDIT TO "AA QUALITY" FERTILIZER . . . Mr. Walter S. Bishop of Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa., says: "I am very much pleased with my splendid yield of potatoes. 609½ bushels per acre were grown with 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer, to which I give much of the credit." November 7, 1927.

GOOD CABBAGE YIELD . . . Mr. Smith R. Wright, of Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., says: "My cabbage crop averaged 24 tons to the acre of very choice stock, which is an increase in yield of 3 tons to the acre over other growers in this section using other brands of fertilizer. After using your brand for a number of years I find that 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer consistently gives better results." October 8, 1927.

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MAKE . . . Mr. Geo. Signor, of Keeseville, Essex Co., N. Y., says: "I have used 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers for the past three years. Prior to that I used fertilizers manufactured by other companies, and I am convinced that 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers are superior to any I have ever used. This year from 14 acres of corn I filled three silos, two of which held 130 tons each and one 70 tons, besides feeding 12 large loads which I was unable to get into the silos." October 12, 1927.

"AA QUALITY"

FERTILIZERS

Made only by

The American Agricultural Chemical Company

420 Lexington Avenue, New York

"AA QUALITY" Fertilizers are made by the world's largest fertilizer manufacturer to meet a standard of excellence that is never lowered. Produced in 32 modern plants strategically located to render prompt service.

"THE WORLD'S BEST BY EVERY TEST"

Study These Trespass Laws

How Can They Be Improved ?

AT this time of year our Service Bureau always receives a flood of letters regarding the exact provisions of the law regarding trespassing and hunting and fishing. The questions show that the law on the subject is not fully understood which fact is easy to understand after making a study of the situation.

One New York subscriber wrote stating that the hunting license said that a hunter or fisherman had no right to hunt or fish on a man's property even though it was not posted. This subscriber asked why it was necessary to post his property.

It is true that a farm is private property and as such a trespass is being committed whenever any one steps on the farm. The farm owner has a perfect right to order any one off the farm and to use reasonable force in case he refuses to comply. In case any damage has been done the owner of the farm can sue for damage committed.

The conservation law on hunting and fishing, however, goes much further than this. Where a farm is posted in accordance with the conservation law a violation of this law is committed as soon as a man comes on the farm to hunt or fish and regardless of whether he does any damage or not he can be arrested or fined.

The New York State Conservation Commission law regarding the posting of no trespassing notices states that said notices must be posted at each corner of the farm and at every 40 rods along the boundary line. The law gives a suggested form for the notices but this does not make other forms illegal. These notices should not be less than one foot square and all illegible or destroyed signs should be replaced once a year during the months of March, July, August or September.

Any one who violates the provisions of this New York State law and hunts or fishes on posted property is guilty of a misdeameanor and is liable to a penalty of from $10 to $50 together with the cost of any suit and in addition to actual damage done. It is the duty of the state police, game protectors and all peace officers to enforce the provisions of this law. The prosecution of any one who violates this law proceeds in the same way as prosecution of any misdemeanor. The complaint should be presented to a Justice of Peace, prosecuted before him, and he should render judgment after due trial. A game protector does not have the power to impose a fine or sentence. In some cases with the approval of the Conservation Commission minor offenses of law are compromised and the communications for such compromise are frequently carried on through the game protectors.

The Pennsylvania Law

Making it unlawful to trespass upon land posted as private property, and providing the penalty therefor.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person willfully to enter upon any land, within the limits of this Commonwealth, where the owner or owners of said land has caused to be prominently posted upon said land printed notices that the said land is private property, and warning all persons from trespassing thereon, under the penalties provided in this act.

Section 2. Every person violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding ten dollars, together with costs of prosecution, to be recovered before any magistrate or justice of the peace, as fines and penalties are by law recoverable; and, in default of payment of said fine and costs, the party convicted shall be committed to the county jail of the proper county, for one day for each dollar of fine imposed.

Section 3. All penalties recovered under this act shall be paid to the school fund of the district in which the trespass was committed.

In commenting on the New Jersey law, Mr. L. B. Burk of the Department of Agriculture says:

"I am of the opinion that Chapter 228 of the Laws of 1926 is stringent enough in its provision to allow a farmer to post notices prohibiting berry picking or any other trespass. I know that arrests have been made by the State Police on several occasions, and prosecutions brought under the provisions of this Act.

"This law is so stringent that the owner, leasee, or tenant, may arrest the trespasser without a warrant and a Justice of the Peace is authority to try these cases."

The New Jersey Law

An Act Concerning Trespassing on Lands for the Purpose of Gunning or Fishing

1. (As amended March 20, 1923) It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to trespass upon the occupied lands of any person or persons within this State for the purpose of hunting with a gun or fishing, killing or catching any game or fish enumerated in the statutes after public notice on the part of the owner, occupant, lessee or licensee thereof, forbidding such trespass, such notice bearing the name of said owner, occupant, lessee, or licensee being posted conspicuously on the corners of said property and along the roads or highways abutting said properties and on all boundary lines bordering on adjoining lands, and at each point where a stream enters upon or leaves said property, and every person violating this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars and costs, and every justice of the peace, police court or recorder shall have jurisdiction to try such offenders and pronounce sentence as herein provided.

2. (As amended March 11, 1922) It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to trespass upon the occupied lands of any other person or persons within this State for the purpose of hunting with a gun or fishing, killing or catching any

(Continued on Page 15).

Do You Know Your Rights Against Trespassers?

ON this page is an explanation of the trespass laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Every farmer should study this legislation and save this article for future reference. You should know the law, first, so that you will know what your rights are and can help enforce them. Some think if the present laws were better known and better enforced there would be much less trouble with trespassers. Secondly, you should know the trespass laws so that you can support American Agriculturist in its work for better trespass legislation.

What improvements are needed? For one thing, we think posting should be eliminated entirely and that the penalties and regulations now existing for posted land should apply to all farm land. Be sure to read what those penalties are in the explanation on this page.

Note also that in the State of New Jersey, any farmer can arrest any trespasser whom he catches doing any damage on his land, without a warrant. Farmers should have this privilege in every state. Then perhaps some of the impudent lawbreakers would be more careful in their attitude toward farm owners when they are caught red handed.

What Every Potato Grower Wants to Know

Some Marketing Pointers From Real Experience

By DANIEL DEAN
"The Potato King"

COST of production is the same, no matter whether potatoes are sold when the market is high or low. Success in judging the right time and place to sell very often decides whether the potato grower makes a profit or stands a loss on his year's work. It is different with the dairyman and the poultryman. Their quickly perishable products must be sold at once *"at the market,"* as Wall Street says, no matter whether the market is high or low. The potato is a less perishable product and can in the north, be stored for long periods for sale at better prices than at harvest time.

Each season the new crop begins in winter with small imports from Bermuda and Cuba. Florida begins in late March or April, though a few from the Everglades region come earlier. At first, new potatoes are very high in price on account of high production costs in the far south. Through April, May and June new southern producing sections start shipping every week or two. Up across Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina, Arkansas, Oklahoma and North Carolina the movement of cars gets heavier week by week till at last in the month of June the old crop of the previous year is nearly exhausted and the heaviest southern movement starts from Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas. These states have about 250,000 acres out of our total crop, which was 3,505,000 acres last year.

Every northern potato grower should understand just how the city consumption of potatoes changes very gradually from being practically all old crop in March to practically all new in July. I have taken the records of carlot shipments by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the last six shipping seasons, together with the records of imports of foreign potatoes for the last six seasons, from 1921 to 1926. Most of these imports are old crop from Canada. Right here is where the northern potato grower should study this table with care. It is a very common trick on the part of potato buyers to scare the grower into a losing sale by telling him *"New potatoes are coming soon and you won't be able to sell your old crop at all."* The statement is plain bunk, but the poor grower doesn't know it. The table shows that the change from old to new potatoes is a very gradual one which lasts nearly four months. As a rule, the smaller cities and some special trade in the larger cities hold on using old stock longer than the big city grocery trade.

Our potato crop may be roughly divided into three parts. First is the early crop from Florida and Texas through to the latitude of Maryland, Kentucky and Kansas. These are early varieties as Spaulding Rose No. 4, Irish Cobbler and Triumph. They must be shipped as soon as tubers are large enough to sell. Production costs are high. Also, due to the heat of the southern summer, it is impossible to keep potatoes long, either in the soil or in storage.

Next is what might be called an intermediate crop, mainly of early varieties, Cobblers, Triumphs and Early Ohios. This belt of potato production from Long Island and central New Jersey across the continent normally sells at good prices in August and September. In a season like 1924 when the southern crop was very heavy the intermediate belt can hold up digging and sell later in competition with the northern states.

(Continued on Page 8)

Attention Potato Growers!

PROBABLY no one in the East is better informed on potato production and marketing than Daniel Dean of Nichols, New York, often called *"The Potato King."* Mr. Dean's article on this page will be worth real money to every farmer who grows potatoes. The suggestions on potato marketing made in this article are straight from the experience of a man who grows potatoes successfully and puts them on the market in the right way at the right time.

When we asked Friend Dan to put his broad knowledge of potato markets in an article for you, he had just come into our office from an extended first hand investigation of the present potato market situation in New York City. He spends much time every year in the big potato markets and has traveled from one end of the country to the other studying the potato situation. We feel, therefore, that when he makes suggestions on whether to hold or sell, he knows what he is talking about.

It is articles of this kind, taken from practical experience that are fast making American Agriculturist famous.—*The Editors.*

Average Carload Shipments for the Last Six Seasons

	March	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*
Old, U. S.	21,892	16,863	10,458	3,718	137
Imports	589	648	425	201	31
New crop	254	2,688	7,712	17,725	19,577
Total	22,735	20,199	18,695	21,644	19,745

Prospects for the Peach Grower

Roadside Stands and Local Markets the Best Outlets

By T. H. KING
Tompkins County Peach Grower

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*We were born and raised in one of the old southern tier counties of New York and ever since we can remember the King Peach Farm has been sort of a Mecca where lovers of good peaches from all the surrounding country have gone each fall, for their supply. So when we wanted to obtain some practical information for you on the growing and marketing of peaches, we naturally thought of our old friend, T. H. King, as the man best able to give you the facts. Mr. King's article follows.*

PEACH growing in western and central New York has been on the decline for the past few years. Possibly this started about 1918-1919 because about that time we had one or two very cold winters, which killed many peach trees, especially the older ones. Since that time fewer orchards have been planted.

There are growers who think that the industry in New York State will never be as it was fifteen or twenty years ago. Competition from the South has undoubtedly discouraged many peach growers of the North. However, I doubt very much if the southern competition—that is, from Georgia and adjacent states—is as severe in the next decade as it has been in the last. The real competition for New York State is from New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

In New York State we are on about the northern line or limit of commercial peach production because of low temperatures. Most orchards are necessarily located near some of the larger lakes which modify temperatures. Since 1921 the seasons seem to have been getting later. At least the ripening period of some of the varieties we grow is so late that the peach season is nearly at its close or at least there is only a limited demand at that time. In 1921 the season was about two weeks ahead of normal and it seemed to have a very beneficial influence on the price. Peaches have never sold for so much since.

I believe that in central New York or in the Finger Lake region we are better situated than in western New York along Lake Ontario, as far as time of ripening is concerned. We are nearly a week ahead of western New York. The Hudson River district is ahead of central New York.



What tropical fruit can beat a real peach

I think the best opportunity for the near future is to grow only about enough to supply the local trade. By local trade I mean trucking distance, which may be up to seventy-five or a hundred miles. The past few years peaches consigned to the larger city markets have not generally been a paying proposition. The truck and private car trade is constantly increasing and is a very satisfactory method of selling, especially as most sales are strictly cash. It is a good plan to demand a cash deposit on orders to be called for at some future date even if that future date is not longer than the next day. Otherwise, one is liable to lose the sale of fruit and have them spoil.

The variety to grow is one of the most perplexing problems of New York State growers. The Elberta is recognized as one of the best commercial varieties. Yet it is undesirable for some reasons. First, it is not good quality. When picked green and shipped or put in storage it may look well but the quality is poor. I believe this has had a tendency to lessen peach consumption.

Second, there are so many Elbertas planted that there is always a congested market condition at the time this variety is marketed. This causes a quick decline in price usually much lower than the cost of production. After the price is lowered it is mighty hard to get it back.

Third, because of the changing seasons, it is ripening too late in our northern peach belt to be one of our leading varieties.

Carman is a semi-cling stone and could be used in only a very limited way.

Rochester is of good quality and ripens ahead

(Continued on Page 7)

How Long Will Dairymen Stand It?

An Editorial on the Present Milk Situation

By E. R. Eastman

SOONER or later, and we certainly hope it is going to be sooner, the farmers of the New York milk shed are going to rise up in their wrath and put an end to the absurd situation in the milk business that is continually unnecessarily costing them millions of dollars a year. Dairymen are just experiencing another result of lack of organization and of bickering and quarreling among the existing milk organizations.

The price of milk is down, lower than it ought to be, and before it ought to be, and about all that the farmer knows of the situation is that everybody concerned is trying to put the blame on someone else. Meanwhile, the farmer wonders what the truth is, or believes the side in which he has the most faith.

What are the unprejudiced and unbiased facts? American Agriculturist editors have spent several days in interviewing many persons representing every interest concerned in order to get the truth for you. We think it is understood by our readers that we have no axes to grind, and no interests to serve in this deplorable milk marketing situation except the interests of the real dairymen back in our hills and valleys who are working so hard to make a living for themselves and their families from the production of milk. Here are the facts as nearly as we can ascertain them when everybody tells a different story.

It should be remembered that fluid milk is sold in two forms in New York City, approximately fifty per cent in bottles and the rest in cans and commonly called "loose milk". For several weeks there has been a moderate surplus of loose milk and it is this loose milk that causes most of the trouble every year.

No Demand For Lower Milk Prices

The so-called independent plants and dealers have no way of taking care of the surplus and each year they bring this milk into the metropolitan market and sell it at some price, no matter what effect it may have on the market. This custom demoralizes the market every year and starts prices for all classes of milk downward. That is exactly what has happened this year, only it started earlier in the year than usual.

The sad fact about this whole situation is that the public and the consumer were satisfied with the retail prices of milk which prevailed at 16 cents a quart for bottled milk and 11 cents for loose milk. There was no clamor or demand on the part of anybody that retail prices be reduced, for compared with any other food, milk at these prices is cheap. More than this, every farmer knows that these retail prices must be maintained in order to pay farmers anywhere near what their milk is worth. Of course there has been no reduction in production costs and there will be little until pasture time. More than this, there is no reason at all why the price of fluid milk should not be stabilized at a reasonable figure the year around and not be juggled back and forth by the milk dealers and organizations struggling for their share of the market.

The Sheffield Company handles practically no milk in loose form. The Dairymen's League handles a considerable volume of loose milk but it tries to stabilize the amount that is put on the market by manufacturing the surplus in country plants. As has already been stated, independent dealers were trying to get rid of their surplus loose milk by cutting prices. In order to meet this situation, the League, late in February, reduced the price of loose milk 47 cents a hundred. This started the fight afresh and the Sheffield Company came into the picture by reducing the retail price of bottled milk from 16 cents to 15 cents a quart. The other companies selling bottled milk had to meet this of course, and as usual the reductions were all passed on to the helpless farmers. Ever since the air has been full of charges and countercharges as to who was to blame.

Surplus of Loose Milk Causes Trouble

The League claims that all of the trouble goes back to the independents who make no provision for taking care of surplus milk themselves and that these independents began to cut the price of loose milk and shop around in New York City in order to get rid of it. Our own investigation during this and past years confirms this statement, but we might add that the League has little occasion to find fault with others for price cutting for they do it themselves. Probably the League is forced to cut prices as it is its responsibility to its members to find as good a market as possible for as large an amount of milk in fluid form as possible.

It should be said also that the League does manufacture millions of pounds of milk in its own plants every year and thereby keeps this milk from depressing the fluid market. If a proportionate amount of the non- League milk were manufactured, it would be possible to maintain a more stable market at higher prices for the milk sold in fluid form. The Dairymen's League further maintains that it was possible to reduce the price of loose milk without lowering the retail price of bottled milk.

Why Were Prices of Bottled Milk Lowered?

The Sheffield people say that this was very doubtful and that the city press and public authorities would not stand for dropping the price on part of the fluid milk without lowering it on all fluid milk, including that which is bottled. This may be right, but if it were necessary to cut the price of loose milk it certainly was worth trying to keep up the price on bottled milk, and we doubt if there would have been any objections on the part of consumers in continuing to pay 16 cents for bottled milk. In fact, Dr. Harris, the New York City health commissioner, encouraged the raising of the price of milk to farmers last fall in order to insure the city of a good supply during the short period. Everyone knows how difficult it is to get the retail price of milk up, even when it is justified. Therefore, how sad it is to reduce it when it is not justified.

We do not believe that *any* cut was justified from the standpoint of demand and more than this we wonder how long the farmers of this territory are going to stand for a system that pulls prices down without regard to consumer demand or farmers' costs and always with the result that the dealers pass on these reductions to the dairymen.

Frankly, also, I cannot understand the motive of the Sheffield Company, which has practically no loose milk to sell, in taking the first step to reduce the retail price of bottled milk, and I am wondering if this were done with the full approval and knowledge of the Sheffield producers. Whether the League was right or wrong in cutting the price of loose milk, why should not all of the companies concerned with selling bottled milk have held the retail price up until there was at least a lessening of consumption or a demand on the part of the public that the price be lowered? These questions have not been answered satisfactorily to date.

Milk Industry Needs a "Dictator"

Are there any conclusions to be drawn from this experience, an experience which is repeated one or more times every year? One conclusion with which I think the great majority of dairymen will agree, is that we are getting pretty well "fed up" with this eternal criticising, "passing the buck" and trying to lay the fault on the other fellow. It is about time the milk organizations and dealers got through with the "post mortems" and got down to the real business of finding some way of cooperating to prevent this constant, tremendous loss of money to the dairy industry, this cheating of farmers out of fair prices which the real consuming market is ready to pay. Farmers have had about enough excuses.

Every time one of these situations occur, I think of the very apt expression of "uncommon common sense", for common sense must certainly be uncommon and rare when it would take so little of it on the part of farmers and organizations and the dealers to see that every party concerned is the loser by such deplorable lack of team work.

Sometimes I wonder if the industry does not need a "dictator" like Judge Landis who presides over baseball. Such a dictator could be given the authority to apportion the surplus, give each party concerned its just share of the business, and drive those whose main object seems to be "to get" the other fellow entirely out of the business.

Another solution to the farmers' troubles might be to make milk a public utility. This might not be entirely satisfactory, but *any* stabilized plan would be better for the farmer than the present chaotic conditions. If the milk business, for example, could be put under the same public control that the railroads are, which assures the railroads of legitimate minimum profits, I am not sure but that farmers would be better off than they are now.

American Agriculturist

Founded 1842

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10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 March 24-31, 1928 No. 12

News from the Publisher's Farm

I BELIEVE our readers will be interested in a trip that my wife and I took to Warm Springs, Georgia.

A little over a year ago, Franklin D. Roosevelt interested some friends in purchasing with him this famous resort which was discovered by the white man in 1823. Previous to this time, the Indians from time immemorial had come to Warm Springs, and it was considered a sanctuary even when the various tribes were at war.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

At present, there are about fifty patients who have come there to recover from infantile paralysis. Dr. Leroy W. Hubbard, formerly with the Department of Health in the State of New York, is in charge of the medical work. They are doing great things for people at Warm Springs. Many of the patients come there in wheelchairs, but after a few months of exercise and treatment in the pool, which has an average temperature of 89 degrees, some of them regain the use of their legs and arms. I do not want to leave the impression with our readers that Warm Springs is a cure-all for infantile paralysis. However, under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt, they have brought together some of the leading doctors and nurses in this country, and I believe that people suffering from the after-effects of infantile paralysis have a better chance to recover at Warm Springs than anywhere else.

Peach Crop Insurance

While at Warm Springs I learned of a very interesting experiment that one of the leading insurance companies is making in connection with insuring the peach growers of the Pine Mountain section against loss of their crop. The proposition is worked out along the following lines: The grower applies for the insurance some time in the fall. A representative of the insurance company inspects the orchard, and according to the condition of the same, he decides how much the orchard can produce and approximately what it would cost to make a crop of peaches. The company will insure the orchard for anywhere from $30.00 up to $80.00 per acre for a ten per cent premium. Thirty per cent of this amount becomes effective at once. If on the 15th of April the orchard has not been attacked by frost, an additional ten per cent becomes available. The balance of sixty per cent is advanced to the grower as the season advances and it becomes necessary to buy the baskets and to hire the pickers and packers. The agent of the company told me a very interesting story about two young men who came to him last fall and wanted to rent a hundred acre peach orchard. After examining the orchard carefully, he decided that it was a good risk and was willing to insure the crop for $8000.00. He immediately advanced $2400.00 to these two young men, who had nothing but a good reputation to start with. With this money these two brothers were able to buy mules, farm implements and fertilizer to carry on. At the end of last year, these same two men paid the owner $3400.00 as his share of the crop in lieu of rent, had $110.00 a piece for their year's work and had all of the equipment bought and paid for. If it had not been for the crop insurance, these peach growers would never have been able to have had their start in life.

Mr. Roosevelt was kind enough to let me make a copy of the policy which he took out on his farm with this company while I was there. This company has been experimenting with crop insurance for the last five years and I see no reason why it would not be feasible to insure our apple orchards on the same basis.

I am giving some of the provisions contained in the policy, especially the ones which define the obligations assumed by the orchard owner.

I, or we, Roosevelt Farms, of Warm Springs County of Meriwether State of Georgia hereby authorize the Pine Mountain Fruit Growers as my, or our Agent to effect insurance in Insurance Company upon full interest in Fruit Crops, hereinafter more specifically described against loss or damage to the amount of not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000.00) subject to all the restrictions, terms, and conditions of Policy C 1370, of Insurance Company issued to the Pine Mountain Fruit Growers.

Variety of fruit	*No. Acres*	*Age of Trees*	*No. of commercial bearing trees*	*Max. insur. applied per acre*	*Total Max. Insurance applied for*	*Premium*
Elberta	50				1500.00	150.00
Belle of Ga.	4		5450	30.00	120.00	12.00
Early Rose..	18	4 to 6	2000	30.00	540.00	54.00
Brackett	20	5	2000	30.00	600.00	60.00
Hiley	8	5	1000	30.00	240.00	24.00
Totals	100	4 to 6	10,450	30.00	3000.00	300.00

I, or we, agree to assume the following obligations under this insurance contract and agree to faithfully carry them out and further understand and agree that in the event I, or we, fail to do so the contract of insurance as applying to my, or our crops will be null and void:

1st. To prune the orchard properly.
2nd. To treat the trees for borers, if required by company inspector.
3rd. To keep the orchard clean of weeds and grass during the crop season.
4th. To properly plow and cultivate.
5th. To spray or dust as often as may be necessary and as often as recommended by company inspector for control of disease or insects.
6th. To apply a minimum of 400 pounds of commercial fertilizer per acre of the following analysis: 8-4-4.
7th. To keep all drops picked up promptly.
8th. To thin the crop if necessary for it to attain good shipping quality or if required by company inspector.
9th. To harvest, grade and pack the crop in an orderly manner.
10th. To report any serious or evident crop damage, which would probably cause a claim under this contract, within three days after such damage occurs to Crop Department, ... Insurance Company, ... St., City, State.

It seems to me that by using this kind of insurance, an orchardist is taking the gamble out of the fruit growing business and enables himself to go ahead and take care of the orchard in the way he would like to if he were properly financed.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

ON March 9 occurred the death of Rodman Wanamaker, one of the greatest merchants in the world and the son of the founder of the Wanamaker stores. On March 10, the Retail Dry Goods Association, most of the members of which are competitors of the Wanamaker stores, carried page advertisements in all the large newspapers in New York, costing many thousands of dollars, paying tribute to Mr. Wanamaker. One sentence of this statement read:

"In his passing our country loses a most useful citizen, the world of business a great leader, the realm of art a generous and inspiring patron."

It seemed to me that there was a great sermon in this incident. No better example can be had that the world is growing better than a tribute of this kind to a man's work and worth signed by that man's business competitors.

* * *

A young friend of mine was born and raised in the north country of New York. He worked hard to get his education and then went to work for a farmers' cooperative organization. Owing to his ability and hard work, he advanced rapidly until he became the advertising manager of a large, successful magazine published in New York City. With a fine young family, a good position, and with every hope of a successful and happy life ahead of him, he was suddenly stricken last December with infantile paralysis and has been unable to walk since. It is hard to understand why things like this have to happen, but we hope and expect that this friend, with patience, will regain his health, and be able to work again. So much for the sad part of the story. Now listen to the other side.

The magazine for which this man worked continued his salary and did everything it could to take care of him and keep him cheerful during his illness.

Then some twenty-five advertising managers of as many great magazines in New York City found out this man's trouble and held a little conference on what they could do to help him. As a result, they told the magazine which had employed the sick man to hire an advertising manager in his place at very much less salary and to pay the balance to our sick friend. These other advertising managers—agreed to make themselves personally responsible to see that the magazine did not lose any business by this kindness.

In order to understand what this kind act on the part of the advertising managers really means, one must know how bitter

(*Continued on Page* 24)



THIS is not exactly the way to make good syrup, but to the writer it brings back memories of pleasant springtimes when freezing nights and thawing days filled the sap buckets and made it necessary to sit up nights to boil the sap and keep ahead of the "run." Tell the truth, did you as a boy ever "swipe" any eggs from mother or the neighbors and boil them at midnight in the old sap pan or evaporator? Why did those eggs taste so good? Was it because they were forbidden fruit or because they were cooked in sap?

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285 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

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Ship to (give full name, plainly written).
Name
P. O. Address..... State
My freight station is
on the railroad.
Enclosed is P. O. Money Order for $ to pay cost at $5.50 per bag.
A. A. No. 1

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Shall We Set Apples?

Yes and No--It Depends on the Man

By M. C. BURRITT

TO plant or not to plant apples, that is the question. And if to plant at all, what varieties? The planting of apples in New York State has ever been in waves. For a time nearly every grower would plant heavily, e. g. 1880 to 1895 and then as a result of a few low price years very few apple trees would be planted, e. g. 1896 to 1905. Then higher prices would start the planting again.



M. C. Burritt

Our last heavy planting period in New York closed soon after 1920. Low prices, the result of growing competition of other regions have since so discouraged planting that we are now in another period when very few apples are being set. In the past a good rule to have followed would have been to plant when others were not planting. Does this rule still hold good?

Competition Very Keen

Competition between various fruits and vegetables for the consumer's dollar has become keener than ever before. Not only must one reckon with apple production which is probably at or near its peak, but with oranges, grape fruit, bananas and other fruits, both fresh and canned, competing directly in the markets, and with fresh winter vegetables such as lettuce and celery made possible in every market by modern refrigeration. The enormous increase per capita in the consumption of these other fruits and vegetables and the slight decrease in the use of apples per capita would seem to indicate that the consumer's taste has also changed—either as a result of preference or of persuasion by advertising and price.

Added to severe competition and altered consumer demand, is a third important factor—higher costs of production and distribution. These vitally affect apple growing as a possible profitable business. Every farmer knows that costs of production are very much higher than formerly—probably 50 per cent at least. And costs of distribution are proportionally higher yet (191-Warren)—almost double pre-war. But apple prices are not higher in proportion. Hence profits, if any at all, are much less.

Plant and Don't Plant

The answer to the question as to whether to plant more apples is both yes and no. The general farmer with an old apple orchard, high trees of poor varieties, planted too close, and with poor spraying equipment, had better quit the business. It means that many farms whose soils are too heavy or shallow or wet can never grow apples profitably under these conditions. It means that the man who is not able and willing to give the apples first and best attention, who insists on planting the oats rather than spraying apples when timely spraying is essential, cannot compete with profit and should not plant more apples. Under such conditions and for such men the answer is clearly, no, do not plant apples.

On the other hand to the experienced specialized fruit grower who knows the business and what it is up against in the way of competition, satisfying demand and making a profit and is able and willing to meet the conditions of soil, varieties and the exacting care in growing and packing really good fruit, the answer is yes, plant apples. For such, this is the time to plant. The number of efficient bearing apple trees which will survive present competition will be much less before it is greater.

So the answer is both yes and no. For the grower of poor or medium quality fruit it is unqualifiedly no. For the specialist grower of the best fruit it is yes. There is no middle ground. There will be culls and second grades enough in any case. It is quality grown and packed, or ciders and canners—the latter unprofitable.

Asking the New York Market

There will be a good deal of difference of opinion on this point. But the list has narrowed down of late. A year ago the special Farm Bureau fruit committee recommended as the first seven varieties for western New York viz: Rhode Island Greenings, Baldwin, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, Tompkins King, Twenty Ounce. A similar committee in the Hudson Valley recommended six varieties as follows: Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, Wealthy, Newton, Fall Pippin and Red Gravenstein as having proved themselves worthy of planting there.

It is helpful to ask the consumer in the large markets what she wants. True, it has been shown by the studies of French and others that the ultimate consumer does not know many varieties and that her small knowledge is none too reliable. But the receivers and retail buyers in New York do know varieties and quality and they know what gives the consumer satisfaction—and what does not, and they buy and pay accordingly.

I was fully convinced of this recently when I accompanied the above mentioned Farm Bureau fruit committee in its second inspection trip of the New York market. Many buyers were interviewed and among other things all were asked what they considered the best varieties to plant from the standpoint of present and probable future demand. The answer was surprisingly uniform: (1) Rhode Island Greening, (2) Baldwin, (3) McIntosh, (4) Northern Spy with a few scattered special choices such as King, Rome, Delicious. They gave their reasons.

Greenings Have Good Demand

Greenings, they said, are always in good demand at good prices. The sources of supply are limited. The quality is good. Further evidence if needed was found in the fact that they were topping the market at the time at ten to twelve dollars per barrel, the best grades outselling even McIntosh.

Baldwin which many growers are coming to discount was second choice in nearly every case—perhaps because it is generally so well known. Its market is already created. Moreover it has some merits. It handles and ships well. Its quality is fair. It is certainly good for 25 years yet.

McIntosh is always well spoken of—possibly too much so. It is relatively new and scarce in the markets—even in New York where it is best known—which accounts in part for its present high price. It is bought chiefly by the Jewish trade and has yet to be generally introduced to Gentile trade. It is a delicate fruit and will not stand rough handling. Bruised McIntosh sell no better than other varieties. It is at its best only in selected localities. The New York trade is fearful that the McIntosh is being overplanted.

Northern Spy is an eastern standard of quality well known in the market and, if well grown and colored, sells

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

well. Its selling price has probably suffered somewhat in competition with McIntosh.

These are the views of experienced buyers who know what pleases the consumer.

Asking Experienced Growers

At the recent eastern meeting of the State Horticultural Society I had the rare privilege one day of sitting at lunch with J. R. Cornell of Newburg and A. E. Jansen of New Paltz, both men of ripe and successful experience and good judgment. Professor Hedrick and A. C. Pease of Oswego, pear grower, were listeners. I asked these men what varieties they would plant as a result of their experience and observation.

Mr. Jansen was quick and definite in his reply: "My first choice," he said, "is Northern Spy, because it is the best quality apple grown. Though not the heaviest bearer it is profitable. My second choice would be Rhode Island Greening. McIntosh I put third because I have about all I can handle now and I would not plant too many of these on one farm. And then I would plant Cortland next or possibly Rome Beauty."

I turned to Mr. Cornell, white haired veteran with mind as clear and interest as keen as ever. "Well," he said, "I don't differ much with Jansen. I think I would plant Northern Spy first also, but I would probably plant Wealthy instead of Greening although this would depend on soil and market. McIntosh and Cortland would be my third and fourth choice."

Then I asked Professor Hedrick who was right. "They are both wrong," he laughed. "They should put McIntosh first and Cortland second. But for many locations and particularly in western New York I would agree that Greenings should be near the top of the list."

Western New York Preferences

For western New York planting, both grower and buyer opinion almost universally puts Greening first. There is more divergence of opinion about Baldwin but it still generally holds second place though less firmly than a few years ago. McIntosh or Cortland is third choice, but soils should be more carefully selected than at present. Cortland may do better on the heavier soils than McIntosh. Northern Spy is still a favorite. Twenty Ounce and Tompkins King still have their friends although the number of trees of these varieties is steadily decreasing. Professor Hedrick suggests that the new station variety Orleans may be better than Delicious which has been planted in some sections.

These I believe are the facts and the present concensus of the best informed opinion as to what if any apples to plant in New York State.—HILTON, N. Y., *March* 10, 1928.

Prospects for the Peach Grower

(Continued from Page 3)

of Elberta. The greatest objection to it is that it is subject to brown rot. It has to be sprayed or dusted thoroughly two or three times between the time the blossoms fall and picking time; and even then when the weather is unfavorable some rot will develop. Nevertheless, I consider it one of our best new varieties.

Early Crawford is a good variety in sections where it will bear well.

Yellow St. John and Hills' Chile are considered very good varieties, Hills' Chile being very hardy and one of the best canning varieties.

Two new varieties which have not been tried out much in this section, but may prove valuable varieties to grow, are Wilma and South Haven.

A

Buying wave



that sweeps away all records

. . . . *Value* the reason of course

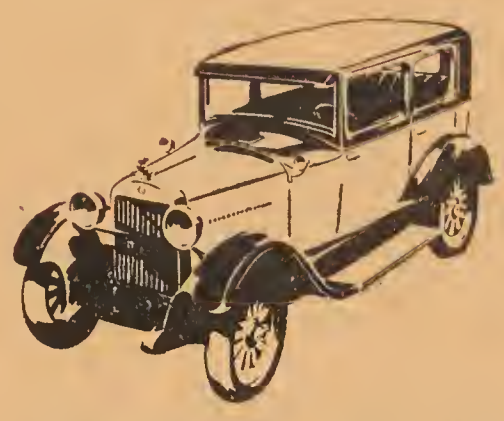
Sales that surpass all records for this time of the year; outselling all other cars at many points, and gaining momentum at a speed that astounds the trade, the new Essex Super-Six is enjoying the greatest public ovation in 6-cylinder history.

Everywhere dealers are reporting more than 100% greater sales than for the same period last year which was the previous record.

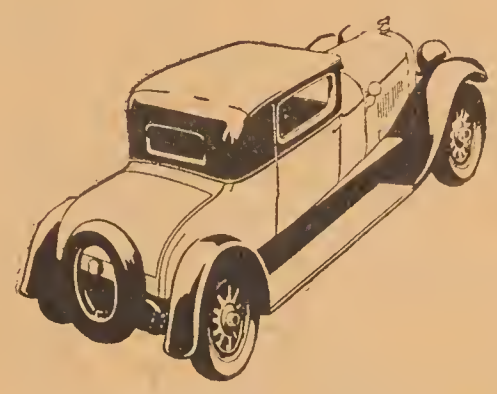
It is easily the greatest Essex Super-Six in history. It offers $200 to $300 more visible value than its great predecessor which outsold any other "Six" at or near the price by overwhelming margins.

Buyers can pay for cars out of income at lowest available charge for interest, handling and insurance.

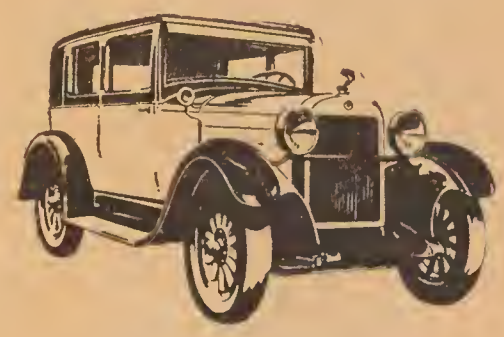
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The 4-door SEDAN $795



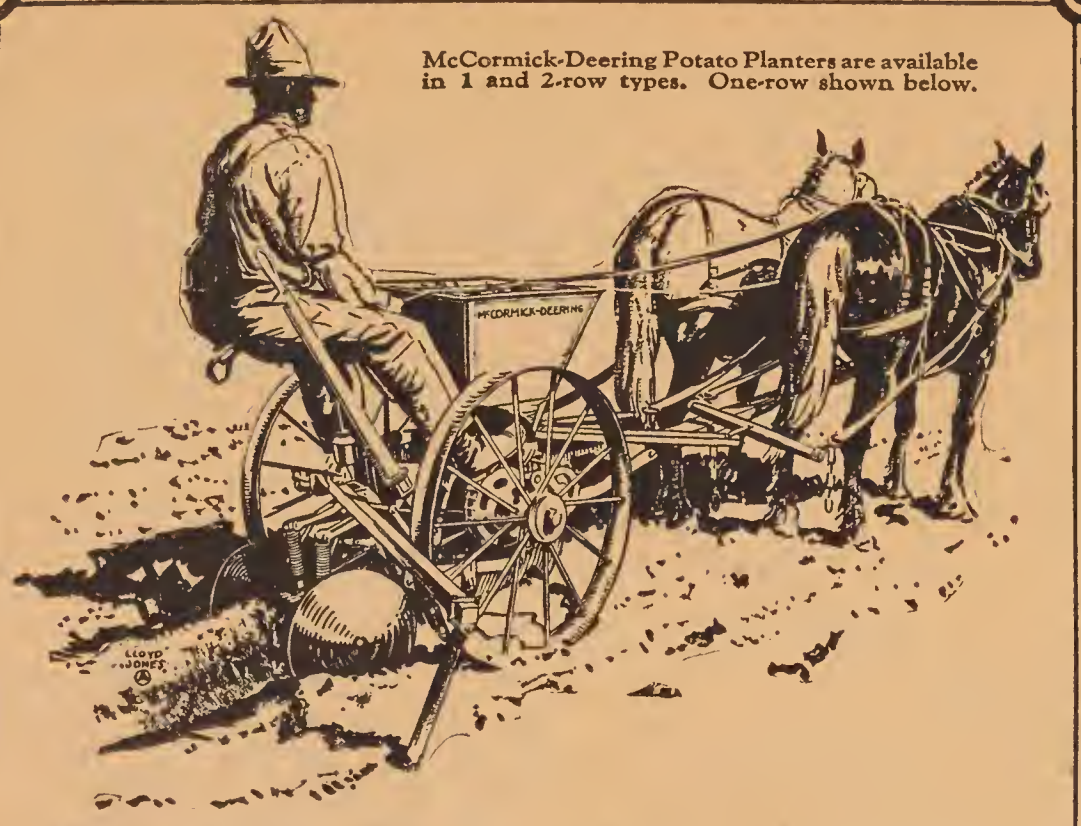
The COUPE $745 (Rumble Seat $30 extra)



The COACH $735

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, plus war excise tax

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan



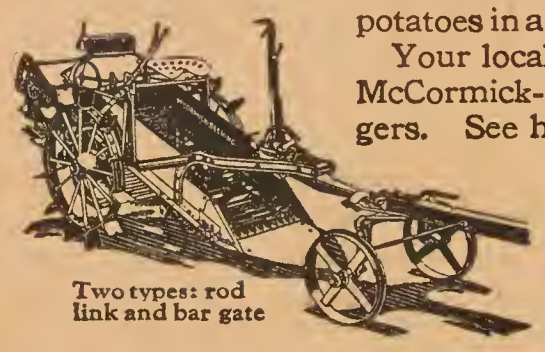
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THE McCormick-Deering potato planter handles cut seed and small whole seed with an accuracy as nearly one hundred per cent as it is possible to obtain with a mechanical planter. It possesses new and exclusive McCormick-Deering features, and employs the latest and approved principles of potato planter construction.

McCormick-Deering Potato Digger

The McCormick-Deering digger is made in a 6-ft. size for two horses and a 7-ft. size for four horses. The rear shaker thoroughly separates the potatoes from the dirt, and the vine turners throw vines and weeds to the side, leaving the potatoes in a clean row behind the digger.

Your local dealer can show you these McCormick-Deering planters and diggers. See him without delay.



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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

What Potato Growers Want to Know

(Continued from Page 3)

Lastly comes the main or late crop states supplying more than three-fourths of the crop of the United States. By the latter part of September the northern states can begin to store for the long shipping season which lasts till the following June and uses about 160,000 cars a year besides the immense quantities marketed by wagon and truck, used on the farm, and reserved for seed. More than one half of our 400,000,000-bushel crop goes into storage either on the farm or in track warehouses owned by dealers. October carlot shipments are always heavier than those of any other month, in recent years from 33,631 to 42,956 cars. Many growers are hard up for money and forced to sell from the field to get needed cash. Down south, cotton crop marketing is similarly bothered by what they call "distress cotton". Many potato growers have to sell for the lack of good storage cellars.

It Would Pay to Advertise

Our big manufacturing corporations spend hundreds of millions of dollars every year in advertising. It is their principle that if they keep on everlastingly telling a man or woman anything he will come to believe it in the end. Buyers of potatoes have worked this game on farmers for years by constantly reiterating that growers always sell potatoes at digging. Very often it is claimed that potatoes are always highest in the fall and that storage losses are always heavy. Any buyer is full of instances where individual farmers lost money by holding potatoes, but one is never heard telling how much farmers made in years of high prices, 1911, 1916, 1919, 1925 and 1926.

Dr. Warren's Department of Farm Management at Cornell has studied the daily market reports of potatoes at New York city from the year 1866 to the present, sixty-two seasons. In all that long time there have been but six seasons in which the average price for the month of October was not lower than the average price of at least one later month of the market season. Potato markets are always dull in November and December. No wonder, with the heavy October shipments congesting every city market. December sees the smallest number of cars shipped. Through the winter, shipments are much heavier and prices higher. As a rule, March shipments are heavy. Many farmers like to sell potatoes in order to be ready to start spring work promptly. Consequently, March prices average much lower than those of the month of April.

To Sell or to Hold

Every fall the northern grower must decide whether to sell from the field or to store. If he stores, he must decide when in the long shipping period from October to June it will pay him best to sell. The old law of supply and demand is always on the job, twenty-four hours a day. Naturally, the supply, the size of the crops, is a very important factor in the decision. The reports of the federal crop estimates of potatoes have been found to be remarkably accurate over a series of years. When the crop is over four bushels per head for our present population of about 118,000,000, it usually pays to sell in the fall. If under 3½ bushels it usually pays to hold. Between these figures luck tells which pays best.

Furthermore, it pays to very carefully study the details of the crop estimate. The 1927 crop of 402,149,000 bushels was larger than the 1926 crop of 354,328,000. But more than half of the increase was in the early and intermediate states that normally clean up by January 1st. The rest of the increase was in the far west, nearly all beyond the Rocky Mountains, where the cost of shipping to eastern cities is 70 to 90 cents per bushel.

Demand Shown by Movement

Demand is the other big factor. Carlot reports for the 1927 crop have, from the first, shown a very heavy consumption. Each successive month the shipments to date have broken all previous records. By last fall it was plain that if consumption kept on at the rate it was going there would be a shortage before the end of the shipping season next June.

Another reason not so well known was the high market quality of the 1927 crop. Through the summer I keep in correspondence with many growers, scientists and dealers all over the United States and Canada. There was a bad attack of late blight and rot in August but fortunately it was checked by dry weather in September. While there was much rot in storage to cut down shipments, grading was easy and only one section lost sales by rot. There was very little of the field freezing which has done much damage in recent years. Table quality, appearance and grading have all been better than for a long time back. Later in December and January I took trips of over 9,000 miles and studied potato markets from New York through to Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland, Oregon. Everywhere I found the same situation of heavy consumption due to better than normal table quality and grading.

Profit and Loss Factors in Storage

Up till February potato prices were very low in the far west, and lower in the east than for either the 1925 or 1926 crops. In Idaho and Washington large quantities of off-grade stock and even some No. 1 was fed to cattle and sheep. Prices in all shipping sections went up fast in February when dealers discovered that stocks were getting short. By March 1st prices everywhere were above any previous level, in the far west more than double the prices of Feb. 1st. Eastern growers now have left the months of March, April and May in which to sell, with possibility of some cars as late as the middle of June.

(1) The first is that of price. With good storage it usually pays on eastern farms to store at harvest till after Christmas, at least.

(2) The second is that of shrinkage in storage. Sound and ripe potatoes from well sprayed crops lose very little by rot. When cellars are cooled down quickly in fall to below 40 degrees the loss of weight is very small till sprouts start. Our scientists have found that under good conditions weight loss till sprouts start is from one fourth of one per cent. per month, up to one per cent., depending on the cellar and care given. Most dealers' storages are above ground. Here losses are far heavier, ten per cent from October to March being common. Shrinkage is far heavier after sprouts start, whether in March, April or May.

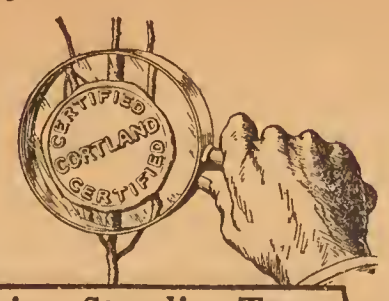
Costs of Marketing are Variable

(3) The third cost is that of the other costs of storage, insurance, interest and cost of care.

(4) Last of all is a cost factor never mentioned by city critics of the farmer. It is the relative cost of grading and hauling to market at harvest and in winter. Very few men who grow any quantity of potatoes can afford to stop part of their harvesting

(Continued on Page 9)

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Healthier, Sturdier Trees

Yes, Kelly trees are that kind. Why? Because they are propagated on whole root, imported seedlings instead of piece roots, and are planted on upland ground for better air drainage. This means most profitable crops for you.

And you get the right fruit because both we and the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association certify the Kelly tree to be "True-to-Name."

Write for the 1928 Kelly Catalog. Order now while our assortment is most complete for Spring planting.

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American-grown RED CLOVER

We guarantee every bag of our Medium and Mammoth Clover to be genuine American (domestic) grown. Hardier and far safer than the European Seed now being widely offered. Every bag carries analysis stating purity and germination. All of our Seed is analyzed by one of the best analysts in the U. S. Freight paid on one bushel or more.

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Famous Everywhere

because one man can operate without help of any kind. Our new Keystone Heater increases capacity 40 per cent.; uses all waste heat. Write for catalog.



State number of trees.

SPROUL MFG. CO.

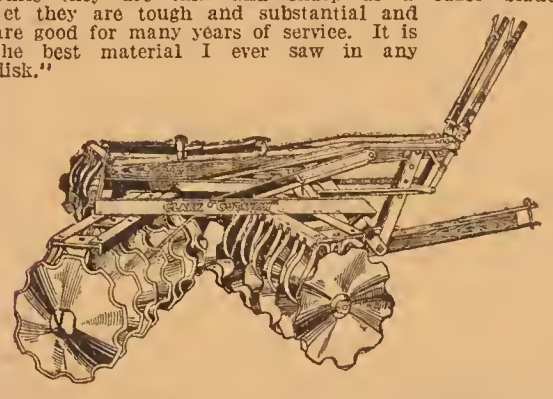
Delevan. N. Y.

"They're Good For Many Years More Says C. W. Benton

Carleton W. Benton, Lawton, Mich., has something to say about disk harrows which will interest you. He recently wrote as follows:

"Thank you for your letter in answer to mine with reference to the weeder you manufacture.

"I have one of your 'Cutaway' Double Action Tractor disk harrows which was made before you made the dust-proof boxes and the frame and disks are in excellent condition. I purchased the harrow second-hand and it had been given very poor care, yet not a disk was even cracked or notched and while they are thin and sharp as a razor blade, yet they are tough and substantial and are good for many years of service. It is the best material I ever saw in any disk."



Clark CUTAWAY

Double Action harrows do a thorough and economical disking job because rear disks cut exactly half way between front disks and at same depth. Possible only with harrows construeted like the Clark "Cutaway." Light draft. Turns corners easily. Disks (Cutout or Solid) of cutlery steel, forged sharp for better work and longer service. Several sizes in tractor and horse-drawn models. Free: Valuable illustrated book, "The Soil and Its Tillage," and catalog of tillage implements. Mail coupon.

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Please send me FREE catalogue, Prices and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

Name

Address

Biennial Bearing Not Stopped By Nitrogen

THE New Jersey Experiment Station states that heavy applications of nitrogen are not effective in changing apple trees from biennial bearers to annual bearers. This idea has been held by some orchardists and is based on the belief that plenty of nitrogen will make the tree so vegetative that some fruit spurs will not bear that year.

Baldwins, when overstimulated with nitrogen, lose their bright attractive color and the fruit is greenish and unattractive. This, however, does not mean that applications of nitrogen should be omitted. The need for nitrogen can be judged by the growth of the tree and the color of the apples.

Fertilizers for Cherries

H. B. TUKEY, Horticulturist in charge of the Hudson Valley Fruit investigatoin of the Geneva Experiment Station has some interesting results from fertilizer experiments on cherries.

He reports that some cherries respond to applications of nitrogen fertilizers but there is no evidence of beneficial results from phosphorous or potash. Benefits from nitrogen are not so apparent the first year as they are the second and third year after they are applied.

Plowing An Old Orchard

Is it advisable to plow an old orchard that has been in sod for many years? It has not been producing much but the roots seem to be close to the surface and a lot of them will be damaged if we plow.—F. H., *New York.*

IF the orchard has not been doing well in sod we would advise plowing it. Plow as shallow as possible and cultivate until about the first of July. Some roots will be injured but in time feeding roots will develop a little deeper in the soil. The roots develop close to the surface in sod, perhaps so the trees can compete better with the grass. It might be advisable to broadcast 4 or 5 pounds of a nitrogen carrier around each tree the first year. No doubt it will be possible to bring the orchard into bearing by using commercial fertilizers on the sod without plowing.

What Potato Growers Want to Know

(Continued from Page 8)

crew to grade and haul to market at the high wages of harvest time. It is almost always cheaper to grade in the cellar on winter days too cold to work outside, and to haul to market when teams would be otherwise idle. Many growers think it pays them to sell in March at lower prices rather than to interfere with spring work in April, and perhaps have a further loss by sprouting.

This Spring's Prospects

The moderate sized 1927 crop has gone into consumption faster than any previous crop. Stocks are shorter than normal nearly everywhere east of the Rockies, and heavier west, probably on the whole about equal to last year at the same time. New crop planting in the south is a little heavier. Wholesale prices have risen so fast the last month that now (March 6th) it is very hard to judge whether prices will go higher or not. If the new crop has very favorable conditions it may ripen fast and yield heavily which would hurt the old crop. If southern frosts should put back the new crop prices will rise further. I will finish this article, written at Editor Eastman's request, by stating that it takes a better judge than I to guess whether prices are going up or down.

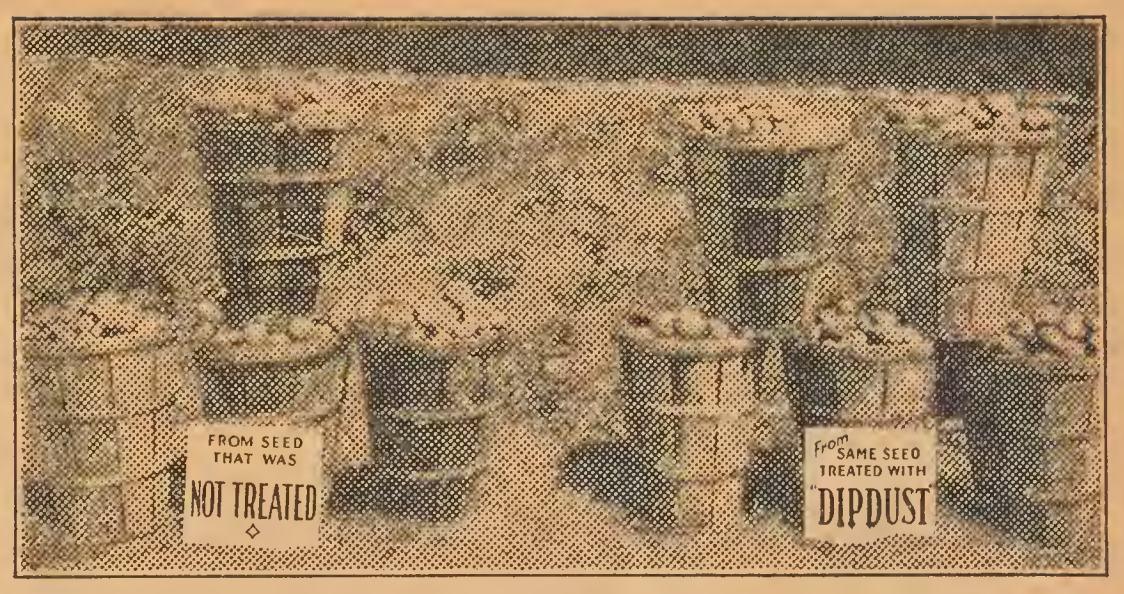


Photo taken on farm of J. C. Seabrook, Rockville, S. C. DIPDUST treated seed yielded 26 bushels more per acre than same seed not treated.

Increase Your Potato Yield 15 to 25 Bushels per Acre with This Instantaneous Dip

Treat your seed potatoes as fast as you can scoop them up. Just dip them in DIPDUST solution and out again—all ready to plant.

DIPDUST protects the seed and insures a heavy, profitable yield. It is much more effective than the old-fashioned "two-hour soak" treatment—besides there is not the slightest danger of injuring the sprouts or even cut seed.

After one trial of DIPDUST you will never again waste two hours treating seed potatoes or spend two weeks worrying about your stand. Compare this New Treatment with the older ones:

THE NEW WAY *Dipdust Organic Mercury Disinfectant*	THE OLD WAY *Formaldehyde or Corrosive Sublimate*
1. Requires less than 1 minute. One man can easily treat from 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes per day.	1. Require from 1½ to 2 hours. One man can treat only from 50 to 75 bushels per day.
2. Can be used on cut or sprouted seed without the slightest injury.	2. Can not be used on cut or sprouted seed without injury.
3. After cutting, protects the cut surfaces from seed-rotting organisms in the soil. This insures a better stand of stronger plants.	3. Before cutting, give *no* protection to the cut surfaces. The seed frequently decays in the ground before the young plants get started.
4. Controls surface-borne diseases, such as Rhizoctonia, scab and black-leg.	4. Although effective against Rhizoctonia and scab, do not control black-leg.
5. Improves the stand and growth of the plants, and thus increases the yield 10 to 20%.	5. Frequently decrease the stand, and therefore the yield, to a serious extent.

GUARANTEE

Plant a few acres of DIPDUST treated seed in alternate rows with untreated seed. If, at digging time, you are not satisfied, return the empty DIPDUST can to us and we will refund price paid.

One pound treats 15 to 20 bushels of seed potatoes.

Treat your Corn and Vegetable Seeds too

You can now also disinfect your seed corn and vegetable seeds with DIPDUST and increase your yield by preventing many of the diseases which cause poor germination, weak spindly plants, and poor quality crop. Simply use a dust treatment. It is easily and quickly applied and costs but a few cents per acre. One pound of DIPDUST will treat six bushels of seed corn, or from six to eight bushels of vegetable seed.

The Bayer Company, Inc., Agricultural Dept., 117 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

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4 ounces - 50 cents 1 pound - $1.75 5 pounds - $8.00

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PEDIGREED SEEDS

Potatoes—Oats—Barley—Peas—Corn—Cabbage—Etc.

From HIGH YIELDING TESTED STRAINS.
Inspected for disease-freedom and purity.
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"FRIEND" SPRAYERS

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Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

"On 15 acres of corn, I lost but 3 or 4 hills"—

writes A. B. Wilmot, of E. Thetford, Vt. And it cost Mr. Wilmot only about $3.00 to save from 1-4 to 1-3 of his entire crop. Previously, the crows and other pests had fairly picnicked on his corn-fields. Hill after hill was entirely pulled up. Hill after hill he had to replant every season. This cost him not only money but it cost him a lot of his valuable time right at planting time. Then someone told him of a way to coat his seed corn in a mixture that no crows or any other pests would touch, after they once had a taste of it. This corn-saver was

Stanley's Crow Repellent

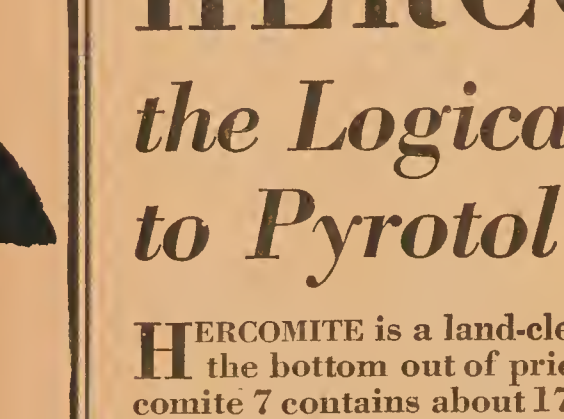
Mr. Wilmot sent for some. He mixed it with his seed corn. He did not have to wait for it to dry, but planted it at once. And it did not clog the planter. It did not injure the seed corn. It was **not** poisonous, so it would not kill birds or animals. But it did keep every crow, mole, squirrel and other pest off of his corn-field, after they got the first whiff of it. Now there are no more scare-crows in Mr. Wilmot's field. There's no more worry over not getting a full crop, so far as pests are concerned. And Mr. Wilmot is only one of hundreds who have written us that they would never plant a hill of corn again without coating their seed corn with Stanley's Crow Repellent. "Money Back" guarantee. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size, $1.00. If your hardware, drug or seed store doesn't have it in stock, order direct. Address, Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box500M, New Britain, Conn.



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H. G. Baugher, Prop. Aspers, Penna.

Cabbage PLANT GROWING

Our free booklet tells how to Protect Plants from insects and get 100% stand. Also prices on our STATE TESTED Cabbage Seed. REED BROS., Cortland, N. Y.



The Everlasting STRAWBERRY

Bears 2 Full Crops Yearly

Spring and Fall. Great yielder of big beautiful berries. Write for FREE Catalog of Berry Plants, Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Perennials, etc.

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"The Strawberry Man" for 45 Years

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HERCOMITE is a land-clearing dynamite that knocks the bottom out of prices. A 50-pound case of Hercomite 7 contains about 175 cartridges—25 more than in a 50-pound case of Pyrotol. Hercomite 5 and 6 are stronger grades—therefore, more suitable for blasting green stumps and live trees. Hercomite is a stronger, safer and better powder than Pyrotol, and it is also easier to handle. The Hercomites are relatively non-inflammable and are the safest type of commercial explosives to handle and use.

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Please send me a *free copy* of "Land Development with Hercules Dynamite."

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Name and Address

2119

A New Market for Apples

Theatre-Goers Munch Them On Broadway

THERE is nothing unusual about a crowd on Broadway. We are all curious and as soon as a small crowd gathers, everyone wants to know the cause of it. The writer is no exception and noticing a crowd gathered about a window between 51st and 52nd Street, stopped to see what it was all about.

Part of a window had been decorated with some excellent apples, together with a framed letter from President Coolidge's secretary expressing thanks to Mr. Joseph Sicker for some Stark Delicious apples sent him. Inside the store a number of boxes of this variety were offered for sale. All people like apples regardless of their occupation. Taxicab drivers, Broadway stars and bank presidents have proven by their actions that they are not too proud to eat apples on the streets of New York City.

As the writer stood for an hour and visited with Mr. Sicker at such times as he could spare in taking in a steady stream of nickels and dimes, people from every walk of life came in the store. Most of them bought one apple and took a good healthy bite before leaving the store, others bought in larger quantities.

Up to four weeks ago one could walk through the Broadway theatre section of New York City without finding a single apple exposed for sale. Due to the vision of Mr. Joseph Sicker, a large dealer of apples in the city, this condition is now changed. Mr. Sicker's friends laughed at him when he expressed the idea that apples could be sold to theatre-goers on Broadway. Experience has proven that he was right and that they were wrong.

Since putting his idea into operation Mr. Sicker has sold approximately 400 boxes of apples a day, averaging about 125 apples to the box. This may not seem like a big start but when it is realized how young the idea is and that the space occupied is extremely small, the fact that 5,000 apples a day were eaten on Broadway, where next to none were eaten before, indicates that an important market has been neglected.

While watching the steady procession of buyers, one man was heard to remark that he had formed the habit of eating two of the apples every day. Mr. Sicker reported that many faces had become familiar to him due to the fact that they come so often to buy.

It is Mr. Sicker's idea that possibly a group of growers in the East may see the possibility of this idea and put his sale methods into effect on a larger scale.

It has of course been possible for many years to buy apples from pushcarts in New York City. This idea is different in at least two essentials. In the first place pushcarts do not invade the Broadway theatre section to any extent and not at all during theatre hours. The second difference is that whereas theatre-goers might hesitate about purchasing apples exposed for sale in the open on pushcarts owned by hucksters not altogether attractive in personal appearance, they will stop at an attractive store, buy apples from a business-like looking salesman and eat them on the street.

Nitrogen For the Orchard

THE fortieth Annual Report of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture emphasizes the need of fertilizers containing nitrogen to increase orchard fertility. The College says on this subject:

"Wherever fertilizers containing nitrogen and acid phosphate have increased cover crop growth in the cultivated orchard, they have ultimately increased tree growth. The success of the sod orchard depends on the use of nitrogenous fertilizers. Where an organic mulch had been built up by growing a heavy sod through applications of nitrogenous fertilizers, such orchards, as well as those under cultivation, have withstood abnormally dry seasons. The commercial apple orchard practice of the State can be improved if the date of applying nitrogenous fertilizers is advanced to the time when the buds first begin to swell or about two or three weeks before blooming.

"A study of the influence of fertilizers on the growth response of apple trees is being conducted in cooperation with the Department of Agricultural and Biological Chemistry, using trees grown in confining iron cylinders.

New York Station Gets Medals for New Fruits

THE Wilder medals which were awarded the Station for its new fruits are made possible by a trust established by the late Marshall P. Wilder, noted Massachusetts horticulturist, to furnish funds for medals to be given at the discretion of the American Pomological Society to outstanding new fruit creations as they may appear. The Sheridan grape is the second variety coming from the Experiment Station to receive the silver medal, the Cortland apple being first.

"Sheridan is probably the most valuable grape the New York State Experiment Station has sent out and is the only variety that may possibly surpass Concord as a commercial grape," says Dr. U. P. Hedrick, Station horticulturist, in commenting on the wilder awards. "The Sheridan is a sweeter and richer grape than Concord, is a week later in ripening, does not shell as readily as Concord, and is equally as hardy and vigorous. It only remains to be seen whether Sheridan will thrive on as great a diversity of soil as does Concord before the new variety is recommended to supplant this old standby of the vineyard."



Mr. Joseph Sicker and the window which attracted so much attention on Broadway.



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Questions about Manure

About Storage Losses in Manure

On page 3 of the November 19th issue is an article entitled "A Fertile Farm is the Pride of its Owner". The author of this article writes "There is more lcss when a pile gets too dry than there is when it is kept moist". I am storing under cover—absolutely dry—manure from two cows and 500 hens which is mixed more or less. I find each spring this is very dry and dusty especially the poultry manure, some of which heats and burns to some extent. Would water added to this pile help it or would the ammonia from the poultry manure be lost if it was kept moist?

YOUR question brings up a point that probably should have been covered in the article, namely that there is little loss from poultry manure where it is kept dried. In fact this is the most practical way to keep it. Personally we would not mix poultry manure with manure from other animals on the farm.

Here are the facts which explain the statement you quote. There are two types of bacteria which work on the manure pile, one group of which works in the presence of air and the other group working where air is not present.

Two Kinds of Bacteria at Work

The group that works in the presence of air makes the plant food rapidly available and also uses up the vegetable material for food at the same time giving off a considerable amount of carbon dioxide. This sort of action is desirable in the soil as it makes plant food available but not so desirable in the pile as after the plant food is available it is easily washed out by rain storms or certain amounts of it are given off in the air.

On the other hand the bacteria which work in the absence of air do not cause this loss. Where sufficient water is present these air using bacteria do not grow. Wherever heating occurs you can be sure that there is going to be some loss of plant food.

After studying this question for some time our personal conclusions are that a cover over a manure shed is of doubtful value. Usually where a pit is watertight enough rainfall does not come to make the pile too moist. Of course, the best way to handle it is to draw it out and spread it out on the field every day or at least as often as possible.

Summing up what I said we would suggest that you keep the poultry manure dry but that the pile from the other farm animals will be kept in a reasonably moist condition.

Loss From Farm Manure When Exposed

New Jersey Results

Summer exposure for varying periods, showing per cent of plant food lost.

Period of days	Ammonia (per cent)	Phosphoric acid (per cent)	Potash (per cent)
131	57	62	72
70	44	16	28
76	39	63	56
50	69	59	72
Average 82	52	50	57

Ohio Results

Steer manure exposed for three-months period during summer.

	Plant food lost Ammonia (per cent)	Phosphoric acid (per cent)	Potash (per cent)
Untreated manure	33.3	23.8	58.8
40 lbs. per ton of acid phosphate	27.2	16.0	56.5
40 lbs. per ton of rock phosphate	30.3	12.0	52.3

Hitch more science to the plow

THERE is no pride and little profit in growing nubbins, culls or chaffy grains; yet we keep everlastingly at it. We admit that "Bossy" must be amply and properly fed if she is to produce butter-fat, but we take a gambler's chance on our field crops and expect them to thrive and grow quality product with an insufficient and generally out-of-balance food supply. Plant roots cannot travel far for their food. If an ample, balanced ration is not within the range of root growth the plant must suffer in health, quality, size and yield, as the problem of getting something out of nothing has not been solved in field or factory. The basis of profitable plant feeding is what might well be called *stall feeding* — placing an ample supply of balanced available food in the plant-growing area, creating zones of local enrichment. This makes for rapid, healthy, balanced growth, for early maturity, for large yields of first quality product with splendid seed qualities.

If we will but keep in mind the fact that the underlying principles governing plant feeding and stock feeding are identical, that one is as vital as the other, and act on this knowledge, there will be a decided increase in the quality of field products grown on the farms of the United States. Market quotations do not accurately reflect the prices obtained by farmers for their crops, as so much of the product grown is under grade. Top quality brings top prices. Proper plant feeding insures a maximum production of quality product, important whether fed on the farm or sold as grown.

An important point to keep in mind is that an ample supply of all the elements needed for plant growth must be present in available form in the enriched zone, if maximum quality production is to be secured. Phosphorus at one spot, potassium in another place, and nitrogen somewhere else, does not solve the problem. These elements work together and must necessarily be together.

Farmers test their cows and dispose of the poor producers. Can't this idea be applied to land—in times of relatively low prices; till only land best suited to cultivation; convert the poorer land to pastures; lime and fertilize this grass land? Schneider, a leading German authority, writes: "I have demonstrated by keeping careful and scientific accounts that no other system of cropping gives as high returns as a well-managed pasture."

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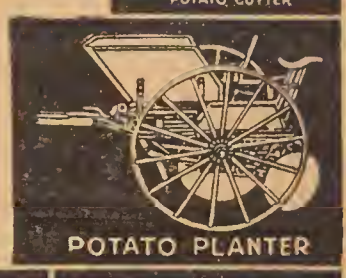
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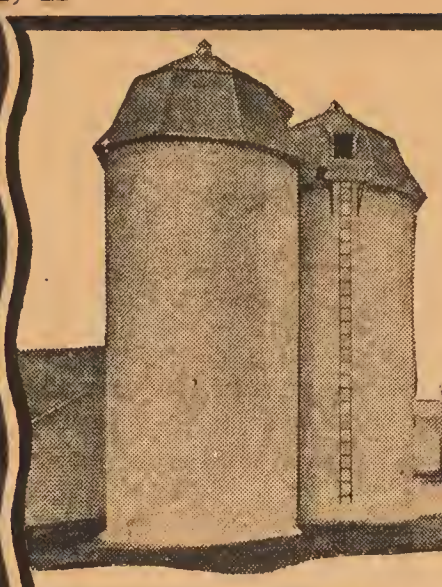
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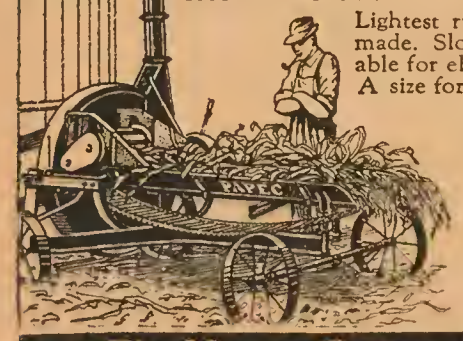
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TB from Tuberculin?

No More Than Maple Trees from Maple Sap

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*One of our subscribers recently wrote us suggesting that more research should be conducted by open-minded investigators on bovine tuberculosis and the control of this cattle disease by the use of tuberculin. The writer also said: "The investigation should discover whether TB can be communicated to healthy cattle by the serum."*

We commented on this letter recently in an editorial, but in order to give our readers the right information we sent our subscriber's letter to Dr. V. A. Moore, Dean of the New York State Veterinary College, and probably the greatest American authority on cattle diseases. Dr. Moore answered as follows:

IN regard to investigations on bovine tuberculosis, I would say that in recent years little research work has been done on tuberculosis, excepting in a few institutions and there largely with the Calmette vaccine. There has been, however, a large amount of work on bovine tuberculosis. The nature of the disease, its cause, the means by which it is disseminated and methods for its diagnosis, are all very well understood. The knowledge of this disease is much greater than appears from a good many discussions of it. Undoubtedly there has not been as much work done on this disease as there has been on human tuberculosis and for obvious reasons. It is possible, however, that there is quite as much known about it as there is about the disease in man.

Tuberculin the Best Test

You call attention to the errors in the tuberculin test. Unfortunately, there is no 100 per cent method, but tuberculin is by far the best test that we have for detecting tuberculosis in infected animals. There are a number of which seems to be unable to pick out every case of the disease. Officials differ in their opinions as to the best method of applying tuberculin. We must recognize that in either way there may be some error.

It would be very desirable to have a thorough research made on the action of tuberculin, especially when it is injected into the skin. It would require much time and many animals. A large amount of work has already been done on tuberculin and theories for its action have been formulated. There is a large literature on the subject and a book has been written on it.

Tuberculin Boiled and Filtered

The question you ask relative to the transmission of tuberculosis by the use of tuberculin has been very definitely answered. Tuberculin cannot produce tuberculosis in an animal any more than the planting of maple syrup would grow a maple tree. Tuberculin comes from the liquid on which tubercle bacteria have grown. The bacilli are filtered out. The filtrate is boiled to kill any individual organisms that might remain. It is then filtered through a bacterial filter and the filtrate is concentrated to the desired density by boiling. It is not possible for a living tubercle bacillus to be in a properly prepared tuberculin. There is no need, therefore, for further researches on that point.

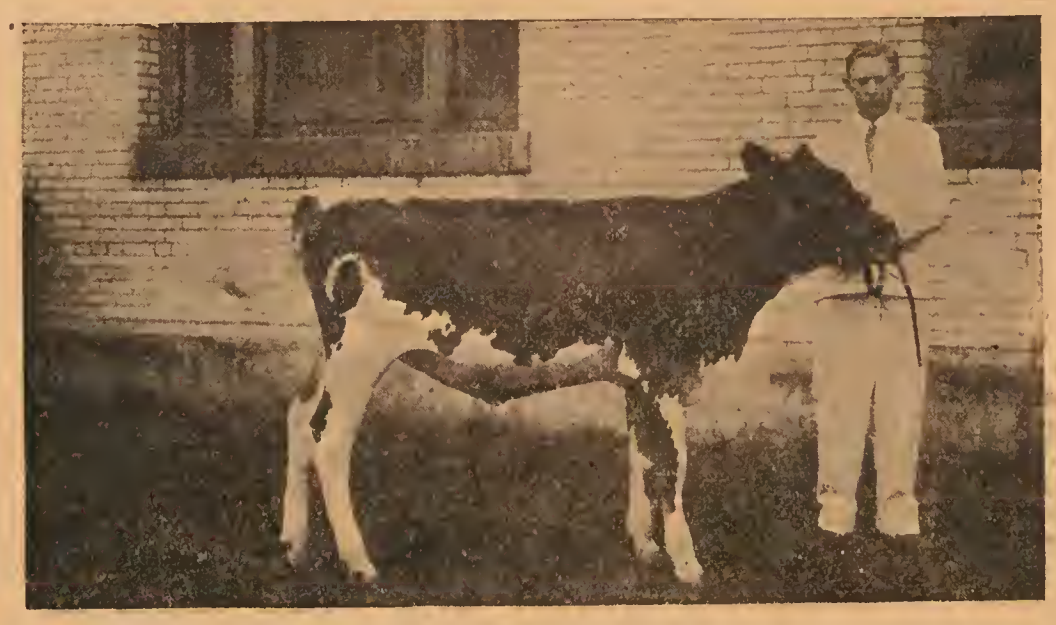
Need for Further Research

In conclusion I would say that there is need for further researches on tuberculosis, but we must remember in connection with it that there is a great deal more known about tuberculosis than there is about several other important cattle diseases, such as the Bang abortion disease, Johne's disease, etc. We must keep in mind too that tuberculosis is a specific disease that develops in the body as a result of an infection with the tubercle bacillus, that animals vary in their degree of resistance to this organism and growing out of that fact we have considerable variation in the extent of lesions found in animals that are infected. Tuberculin does not appear to give a reaction when the disease is in a certain stage or stages. On these points researches would be very desirable.

We must not get away from the fact, however, that tuberculosis is a great scourge of cattle and that our Government and State have undertaken to eradicate it from the country. Tuberculin is the best and the only means they have of detecting the infected animals.

If you have any specific questions you would like to ask, I should be glad to answer them as fully as our knowledge on the subject will permit.

Probably no other single mistake causes so much loss to Americans, and especially American farmers, as does the loss of time.—G. F. WARREN



This is one of New York's 4-H club representatives at the National Dairy Show last Fall. The calf belongs to Alfred Huff of Cayuga County, who was in calf club work. In 1926 he had a heifer that went to the New York State Fair but did not place. The heifer shown in the picture was raised from his father's herd, won first place at the local Cayuga County round up, first place as a senior calf at the State Fair last fall and was then chosen as one of the state's dairy representatives to attend the National Dairy Show at Memphis in October. Albert is active in other 4-H club work and is president of the Cayuga None-Such Farm Shop Club of Genoa High School.



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Dairying on Long Island

Costs Are High But So Is Milk

FOR many years people not acquainted personally with Long Island have been led to believe that truck farming was the only agricultural pursuit followed by the Islanders, but this belief is in a way incorrect. Of course, truck farming predominates for many reasons—first, location near central market; second, the climatic conditions are ideal and last, the texture of the soil is perfect for such occupation.

Now for the above reasons why shouldn't the dairy industry succeed? Are not the above conditions equally important for dairying? Yes, indeed. We here receive at the rate of $7.00 per hundred for our milk compared with $2.00 and less received by the up-State dairymen. And feed does not cost but a trifle more to buy. The help question is of course, somewhat higher and less competent, but with this extra cost I readily see the advantages compared with northern New York. Of course, the same laws of supply and demand rules our prices, but no rich and unscrupulous middleman or dealer controls the price of our products. We sell direct to the consumer, deliver the goods fresh and clean and receive our reward.

Our climate, like to that of Atlanta, Ga., leaving but three months of winter or severe weather, allows the meadows to escape winter killing. There is no uprooting of new seeding. The cattle are out of the barn a month later in the fall and a month earlier in the spring, cutting out two months of extra labor and expense which is no small item where a large dairy is kept. Lastly, what is any better than gravely clay loam for crop growing—easy to cultivate, easy to keep free from foul weeds, holding its moisture in dry season and in every way adapted for agriculture. To my belief these three factors are the most essential for dairy farming and to those who discredit this I would say take a trip through the island and be convinced that a cow will thrive as well as potatoes.—F. J. CRAYFORD.

Some Calf-Raising Experiences

I'VE RAISED a lot of calves in the last twelve years, and not a solitary one was finished that didn't require a lot of time and patience to get them started to growing steadily the first three or four months of their lives. Here's how I do it:

The calf is taken from the cow as soon as her milk is good, which is usualy when the calf is nearly a week old. Up to a week there is little danger of the calf chewing the cow's teats, but when left to two or three weeks old, the teats will usually be in such a condition that to attempt milking usually end in a frequent cow-handshake, no matter how well the cow is broken.

Wean Early

The first lesson I give the calf is to try to get it to drink from a bucket which is securely fastened where the calf can reach it, yet not over-turn it. Sometimes a little help is needed, but quite often we refuse to give it a finger. It usually prolongs the memory of the cow so it is best to let them get over it immediately.

We allow little or no breakfast the first morning. Then in the evening some of the warm milk is fed to it. This is continued for about fifteen days both morning and evening. Then we begin to add some skim milk. Gradually, we work the change from whole milk to all skim milk by changing a bit of the whole milk for skim milk, every few days. As we add more skim milk we begin adding some of a special feed mixture we have worked out and which has given us very good results.

Start Gradually with Grain and Clean Clover Hay

This mixture consists of 25 pounds each of bran, middlings, cornmeal, calfmeal and 10 pounds of oil meal. As we drop some of the whole milk we add a bit of the mixture, and by the time we use all skim milk, which is when the calves are about 30 to 35 days old, we have worked up to the full amount of the mixture the calves need.

As the calf grows we like to place a bit of clover hay near where it can nibble. They soon learn to eat and when we have no clover, we give them soybean hay, which is as good, if not better. Many use timothy hay, but I don't like it for calves.

By the time the calves are three to four months old they are ready to turn on pasture and with a bit of ground grain daily they will manage nicely.—W. E. F.

Regulating the Cream Separator

"Does it cause a loss of cream into the skimmilk if a hand separator is not turned as fast as the directions call for? Is it possible to regulate the percent of butter fat in cream?"

THE number of turns per minute recommended by the manufacturer is usually high enough so that no butterfat will be lost if it is turned slightly slower. It will affect the volume of cream, however, by giving more cream with a lower butter fat test.

It is a good plan to have a babcock test made of the skimmilk, occasionally, as this will tell accurately whether the separator is working as it should.

It is not possible to accurately regulate the percent of butter fat in cream. It can be regulated approximately by use of the regular cream screw adjustment, but the temperature of the milk, the speed of operation and the percent of butter fat in the milk all have an effect on the butter fat in the cream.

The cream screw can be set by running water through the bowl when it is running at the correct speed. Adjust the screw so from one eighth to one tenth of the water flows from the cream spout if the cream is to churn.

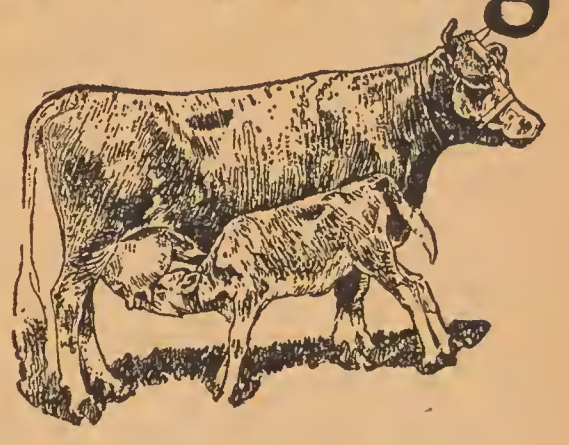
A Remedy for Calf Scours

THE folowing treatment for calves that scour was written by Dr. A. S. Alexander in "The Calf Club News". No doubt it will affect Dad's calf just as well as the one belonging to his son.

"Dried blood meal, mixed with the milk, helps when a calf is sickly or inclined to scour. Start with one teaspoonful and increase to four teaspoonfuls, if found necessary."

"Simple treatment for scours consists in giving one to three tablespoonfuls of castor oil in milk to clear the bowels. Should scouring then persist, give two or thre times daily one-fourth to one teaspoonful of a mixture of one part of salol and two parts of subitrate of bismuth in two tablespoons of milk. When skimmilk fed calves tend to scour and blood meal does not prove remedial, add one ounce of lime water to each pint of milk fed daily, or one teaspoonful of a mixture of one-half ounce of formalin and fifteen and one-half ounces of boiled water to be kept in an amber colored bottle."

No More troubles at Calving



STOP dreading the time when your cows freshen! The troubles you've looked upon in the past as part of the hazard of dairying are no longer a menace to your profits. Dairymen without number are now using Kow-Kare at freshening because of its marvelous invigorating action on the reproductive organs.

Kow-Kare is a concentrated tonic-medicine that has no other function than the building up of the digestive and genital organs. By using this famous cow medicine with the feed for two or three weeks before and after freshening you are assured a healthy cow—and a strong, vigorous calf. Retained Afterbirth and the other disorders you have learned to dread have no terrors for you if Kow-Kare is your reliance.

Kow-Kare, used sparingly with the feed helps your cows fill the pail under the most adverse conditions of winter feeding—when dry, heavy feeds put an added burden on digestion and assimilation. Try Kow-Kare when troubled with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc. Its health-building action will give you a convincing demonstration of its money value to you in the business of dairying.

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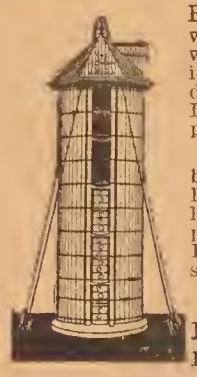
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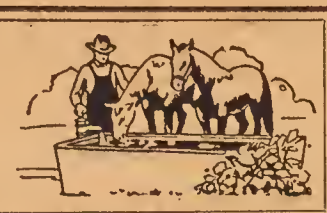
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With the A. A. Livestock Man



Treating the Horse's Sore Shoulders

SORE shoulders on a horse are caused by poorly fitting collars, dirty collars, or severe working in the spring while the horse is still soft.

It is difficult to tell how to fit a collar. Every horses neck is different. About all that can be said on paper is that when the pull comes, the collar should settle down evenly on the surface of the shoulder.

In fitting a new leather collar, it is a good plan to soak the collar in water and work the animal in the wet collar for a day. It will fit itself to the shoulder and will dry to that shape. The hame straps should always be tight both at the top and bottom and the tugs should be adjusted so that the pull comes at the right place on the shoulder.

A collar should always be kept clean and smooth. A good horseman cleans the collar before putting it on the horse. Accumulations of sweat help to make the neck sore. A sweat pad is much harder to keep clean than a leather collar, but a horse's neck is smaller when poor than when he is fat. The best way is to get a new collar, but a sweat pad is better than a collar which is too big.

Easier to Prevent Than Cure

It is easier to prevent sore shoulders than to cure them. When breaking in a horse for hard work, some advise using an astringent to toughen the skin, such as a solution of 2 drams of tannic acid or 2 oz. of acetate of lead in a pint of equal parts of alcohol and water. This is applied before putting on the collar. Another plan is to wash the shoulders with cold water when the collar is taken off and apply some such mixture as witchhazel.

The best way to cure a shoulder that has become sore is to give it a rest, but this often impossible. First correct the cause of the sore, then wash when the collar is taken off and apply the following solution. 2 oz. of sulfate of zinc and 2 oz. of acetate of lead in a pint of water. Shake before applying. Another remedy is to dust equal parts of powdered tannic acid and boracic acid on the sore several times a day.

Cull Beans For Sheep

IT is a common practice in the bean growing section of Wyoming county, New York, to feed cull beans to breeding ewes and to lambs in the fattening pens. These cull beans often make up as much as 20 per cent of the grain ration. A common ration used is 200 pounds of oats and barley and 50 pounds of cull beans.

For the past two years, bad weather at harvest time has left a large quantity of these cull beans on the farmers' hands. In order to determine whether or not these beans were as satisfactory as linseed oil cake as a feed for lambs, the following experiment was tried.

The cull beans were in every way as satisfactory as the linseed oil cake. The lot fed on beans showed lower mortality and maintained weekly gains fully equal to those fed on a linseed oil cake ration. The beans were fed mixed with the grain ration in flat bottomed troughs and were cleaned up quickly by the lambs. Beans seemed to be as palatable as any part of the ration fed.

So far as the experiment goes there seems to be good reason to believe that lambs can be fed cull beans with good results and that these cull beans can be used to entirely replace the linseed oil cake in a ration for fat lambs,—two pounds of beans replacing each pound of linseed oil cake in the ration. L. W. H., *New York.*

Fistula in Horses

Do not consider hypodermics of any value for fistula? Do you consider any internal treatment of any value?

THE following regarding the treatment of fistula taken from the U. S. Department Agriculture book on the diseases of a horse.

"In the earliest stage, when there is soreness, enlarged lymphatics but no well-marked swelling, the trouble may frequently be aborted. To do this requires both general and local treatment. A physic should be given, and the horse receive 1 ounce of powdered saltpeter three times a day in his water or feed. If the fever runs high 20-drop doses of tincture of aconite root every two hours may be administered. The local application of cold water to the inflamed spot for an hour at a time three or four times a day has often proved very beneficial, and has afforded great relief to the patient. Cooling lotions, muriate of ammonia, or saltpeter and water; sedative washes, such as tincture of opium and aconite, chloroform liniment, or camphorated oil, are also to be frequently apply

Hot Poultices Draw Pus

Should this treatment fail to check the progress of the trouble, the formation of pus should be hastened as rapidly as possible. Hot fomentations and poultices are to be constantly used, and as soon as the presence of pus can be detected, the abscess wall is to be opened at its *lowest point.* In this procedure lies our hope of a speedy cure. As with any simple absces, if drainage can be provided the healing which follows will be rapid and satisfactory."

You will see from this that there is little hope of internal remedies doing any good except in very early stages of the trouble. If the trouble has reached the stage where the sore is open and discharging the best thing to do is to get the services of a veterinarian who may be able to cure it although in certain cases it seems almost impossible to clear up the trouble.

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When To Shear Sheep

OF late a number of inquiries have come to us relative to shearing sheep. We have asked Mr. E. L. Moody for his experiences. Mr. Moody is a prominent sheep breeder of western New York and is President of the New York State Sheep Growers Co-operative Association. This is what Mr. Moody writes:

Of late years or since we have been raising so called "hot house" we have been shearing our sheep in late February or early March as the weather will permit. Our barns are arranged to shut up pretty closely so that we can keep them pretty comfortable if the weather does turn cold.

We shear early for two reasons, first it is easier to take care of the young lambs with the fleece off and the ewe will do better after the first shock of its removal is over. Second, ewes that have early lambs are quite liable to have their wool start or in other words begin to shed their wool and in many cases would lose their whole fleece before the usual shearing time.

In this locality (western New York) where many breeding ewes are wintered the practice now followed generally is for the growers who have warm barns to begin shearing in March when the weather shows signs of continuing warm. The shearers are generally busy from that time until the shearing is completed which is usually about the first of June.

The shearers operate over quite a wide territory use power clippers only, operated by a gasoline engine, work in pairs, that is each outfit is equipped with two shearing heads so that two sheep may shear at one time. It is not uncommon where the flocks are large for two men to clip 100 and sometimes as high as 135 in ten hours. —*E. L. Moody.*

Round Worms Stunt Growth of Young Pigs

NEW JERSEY pig growers are finding that among their worst enemies are round worms, acording to the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Once these worms establish themselves in the intestines of a young pig, growth of the animal is greatly retarded. If the animal is not promptly freed of the pests, it becomes stunted and is not profitable to feed.

A treatment, however, has been developed that is proving very satisfactory. This consists of giving each infested pig a capsule made of 2 grains of santonin, 2 grains of calomel, and 5 grains of bicarbonate of soda. Before the capsule is administered all feed is withheld for from 12 to 18 hours so as to be sure that the digestive tract of the animal is empty.

About 8 to 12 hours after the animal has been given the capsule, it is fed a light slop of middlings containing 1 tablespoonful of Epsom salts.

A Mineral Mixture for Hogs

Can you recommend a simple mineral mixture for hogs?

B. W., N. J.

THE New Jersey Station recommends 40 pounds of steamed bone, 40 pounds ground limestone and 20 pounds of salt.

Study These Trespass Laws

(Continued from Page 2)

game or fish enumerated in the statutes, after being forbidden so to trespass by the owner, occupant, lessee or licensee thereof; and every person violating this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars and costs and every justice of the peace, police court and recorder shall have jurisdiction to try such offenders and pronounce sentence as herein provided.

3. (As amended March 20, 1923) Any persons guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act may be arrested without warrant by the owner, occupant, lessee or licensee, or any officer of the law and taken for trial before any of the justices or courts mentioned in this act as having jurisdiction. On failure of any person convicted of violating the provisions of this act to pay a fine imposed as provided in this act, the said justice or court before whom the conviction is had may commit such persons to the county jail until such fine is paid. In any prosecution for violation of the provisions of this act, the failure of the defendant to produce a written permit to hunt and fish on the lands upon which he is charged with trespassing signed by the owner, occupant, lessee or licensee thereof shall be prima facia proof that he was forbidden so to trespass by such owner, occupant, lessee or licensee.

4. (As amended March 20, 1923) Any persons who, while on the property of others, willfully and deliberately causes injury to or destroys cultivated crops, or orchards, fences, buildings, or live stock thereon, may be arrested without warrant by the owner, occupant, lessee, or licensee, or any officer of the law, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for six months. All moneys recovered as fines for any violations under this act shall be paid to the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners for the uses and purposes of said Board of Fish and Game Commissioners.

4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the February prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City. Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	2.90	2.80
2	Fluid Cream		1.90
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.06	
2 B.	Cond. Milk Soft Cheese	2.31	
3	Evap. Cond, Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.20	1.90
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class I League price for March 1927 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $3.27 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market Unsettled

CREAMERY SALTED	Mar. 21	Mar. 14	Mar. 16, 1927
Higher than extra	50 -50½	50½-51	48¾-49¼
Extra (92sc)	49½-	50 -	48¼
84-91 score	44 -49	43½-49½	46¾-48
Lower Grades	42 -43	41½-42½	46 -46½

The butter market is a very unsettled affair, and has been such since our last report. Since our last review of the butter market, we have had our "ups and downs" as the song goes. At one time values reached 51 cents for 92 score butter. That was on March 12th, but the advance was short lived. Just as soon as the prices get up a little, all the operators jump in to make a profit, and sentiment is immediately dampened. A one half cent decline in Chicago added somewhat to the dampening. Supplies have not been over heavy, altho we have been drawing some butter from other distributing centers.

The consuming market is very satisfactory, but nevertheless dealers are only filling immediate needs. Were the buying power on the part of the jobbers not so restricted, the stock from nearby cities would have been absorbed very easily. However, the trade is extremely cautious, and the market very sensitive in spite of a very strong statistical situation. Every day brings us nearer to the spring increase, and the receiving end of the business is trying very hard to keep stocks moving freely in order to avoid any accumulations ahead of these anticipated heavier supplies.

Fresh Cheese Barely Steady

STATE FLATS	Mar. 21	Mar. 14	Mar. 16, 1927
Fresh Fancy	22¼-23	22¼-23½	23 -23½
Fresh Average			22 -22½
Held Fancy	29 -29½	29 -29½	27 -28
Held Average			26 -26½

Freshly made cheese from New York state has weakened slightly since our last report. Occasionally lots of fresh cheese bring as much as 23 cents, but the market as a whole more closely approximates 22¼ and 22½ cents. Supplies of fresh cheese from New York have been relatively heavy. Most of these have been offered for sale on arrival, and prices have been adjusted to effect quick clearances. This brings New York state cheese below par with Wisconsin. Comparatively little Wisconsin cheese has been arriving in New York, and these limited supplies have held rather firmly. Held cheese is in a very strong position. If present indications continue, we would not be surprised to see the price of held cheese advance, because supplies are not abundant.

Nearby Eggs Firmer

NEARBY WHITE	Mar. 21	Mar. 14	Mar. 16, 1927
Hennery Selected Extras	36-38	34 -35	33-34
Average Extras	33-35	32 -33	31-32
Extra Firsts	32-32½	30 -31	29-30
Firsts	31-31½	29 -29½	27-28
Gathered	28-32	28 -30½	25-30
Pullets			25-26
Pewees			
BROWNS			
Hennery	34-37	32½-34	30-32
Gathered	30-33	29½-32	26-30

The market on nearby eggs has shown considerable improvement. White eggs are slightly ahead of browns. As we approach Easter, it is to be expected that we will see a better market, but this year there have been some who have expressed the opinion that because of the heavy production throughout the entire country, we would not see any marked advance. However, from opinions we have obtained in the trade, it looks as though the market is going to hold up to a satisfactory level compared with last year.

Last year at this time Pacific Coast whites, extras, candled and storage packed were selling for 34½ and 35 cents. This year the same grade is bringing from 37 to 37½ cents. This may not mean much to some, for it is a fact that the market can swing over night, but it is an indication that the outlook is fairly satisfactory.

Live Poultry Higher

FOWLS	Mar. 21	Mar. 14	Mar. 16, 1927
Colored	31-33	26-28	27-28
Leghorn	28-30	20-22	29
CHICKENS		30-35	
BROILERS			
Colored	40-50	40-50	45-50
Leghorn	-40	40-45	
CAPONS	45-50	45-50	-40
TURKEYS	30-50	30-50	25-30
DUCKS, Nearby	29-30	28-30	27-30
GEESE	18-19	19-20	

The live poultry market has advanced materially since our last report. This is not only true in the price columns, but the trade is more active in its demand for poultry. Express fowls, as well as broilers, have been decidedly in the seller's favor, altho express broilers have not shown any change in values, such as has been characteristic of the fowl market.

On April 5th the Jewish Holiday Passover will be celebrated. At that time, live hen turkeys, heavy fowls, ducks, geese and capons will be most in demand. The best market days to get this trade will be April 2nd and 3rd. Accordingly, shippers are advised to plan their consignments so that they will arrive in New York Monday morning, and not later than Tuesday night. If they arrive Saturday, and are not sold, there is a carry over charge that may take away any advantage that one may gain.

On April 8th we celebrate Easter. At that time, live fowls, capons, ducks, geese, rabbits and squabs are in demand. Baby bunnies are also meeting a definite trade demand at that time as live Easter bunnies. The best market days for the Easter trade will be on April 4th, 5th and 6th. We look for Thursday to be the best day. With Passover and Easter coming in the same week, and the market days following right behind one another, we look for a good week for April 2nd to 6th inclusive. We doubt if there will be very much active buying on the 6th except for specialties, for usually the buying trade fills its requirements before that time.

On April 11th the Jews will celebrate the last Passover, prime qualities of live poultry of all kinds will be in demand at that time. The best market day will undoubtedly be the 9th. The 7th will be a good day, but there is a possibility of a late arrival missing the market, and having to be carried over Sunday.

After the last Passover, we have no more important holidays to point to until we come to Decoration Day, which falls on May 30. May 25th is a Feast of Weeks, but there is no particular demand at that time.

Potato Prices Holding Up

STATE	Mar. 21	Mar. 14	Mar. 16, 1927
150 lb. sack	3.85-4.10	3.75-4.00	3.35-3.60
Bulk, 180 lbs			4.00-4.25
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	4.00-4.60	4.00-4.50	3.50-4.00
Bulk, 180 lbs	5.15-5.50	4.85-5.35	4.40-4.85
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack	4.00-4.25		
Bulk, 180 lbs.			
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	4.50-5.00	4.00-5.00	5.25-5.50
Bulk, 180 lbs	5.75-6.00	5.50-6.00	6.00-6.25

Potato prices still hold up to former levels, altho on the 21st the market was no more than steady. This was true of not only Long Islands and Maines, but from southern points as well. Long Islands are about cleaned up. Occasionally lots drift in. It is said that sometimes a few extra fancy lots from other sections are graded as Long Islands and sold as such.

The weather has been none too good in the metropolitan district, and it appears that as this report is being prepared that we may see a strengthening in the market. With Long Islands out of the way, the road is clearer for Maines and states.

Grains and Feeds

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Mar. 21	Last Year
Wheat (May)	1.39¾	1.33⅝
Corn	1.01⅞	.72¾
Oats	.57⅞	.42⅞

CASH GRAINS (At New York)	Mar. 21	Mar. 14	Mar. 16, 1927
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.77¾	1.74½	1.43¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.22⅛	1.15¾	.86¼
Oats, No. 2	.70½	.69¾	.51

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Mar. 17	Mar. 10	Mar. 19, 1927
Grade Oats	39.00	37.50	32.00
Spring Bran	41.50	39.50	30.00
Hard Bran	44.00	42.00	32.25
Standard Mids	40.50	39.50	31.50
Soft W. Mids	48.00	46.00	36.00
Flour Mids	41.50	40.50	35.00
Red Dog	42.00	41.00	38.50
Wh. Hominy	41.00	40.25	30.00
Yel. Hominy	40.00	39.50	30.00
Corn Meal	42.00	41.00	30.00
Gluten Feed	44.75	44.75	36.75
Gluten Meal	54.00	54.00	46.75
36% C. S. Meal	49.00	48.00	34.00
41% C. S. Meal	55.00	53.00	37.00
43% C. S. Meal	57.00	55.00	39.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	54.00	53.50	44.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Meats and Live Stock

The calf market is firm at $17.00 for top marks. Most arrivals selling anywhere from 14.50 to 16.50.

Lambs are nominal, some seling up to 1$15.50. A few westerns are going above that. Most states seling around $14.00 to $15.00.

The steer market is barely steady. A very few primes bring better than $14.00. Mediums around $12.75.

Bulls are steady. A few selected up to $9.00. Others down to $5.50.

The best cows are still bringing anywhere from $6.00 to $7.50.

Hogs are low in price, only medium weights going above $9.00.

A Review of the Wool Market

By C. J. FAWCETT

National Wool Exchange, Boston, Mass.

WOOL markets are advancing sharply. Manufacturers are enjoying much better business, the foreign markets have been rising gradually to higher levels for the last six months. Because of the relatively high values prevailing in foreign markets, America has purchased only about 40% of the normal supply of foreign wools.

America purchases only 4½% of the total offerings during the first half of the Australian sales for the 1927-28 season. Mills took about 50 million pounds more wool in 1927 than in 1926. A strong position of domestic wool is being reflected in increased values, especially with medium wools, such as that from Shropshire, Hampshire, and Down breeds. These grades have increased approximately eight cents a grease pound in the last six months. But yet they are slightly below corresponding foreign grades.

More Wool Bought from Hand-to-Mouth

A few years ago much wool was bought three to six months in advance, due to demands of clothing manufacturers which were such as to enable mills to anticipate their future needs. Since then demands have changed and 80% of the sales have been on immeditte delivery. This illustrates the hand-to-mouth buying that prevails. When manufacturers need quarter blood for immediate delivery, it must be spot, for they can not wait to go to some distant point to get their supplies.

Wool must be graded according to prevailing demands. Manufacturers who need one or two grades, do not wnat to buy wool as it is collected at country points, for such wool contains a variety of grades, many of which they can not use. Any intelligent method of orderly marketing must provide a way to hold wool until the mills are ready to purchase.

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For shipments made on or before April 21st, we will pay for:

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Fertilizer and lime bags, all sizes 1½ ea.
Worthless bags (unfit to repair) ½c ea.

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Pure bred Chester Whites 8 weeks old, $5.50 each. Pure bred Jersey Reds 7 weeks old, $6.00 each. The time has come when you will want your Spring pigs for the pork barrel this Fall, and we have them. Yorkshire and Chester cross, color white, Berkshire and Chester cross, color black and white, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. Will ship from one to 100 C. O. D. The pigs we have, have the size and breeding, no runts, and all are large growthy pigs and good feeders. No charge for crates.

STONEHAM PIG FARM, Stoneham, Mass. Box 115

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE Chester & Berkshire cross and Chester and Yorkshire cross, 6 to 7 wks. old, $4.25 each; 8 to 10 wks. old, $4.50 each. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. J. W. Garrity, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass., Tel. 1503W

Chester, Poland China and Berkshire

Best Grade Pigs and Shoats for Breeders or feeders. 6 to 8 wks. old $6 ea.; 3 mos. old $10 ea. C. E. BOSSERMAN, York Springs, Pa

DUROCS BRED SOWS, FALL PIGS. New York's greatest herd.

ALLEN H. POST, Ensenore, N. Y.

New Jersey Farm News

Auction Market Assured at Cedarville

THE Cedarville auction market is now practically assured. A large part of the money has already been paid into the market committee, a suitable market site opposite the Mayhew and Husted Canning factory has been selected and a group of the biggest and most influential farmers have promised the committee that they would sell a part of their output over the market block this year.



Amos Kirby

These developments follow a series of meetings held under the direction of the Cumberland County Board of Agriculture and D. M. Babbitt, the County Agent. At a meeting held a few nights ago, W. W. Oley, director of Markets, of the Department of Agriculture, officially approved of the move to establish the market and told of the benefits to be derived from such a venture. A suitable market building is to be erected and the market put on a sound financial basis.

The committee in charge of the market from the Cedarville section are, Howard Sheppard, Chairman; Ralph Husted; Howard Brown; Belford Mayhew; and Walden Stites.

Farm Forum Meetings

The Sussex County Board of Agriculture has developed a scheme for getting out attendance at farm meetings. These gatherings are called Farm Forum Meetings, to which the public is invited and the Board secures some noted speaker or farm expert to address the gatherings. Not only does the board get out large attendances, but they bring in speakers from other lines that are closely affiliated with agriculture. During the month of March, they are having a milk distributor, a representative of the State Department of Health and rural engineers from the Agricultural College. Those speaking this month are I. E. Nathans, on Some Problems of the City Milk Distributor; W. L. Dougherty, chief of Milk inspection for the Board of Health, and E. R. Gross on dairy barn sanitation.

Monmouth County shows a decided increase in the acreage of over head irrigation for the coming season, states County Agent Douglas, Freehold. In the change from a potato to a market gardening district, there is also a decided swing towards the using of irrigation to insure sufficient moisture at critical periods in the development of the crop.

Five-Eights Basket May Be Retained

Representatives of the five lower counties of New Jersey put up a bitter fight in Congress on March 5, to save the five eights basket as an open top farm package. The grange, the Farm Bureau, the canners and the manufacturers put up a united face before the committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, of which Congressman Perkins of the Sixth District, New Jersey, is Chairman. It was openly expressed by the President of the National Basket Manufacturers' Association that the five enghts basket would be safe for some time to come as a result of this hearing.

Golden Jubilee Peach Trees Offered

The Atlantic County Farmers' Exchange has an option on a block of the new Golden Jubilee Peach, which has recently been developed by the New Jersey Experiment Station. The offer is open to Atlantic County farmers at a price of 26 cents each. The orders are being handled by William J. Slack, Mays Landing, a prominent Hammonton peach grower.

Orchardists are being warned against setting fruit trees this year as the 17 year locust is scheduled to appear. Although the locust may do little or no damage, yet Dr. T. J. Headlee advises that it will be best not to set any trees this year. Seventeen years ago, the locusts caused considerable injury to trees.—**Amos Kirby.**

North Country News

Milk Prices the Main Topic of Conversation

FOR the past three or four weeks we have been having more real winter than we have had all winter, but as the change in the procedure has brought with it much more sunshine and the invigorating influence, everyone is well satisfied. The fields are quite well covered with snow again and we hope that it will stay a bit. So far only a few sections seem to show much if any winter damage from all the open weather, but the last half of March and even the first of April usually tell the story up here.



W. I. Roe

The main topic of interest in the North at present seems to be "who dropped the price of milk". So far everything sounds just like a pair of small boys with their "you did", "I didn't, you did" series. At any rate, the situation is going to mean a considerably lower income from our milk and the price of feeds going constantly higher, with the situation so tight that it begins to look like a problem to find a sufficient supply of some kinds to supply the demand that with us is always increased from now on with the number of new milkers on many farms, and home grown grain pretty well used up.

Cheese Factories Will Open

With the price for fluid milk seeking new low levels, cheese factory operators are making plans for reopening. News comes from St. Lawrence County of two or three that will start very shortly. It is also reported that the Canton Cheese Board that was formed by a group which split away from the Gouverneur Cheese Board last summer, will continue again this summer, independent from the Gouverneur group as before.

Delegates to attend the dairymen's meeting in Utica on April 2d have already been designated. Oswego County will be represented by Louis I. Branch; St. Lawrence by Earl Laidlaw; Jefferson by Frank Taylor and Isaac B. Mitchell. As yet no one has been appointed by Lewis County.

Grange meetings have been in order this week at Richville for St. Lawrence County, and Jefferson County at Watertown. Next week the Pomona Grange for Oswego will hold forth in the armory at Oswego. The program will be in charge of the lecturer with Raymond Cooper, lecturer of the New York State Grange as main speaker of the day. The Corn Borer and its control are being discussed at many of the grange meetings as well as the need for an increase in the tariff on farm products. Among the recommendations being formulated is one calling for a 50% increase for imported dairy products.

Jefferson County Fair to Have Country Theatre

At the Jefferson Pomona session plans were made for conducting a country theater at the county fair next fall in cooperation with the Home Bureau. These organizations have cooperated successfully for several years in this work. The grange also decided to cooperate with the farm and home bureaus and 4-H clubs in a farmers' picnic next June.

A step forward in a direction that has been sorely needed at times has been taken by the Jefferson County Board of Supervisors when they decided the other day to inaugurate a county contagious hospital. The Board has proceeded with speed in the selection of a place by the purchase of a home near Calcium that is well equipped with all conveniences. This will be slightly changed to provide for the care and accommodation of patients. In the past the county has been hard put to it to find any place where patients with a contagious disease could be taken and cared for, as many times the hospital owned and operated by the city of Watertown was filled and no room could be rented by the county. The supervisors in charge of this work are Dr. W. S. Perrigo, Antwerp; W. A. Slack, Black River; and Chas. A. Chase, Watertown,—W. I. ROE.

Chemung Holstein Breeders Active

A SPECIAL meeting of the Chemung County Holstein Breeders' Association was held in Elmira recently. The entire group enjoyed dinner together, after which they held the busness meeting.

President J. A. Saunders of Horseheads presided. Mr. W. D. Barney of the National Extension Service gave a very interesting talk on Holstein conditions throughout the territory.

Mr. W. D. Robens, Secretary of the N. Y. State Association, spoke on the activities of the State Association. One of the topics was an outline of the activity at present regarding the standardization of milk. Mr. Robens outlined his idea of the dangers which might develop should such action be started.

The rules and regulations of the State Scrub Bull Elimination contest were outlined. This contest presents a real activity for the local clubs and it was voted unanimously to enteer at least one township in this contest.

ROSE BUSHES

Two and three years old, $3.95 per doz. $27 per 100. Postpaid Insured Delivery.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. Rapture. Mrs. F. R. Pierson, Templar, Double White Killarney. Silver Columbia, America, Commonwealth. Ophelia, Premier, Columbia, Madame Butterfly. Bloom from these bushes won first prize at the International Flower Show, New York City, four years in succession—1924, 1925, 1926, 1927.

RAMBLER ROSES, 2 and 3-year-old, $1.95 for 6; Dorothy Perkins, Crimson Rambler, White Dorothy Perkins, Excelsa, American Pillar, Tausendschen.

CLIMBING ROSES, 6 for $2.95. 2 and 3 years old, the finest varietles that grow; Dr. Van Fleet, Silver Moon, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Aviator Bleriot, Mary Wallace, Climbing American Beauty.

All roses add 25c per order west of Mississippi.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUM Plants, all colors, $1.50 per doz.; $11.00 per 100. Postpaid Insured Delivery.

LILY-of-the-VALLEY, the sweetcs' flower that grows, two-year old pips, 25 for $1.00; 100 for $3.00. Postpaid Insured Delivery.

Order now for planting time. Booklet on request.

HONORABLE TREATMENT GUARANTEED.

Reynolds Farms, R.F.D. 44, So. Norwalk, Conn.

Keystone Chicks *Leaders since 1910*

30,000 Chicks weekly. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas ,etc. at lowest prices. 100% live guaranteed. Prepaid.

Mr. Adams says, "I raised 975 from the 1000 chicks purchased last year."

Mr. Hubler ordered Keystone chicks yearly for last 14 years.

Mrs. Rickford says: "I have the best laying hens around here from chicks I bought from you for last three years."

Mrs. Simpers says: "Pullet laid 104 eggs from Oct. to Feb. 22."

Get our prices before you place your order. Our 18th year in business. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.

The Old Reliable Plant

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay for your chicks when they arrive. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. Prices on:

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed all Varieties	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request.

Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 114, Bellefonte, Pa.



Van Duzer Baby Chicks
Bred to Lay-Bred to Pay

Van Dazer Chicks are bred for ancestries back for greater egg production. They are bred to lay and bred to pay, the kind that produce poultry profits for you. All flocks are tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea by the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, New York. Send for our catalog describing strong, healthy chicks, all Smith hatched.

We guarantee satisfaction Write today!

The VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Box A Sugar Loaf, N. Y.

High Grade CHICKS

Every Chick produced from Pure Bred Heavy Laying Flocks. March and April Delivery.

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$13.00	$62.50	$120
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	15.00	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes & Bk. Minorcas	16.00	77.50	150

Assorted chicks—Light 9c, Heavy 12c; Pekin Ducklings 28c each. 25 and 50 lots 1c more than 100 prices. Order direct from adv. or write for Circular and prices. Also special Mating and Two-Week Old chicks. Bank Reference. Postage paid. 100% Live Delivery.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box 12, LIBERTY, N. Y.



CHICKS—CUT PRICES

That are better, stronger, with plenty of "pep;" chicks easier to raise. That's the kind you have been looking for; that's the kind our system produces. It will pay you to learn how it is done.

Write today for free new Bulletin N.

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TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR DUCKLINGS

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings $17.00 per 50; $32 per 100; White Indian Runner Ducklings $16 per 50, $30 per 100. Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe arrival guaranteed. 20th year Producing Ducklings that Live.

ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R33 Phoenixville, Pa.

Use Beacon Poultry Feeds

We do more than talk quality—we put it in the bag! That is what has made our business grow so quickly to about the largest of its kind in the East. And here is what we mean by quality:

CHICK FEED

Contains most liberal percentage of cracked New York State white wheat (finest milling wheat), best cracked yellow corn and plenty of steel-cut oatmeal. No weed seed or other filler used.

STARTING MASH

Contains finest quality of ground whole wheat, dried milk, yellow corn meal, standard wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, bone meal, ground oat groats, choice wheat bran, soluble calcium carbonate, ½% salt, *Protozyme*. No meat or fish—just milk and plenty of it!

EGG MASH

Contains finest quality of dried milk, yellow cornmeal, fish meal, standard wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, bone meal, pulverized heavy oats, choice wheat bran, corn gluten meal, choice meat scrap, soluble calcium carbonate, ½% fine salt and *Protozyme*. *It makes eggs!*

SCRATCH GRAINS

N. Y. white wheat, best No. 2 yellow corn, heavy barley, buckwheat, sunflower seed, milo maize for variety.



Send your name for our booklet, *"Profitable Poultry Management."* It tells many things you should know. Written by Prof. C. E. Lee. It's free.

BEACON MILLING COMPANY, Cayuga, N. Y.

If you smoke for pleasure



—you're out of the beginner class.

Camels are made for smokers who know their cigarettes

Camels

"I'd walk a mile for a Camel"

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Juror Is Impressed By Need For Auto Insurance

"IT'S a caution what we people go through with and come out whole," said a friend the other day after completing some two or three weeks' session as trial juror. When pressed for more elucidation on just what he had on his mind it developed that he had been very much impressed with the evidence submitted in several automobile accident cases that had been under consideration during his attendance at court.

"Do you know, I have always felt that carrying insurance protection where my car was concerned was a waste of money, for I have always made it a point to be very careful in driving, and so far have never had any serious accident. Now I have changed my mind. After hearing the testimony offered, the lawyers' arguments, and the size of some of the judgements taken, it certainly looks as though it was just as important for a man to carry public liability protection as it is to carry fire insurance, and I do not know but more necessary. If I had been in the place of some of those people, do you know it would have pretty near taken everything I own to have paid the claims. I tell you I have been doing some serious thinking."

Compulsory Insurance Considered

All of which was interesting especially in view of the discussions that are taking place in many of the legislative halls of different states, and in fact where any number of people come together and talk of the topics of the day. One hears all sorts of arguments put forth both for and against compulsory insurance for those who drive cars, and there is merit on both sides. At any rate when one considers the number of accident claims that are coming up all the time, and the large amounts involved in some of them, it is cause for thought, from the standpoint of the property owner. And when one also notes the number of cars on the roads, whose owners probably have little else in the way of worldly goods except the car (and that often well encumbered), and the reckless manner in which they operate, we feel that it would be well if some arrangement could be worked out whereby those of us who are fairly careful could be assured of some recompense in case of disaster caused by the other fellow.—W. I. ROE.

Constructive Forestry

By PROFESSOR J. J. CRUMLEY

CONSTRUCTIVE Forestry, published by the Macmillan Company gives the results of years of research work conducted by Professor Crumley.

The book deals with the subject from the viewpoint of a private owner. It is based on figures collected by actual research work and the illustrations are selected with the idea of teaching definite lessons.

Among other things Professor Crumley gives a considerable amount of information concerning post timbers, their relative length of life and factors which affect their usefulness. Forestry is a subject which is gaining more and more attention and a continually increasing number of farmers are annually setting out forest plantings. Constructive Forestry is a book which will prove of great interest to our readers who are considering the advisability of this sort of work.

The Conservation Department during 1927 licensed 258 persons to operate private game farms and collected from the sale of licenses for that purpose $1,290.

Post Your Farm
And Keep Trespassers Out

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvanai. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York

WANTED A man who wants to do something to help farmers make more money and gain more happiness from their business.

You must have had farming and selling experience.

The work is explaining what the American Agricurturist Service Bureau does for its subscribers and taking new and renewal subscriptions.

Write fully regarding past and present employment, age and your present wage.

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Fire and Lightning Proof
ARMCO INGOT IRON Resists Rust
It does not pay to buy cheap painted steel roofing when you can get a guaranteed pure iron roofing that lasts five to ten times longer than the ordinary steel roof. Armco Ingot Iron Roofing is your most economical buy. *It will pay you to send for our free illustrated catalog. Write today.*
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PURE IRON ARMCO NOT STEEL

SAVE the Teat
Use Moore Bros. PURPUL medicated Wax Dilators to heal without closing. After operating, when sore or congested, for reducing spiders insert this wonderful healing dilator. Avoid expensive troubles, lost quarters.
Package Sent FREE
Write us dealer's name and we will mail generous package free. At dealers 25c. dozen; 5 dozen $1, or mailed postpaid.
DILATOR INSERTED Moore Bros., Dept 8 Albany, N.Y.
Medicated Wax Dilators

Costs Less Than 2cts per running foot
Send for my NEW CUT PRICE Catalog —see the dollars you save this year buying from Jim Brown. Don't buy Farm or Poultry Fencing, Poultry Netting, Barb Wire, Steel Posts, Gates, Roofing, Paint, Pipeless Furnaces, Cream Separators, etc. until you get my **NEW Cut PRICES**
Now is the time to buy—my prices are lowest — quality guaranteed — freight paid. Write for free book NOW.—Jim Brown.
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WITTE Engines
50 New Features. Years ahead of old style engines. Run on Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas. MORE Power—LESS Cost. Easy to Start—Easy to Use. For description and prices 2 to 30 H-P. send for Catalog.
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PATENTS Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.
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Basketry Materials 65 Page Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.

Governor and Water Pump Combined
for your Ford motor used for power. Also power take off. Write BUTLER MACHINE CO., Butler, Ohio

SPRING PIGS High grade stock, large type, healthy, rugged pigs, will make large hogs in short time. Berkshire & Chester, or Yorkshire & Chester crossed.
6 to 8 wks. old $4.25 8 to 10 wks. old $4.75
A few Chester Whites, 8 wks. old, $5.50
No charge for crating. Safe delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D., keep them 10 days, and if not satisfied, return at our expense. Money cheerfully refunded.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 83, Woburn, Mass.

Spring Pigs for Prompt Shipment
When starting to raise a hog, get good quality stock. They are all large blocky pigs, the kind that will make large porkers. I guarantee to be all healthy, growing pigs. Yorkshire and Chester white cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. Will ship any number to you on approval C. O. D. Notice my guarantee—if not satisfied in 10 days, to return pigs and your money will be returned. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086.
P. S.—No charges for crating.

Spring Pigs For Sale Chester and Berkshire Crossed and Berkshire and Chester crossed,
6 to 7 wks. old $4.00 ea.
8 to 9 wks. old $4.50 ea. C.O.D.
Sold subject to your approval. Keep the pigs a week, and if not satisfied return them at my expense.
MICHEAL LUX, P. O. Box 149,
WOBURN, MASS. TELEPHONE: 0635

PIGS FROM QUALITY STOCK
Large Chester-Berkshire or Chester-Yorkshire Cross.
7 to 8 weeks old, $4.25 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.75
All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.
Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free.
A. M. LUX, *206 Washington St.*, Woburn, Mass.
P. S.—Selling purebred Chester Whites at $6 each.



The Question Box

A Siphon for a Water Supply

I have a well with 27½ feet of pump pipe in it. The platform of the well is about 40 feet higher than the floor of the house, and the other buildings are still lower than the house. I should like to siphon the water from the well to the house and other buildings if it is practicable. How large should the pipe be and would 3½ feet be deep enough to bury the pipe? How could the water be started most easily in such a siphon? The buildings are about 1000 feet from the well, down hill all the way.—*E. D.*

A SIPHON can be made to work here if it is properly arranged. Theoretically the siphon should lift the water approximately 34 feet out of the well and over the ridge; but in practice the air which is dissolved in any water under atmospheric pressure leaves the water in the partial vacuum in the siphon, collects at the highest point in the siphon, and soon breaks the flow. It is very important, therefore, that the distance the water must be lifted be kept as low as possible, under 20 feet if it can be done.

I would recommend in the present case that the horizontal part of the pipe where it leaves the well be put down as deep as possible. If it can be put down 7½ feet, the water would have to be lifted only about 20 feet or perhaps less if the pump pipe extends into the water some distance. The sloping part of the pipe need not be more than 3½ to 4 feet to prevent freezing in winter and warming in summer. About 1¼ inch pipe would be advisable if water bowls or hose sprays are to be used.

Check Valve to Remove Air

Provision must be made not only for starting the siphon the first time, but every two or three days when the collected air breaks the flow. The most practicable way to do this is to put a check or cut-off valve at the bottom of siphon near house with a T-connection above it, and connect a small cistern or pitcher pump to this tee. Then operating the pitcher pump will draw the air out of the pipe and the air pressure on the water in the well will force the water up the pipe and over the ridge and start the siphon. It will then run without any further pumping until the air collects again and breaks the flow.

Waterproofing Canvas Tarpaulins

How can I treat canvas tarpaulins and stock covers to make them last longer? I have seen government canvas goods which seem to have some kind of treatment. Is this done to make them waterproof or to last longer? Any information on lengthening the useful life of such canvas articles will be appreciated.

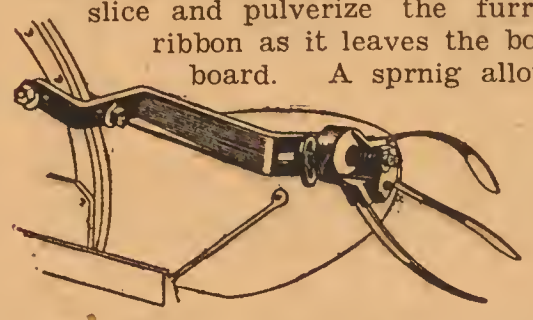
THESE treatments are intended primarily for waterproofing, but waterproofing will prevent mildewing also and thus lengthen the life of the canvass. Use can be made of some of the commercial waterproof dressings sodl for this purpose, or else the method described in Farmers' Bul. 1157—"Waterproofing and Mildewproofing of Cotton Duck", which can be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The treatment recommended in this is to mix crude petrolatum 7½ lbs., yellow beeswax 1 lb., refined Bermudez Lake asphalt 1½ lb., gasoline 3 gal., kerosene 2 gal. This amount will cover about 40 square yards of canvas with one coat applied with a brush, which usually is sufficient. Smaller amounts can be used in proportion. Mix the materials out of doors in a vessel heated by setting in a kettle of hot water, with no fire near. At the average prices for materials, this treatment will cost 10 cents per square yard.

A Useful Plow Attachment

THE STANDARD method of preparing the crop seed bed is to plow the ground, disk it once or twice, harrow it with a drag harrow once or twice, and then compact it with a cultipacker or drag. An attachment for the plow has just been introduced is claimed to eliminate much of the labor of the soil preparation.

This device is a set of three knives or slicers fixed at the end of a heavy metal arm which clamps solidly to the plow standard and extending backwards and outward so the knives slice and pulverize the furrow ribbon as it leaves the boldboard. A sprnig allows



the knives to flip back without breaking in case a stone slides across the boldboard.

In light belt loam soils in good plowing conditions, it is claimed that the attachment will have the soil ready for immediate planting. In the case of heavier soils it will eliminate at least one disking and possibly only once over with the drag harrow and once with the cultipacker will be sufficient. By shortening the tillage it goes a long ways towards eliminating weather hazards. Thc increased draft is said to be less than 15 pounds per bottom.—I. W. D.

Nearly everyone has tried his hand at soldering at one time or another. If you want to learn to do a smooth job, ask for Cornell bulletin, number E 57, on a postcard addressed to the college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.

Master Farmers to be Named in New York

(Continued from Page 1)

AGRICULTURIST and a representative of the College of Agriculture. From the knowledge obtained on these visits, fifteen will be chosen from the thirty to receive the honor of Master Farmer. These fifteen and their wives will then be invited, sometime next fall, to attend a banquet given by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in their honor which will be attended by some of the greatest leaders of agriculture and business life in the East. At the banquet, the honor and title will be publicly conferred on the Master Farmers and appropriate medals presented to them.

As the project will be continued from year to year, there will always be opportunity for those who did not quite succeed the first year to obtain the title at a later date.

It will be seen from the great care taken to select the candidates that the title of Master Farmer is really a very great honor. Those who have obtained it in other states regard it as one of their most prized possessions and achievements.

Watch AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for the nominating score card and for further announcements regarding this great Master Farmer movement.

Farmers *know* CHAMPION Dependability



Champion for all cars other than Model T Ford—
75¢

FOR years, farm owners have looked to Champion for dependable spark plug performance in trucks, tractors, engine-driven farm equipment, as well as in their personal cars.

That Champion has fully fulfilled this expectation is strikingly shown by the fact that Champions outsell two to one.

Today, new and advanced methods in heat-treating the exclusive Champion sillimanite core which resists the higher compression of the modern engine—a new glaze which keeps free from carbon and oily deposits—new compression-tight patented gasket seal and improved special analysis electrodes assuring a fixed gap—make Champions even better than ever before. Try a new set this season.



Champion X for Ford Model T—
60¢

CHAMPION
Spark Plugs
TOLEDO, O.

Draw Down Bigger Poultry Profits

With Drew Line Poultry Equipment

Clean quarters—clean nests—clean feed—clean water—that's what you've got to give your hens if you want to make the big, clean-cut profits which successful poultry raisers are making today. Thousands of poultrymen have found that as soon as they began to use Drew Line Poultry Equipment, they cut out their losses from waste and disease and started to draw down bigger profits than ever before. Why don't you do the same?

Drew Sanitary Steel Nests will protect your hens from lice and mites, —give you healthier hens, —higher egg production in Winter and more profits. With the Drew Egg Mash Feeder you can cut $15.00 per year off your feed bill,—save labor and get more eggs.

THE DREW LINE

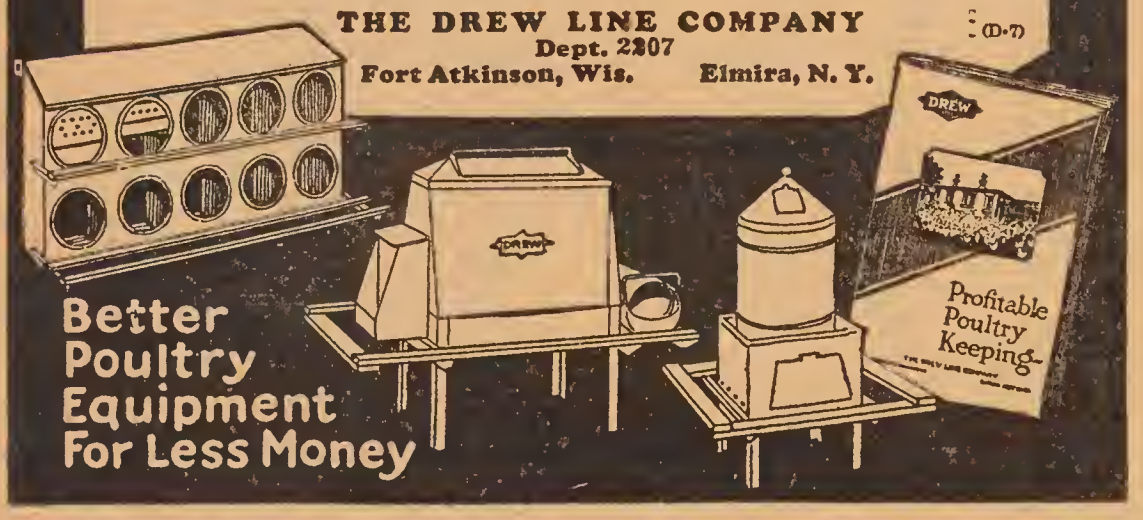
The Drew Eight Gallon —Lamp Heated—Waterer will care for 150 hens and will pay for itself in 90 days with the increase in egg production.

The entire Drew Line contains everything you need for profitable poultry keeping and every item is strong, durable, efficient and priced unusually low.

Poultry Book FREE

Drew Line Equipment is sold by good dealers everywhere. Send for our Free Poultry Equipment Book which shows the equipment and methods others use to get the biggest profits,—and we will send you the name of our nearest dealer. Write for this FREE Book today.

THE DREW LINE COMPANY (D-7)
Dept. 2207
Fort Atkinson, Wis. Elmira, N. Y.



HARRIS Tested COD LIVER OIL
and BREWERS' YEAST

THE selection of a brand of cod liver oil today presents a puzzling problem—American, Norwegian, red, yellow, etc.

Harris Laboratories make quality products for physicians, hospitals and veterinarians. They were *the first* to offer cod liver oil to poultrymen. This oil is carefully tested for potent vitamins A and D. *Play safe*—buy your oil from a house of established reputation.

Used by the U. S. Government, Experiment Stations and thousands of progressive farmers. Sold by your dealer or direct.

30 gal. freight collect, $37.50
5 gal. exp. collect, $9.00 1 gal. postpaid $2.50

HARRIS LABORATORIES
TUCKAHOE, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

KEYSTONE CHICKS

Healthy, Strong and Vigorous. Hatched Right, by men witht 18 years experience. Special prices for May.

LOTS OF	50	100	500	1000
Single Comb White Leghorns	11c each	11c each	10½c each	10c each
Single Comb Brown Leghorns	11c "	11c "	10½c "	10c "
Barred Plymouth Rocks	12c "	12c "	11½c "	11c "
Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	14c "	14c "	13½c "	13c "
Single Comb Black Minorcas	12c "	12c "	11½c "	11c "
Heavy Breeds Mixed for Broilers	12c "	12c "	11½c "	11c "
Light Breeds Mixed for Broilers	10c "	10c "	9½c "	9c "

Keystone Chicks have pleased thousands of customers and they will please you. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed Prepaid to your door. Member I. B. C. A. Fine catalog free.

The Keystone Hatchery *(The Old Reliable Plant)* Richfield, Pa.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. 20,000 Weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS *Box 40* WALDEN, N. Y.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—*$10.00 per 100 up.* Five extra chicks given free with each hundred. Our April Hatched Baby Chick prices are
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black..... $14. per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minoreas, Anconas....$16. per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons....$18. per 100
Custom Hatching. May $2. less; June, $4. less. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler chicks Light, 10c; Light and Heavy, 12c; Heavy, 14c. Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

Kerlin Leghorn Chicks

"If you want more winter eggs and larger profits you must have Kerlin's Leghorns." L. J. Matheny, Marion, Ill. "None better in my 35 years' experience with chickens," says Mrs. P. Norris, Letart Falls, O. **Beautiful, Wonderful, Winter Layers.** Large White Eggs. 265-332 egg record stock. Official Egg Contest Winners. **Breeders White Diarrhea Tested. Bargains in Baby Chicks—Free feed** with chicks. **Big discount** if ordered now. 100% live, delivery when wanted. Valuable Big four-color Catalog FREE. Write for it today.
Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Box 33 , Center Hall, Pa.

BLOOD-TESTED
SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS
15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.
MASSANUTTEN FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 3312, Harrisonburg, Va.

Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	12.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS *March and April Prices*

	25	50	100		25	50	100
S.C.W. Leghorns	2.75	5.50	10	S.C.R.I. Reds	3.25	6.50	12
S.C.B. Rocks	3.25	6.50	12	Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.50	8

Special prices on larger lots, free range. 100% live delivery postpaid, circular free. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.



Getting Good Hatches

By L. H. HISCOCK

WHEN a person undertakes to do custom hatching, what concerns him more than anything else is the interior quality of the eggs brought to him. True, he is under no obligation to produce a guaranteed number of chicks from the eggs brought in, but it is also true that he wants to produce as many chicks as the eggs will allow. Hence, the hatching egg becomes an item of considerable importance to the commercial hatchery, and it should be considered equally important from the standpoint of the small incubator.


L. H. Hiscock

If you sent some eggs through the mail, you would mark them fragile. Did you ever realize that an egg that is going into an incubator is far more deserving of care? It is not only an egg; it is a candidate for a future chick. As such give it a fair deal. It may take a big, hard knock to break it, but it will not take half that much to kill the germ.

Keep Hatching Eggs at Moderate Temperatures

There are really not so very many things to do to insure good hatchability. The actual temperature of the place where you are storing these eggs is important. An egg keeps best for hatching purposes in a room temperature of 45 to 60 degrees. If you get below that, you are apt to chill it; if you go above that, you are apt to start germination, at least that is what we are told. Frankly, I think that is an exaggeration, unless you get the temperature up around 80 or 90. But, what is far more harmful and seldom stressed is the evaporation caused by holding eggs in a high temperature. Keep your eggs in a cool place and you largely offset this factor. Also, roll your eggs twice a day and keep them covered or packed so that the air does not have free access to the egg and its contents. I really believe that, if more attention were paid to this one phase of hatching business, it would result in a tremendous increase in the hatchability of eggs the country over. Set an egg the day it is laid. Did you ever see a sticky chick come out of the same? Take another egg, hold it a week or so, and the downiness of the chick will be dependent upon the conditions under which that egg was held.

Incubate as Soon as Possible

People often ask me how long it is safe to hold eggs before putting them in an incubator. Two weeks is certainly an outside limit, and the best rule aside from that is to set your eggs as fresh as possible. Every day you hold your eggs the more they are breaking down inside. At five days you will hatch more than you could from the same number of eggs held to ten days, and so at ten days you will hatch more than you could at two weeks. In this connection I am reminded of the statement that hens always hatch more chicks than incubators. Did you ever stop to think that a few settings of fifteen or thirteen eggs went under the hens with much more freshness than the hundred or hundreds that one holds to fill an incubator? Fres-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so I thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 427, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail." — Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines if diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send $50 for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 427
Waterloo, Iowa.

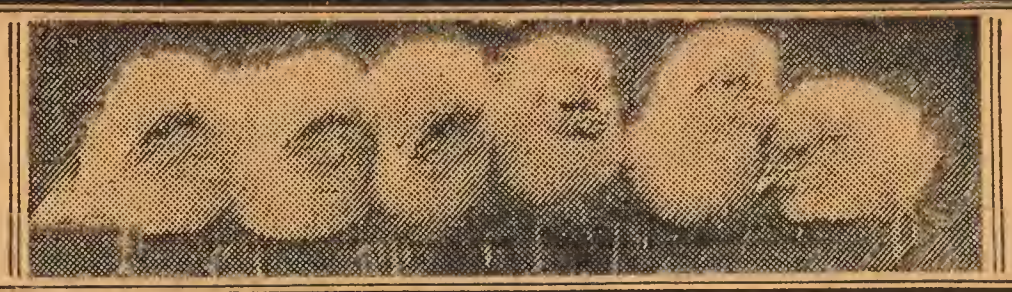
Send me the [] 50c regular size (or [] $1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name

Town

State R. F. D.

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

BABY  CHICKS

PINE TREE

Edison Buys Them!

So do thousands of American Agriculturist Readers.

PIONEER salutes pioneer! Edison, pioneer inventor of electrical devices, sends to Wilson of Pine Tree Hatchery for baby chicks for his country place. He knows that we were the first in America to ship day-old chicks, and that our methods have kept pace with the times.

American Agriculturist subscribers also have proven the quality of Pine Tree Chicks. The American Agriculturist stands back of Pine Tree Chicks; they **must** be good.

Protect your investment by ordering Dependable Chicks from the reliable pioneer Hatchery.

Breeds	50	100	500
S. C. White Leghorns	$ 7.75	$14.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.75	16.00	77.50
W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes	10.50	20.00	97.50

Special Matings 4c per chick higher

We prepay charges and guarantee 100% live delivery, plus a satisfied customer. Why not join with a neighbor and get the benefit of quantity prices? Latest Catalog free.

PINE TREE HATCHERY
Box 55, Stockton, N. J.
Established 1892
Jos. D. Wilson, Owner for 36 years.

PINE TREE HATCHERY QUALITY SERVICE
BABY CHICKS

400,000 ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS

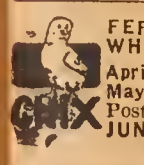
America's finest strains, from heavy laying, free ranged matings.

Buy March and April chicks for heavy profits.

Heavies 14c; lightbreds 12c.

Interesting catalogue on request. 100 per cent live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

Milton Poultry Farm and Hatchery
Milton, Pa.



FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN **CHICKS**

April$12.00 per 100 $110.00 per 1000
May 10.00 per 100 90.00 per 1000
Postage Paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.



Long's Large Type English

S. C. White Leghorns.....$12.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds..... 14.00 per 100
S. C. Barred P. Rocks..... 14.00 per 100
Postpaid, live arrival and Sat. Guar.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa., R. 3

"PENNA. SUPERVISED CHICKS"

S. C. W. Leghorns and Barred Rocks

All breeders culled and blood-tested under State Supervision. A quality guarantee and your protection.
JUST-A-MERE FARM & HATCHERY, Milan, Pa.

CHICKS White Leghorns, $10; Barred Rocks, $12. Mixed $8 per 100. Postpaid. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Culled for heavy laying. Circular, free.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Chicks Pure bred, Blood tested, free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas 12c, Rocks, Reds 14c, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minoreas 15c, Black Giants 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual free.
Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

		100	500	1000
BABY CHICKS	L. Bassom strain W. Leghorns	$12.	$57.50	$110
	Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
	Rhode Island Reds	14	67.50	130
	Assorted Breeds	9	42.10	80

FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, Millerstown, Pa.

White Wyandottes—Single Comb White Leghorns

DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS

White Leghorn breeders State Banded. Catalog gives complete prices—Send no money—Chicks shipped C. O. D. —100% live arrival
KEISER'S WHITE ACRES GRAMPIAN, PA.

Chicks From: Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks. Will ship C. O. D. 50 100 500 1000
S. C. Rocks.....$3.75 $7 $13 $62.50 $120
S. C. W. Leghorn 3.25 6 11 52.50 100
Assorted chicks..... 3.00 5 9 42.50 80
I pay postage—100% Live delivery full count. Order direct from this advertisement or write for circular.
FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks and White Leghorns from Delaware best breeding flocks $12.00 per hundred. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid.
Scarborough Poultry Farm Milford, Del.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

ness is the best hatch insurance I know of.

Aside from the keeping of eggs, the temperature, etc., there are other factors that affect the hatchability of eggs. It is a serious mistake to set eggs that are inferior for hatching purposes. By this I mean eggs of poor shell texture, badly shaped eggs, and eggs that are either too large or too small for the breed you are keeping. An undersized egg may hatch, but the chick will never develop the way the chick does from the normal sized egg. In all breeds it is a good thing to set those eggs that are true to the type of the hens you keep. In White Leghorns, for example, it is breeding a serious menace into your market quality when you allow anything but white eggs to go into the machines.

Do Not Wash Before Incubating

The cleanness of eggs is often stressed as an important point in hatchability. It certainly is desirable to have eggs clean when they are set in an incubator, but at the same time it is not a drawback to hatching qualities as far as I have been able to discover, for I have seen mighty dirty eggs hatch exceedingly well. Water of any kind is apt to have its effect. Wash an egg and it is no good; let it rain hard on a setting of eggs and the results are apt to be serious. Water coming in contact with an egg seems to destroy the natural coating of an egg so that the air penetrates more readily, thus causing a more rapid distruction of the interior contents.

To sum up the whole proposition of hatching eggs, at the risk of repetition I want to stress the points once more: set your eggs as fresh as possible, and set only those eggs which are good specimens of the breed you keep. Gather your eggs twice a day and keep the nests in good condition to insure clean eggs. When it is necessary for you to hold eggs before setting them, keep them in a cool temperature around 50 degrees if possible, and roll them twice a day to keep the contents in a normal condition. And, finally, remember that the success of your particular hatch will be to a large extent dependent on the care that you have given your eggs.

A Remedy for Feather Pulling and Egg Eating

I NOTE in this issue of February 18th that Mrs. D. F. M. has been having trouble with feather-pulling, egg-eating and soft-shelled eggs becoming broken. I have been feeding practically the same ration as she has, and had the same experience. However, I have found that by mixing one-half cup of cod liver oil with the damp mash for each one hundred hens, I have had no further trouble. I feed one quart of scratch grain to each 30 birds, in the morning and evening, twelve hours apart, and at noon, two

(Continued on Page 22)

OSSEGE—BIG C.O.D. CHICK OFFER

Pay the postman when you get your chicks. Pure-bred selected stock with fine breed type and laying ability. **Big Catalog Free.**

Write for our illustrated catalog which tells all about our chicks and our C. O. D. plan of shipment. Write today.
We also furnish 2 and 6 weeks old chicks.
J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Dept. 28, Ottawa, O.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive free, our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

We are not a commercial hatchery. This is a POULTRY FARM. We have over 100 acres here, and last season we, ourselves, brooded more than 50,000 chicks RIGHT HERE ON OUR FARM.

We are keeping 3,000 two and three-year old Red hens for breeders. All of these hens are mated to males of the same stock as our last year's contest pen at Storrs, which laid 2,062 eggs in 51 weeks. These are our SPECIAL MATINGS as quoted below.

In the middle west, "Accredited" has no reference to disease of any kind—it means merely that someone has culled a flock for appearance only.

"New England Accredited" means that the stock has been blood tested and found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea, and is a real protection for the buyers of baby chicks. We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease.

File your order early to insure delivery at the time you want the chicks. Note these low prices for super quality chicks.

PRICES AND TERMS—SEASON 1928—100 OR MORE

	S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Grade A	$22.00	$25.00	$28.00	$30.00
Special Matings	25.00	28.00	32.00	35.00

For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.
TERMS—25% with order. Balance 10 days before date of shipment. Orders totalling less than $20, cash with order.

December 17, 1927.
Hall Brothers, Wallingford, Conn.
Gentlemen:—The chicks are just one month old today. Out of the 750 and surplus you sent, up to December 2d, we lost 21. Have lost none since; they are growing fast, very even, and handsome as any one could wish. If all goes well, I intend to order for March or early April about as many more.
Very truly, Jerome Kennedy,
202 Broad St., Rehoboth, Mass.

In the last Storrs Contest we had pens of White Leghorns and of Reds. BOTH PENS averaged over 200 eggs per bird! No one ever before heard of a breeder getting over a 200-egg average on more than one breed. No wonder

Hall's Chicks Are Better

We ship prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Mail your order now, direct from this ad. State number and breed of chicks wanted and approximate date of shipment. We will do the rest, will deliver to you chicks which will make profitable producers for you as long as you own them.

Hall Bros.

POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 63 WALLINGFORD CONN.



LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS BRED FOR PRODUCTION + STANDARD QUALITY

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS come from flocks culled for egg production and standard quality, by poultrymen trained by the Ohio State University. Interesting catalog write for it, or order from this ad. Live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Hocking Valley Nat. Bank.

Varieties— Postpaid Prices in U. S. A.	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Extra Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14	$41	$67	$130
Buff, Rose, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Anconas	3.75	7.00	13	38	62	120
Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16	47	77	150
Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	5.50	10.50	20	59	97	190

CHICKS FROM SPECIAL MATING. Heavy Broilers $11.50. Light $10.
LANCASTER FARMS HATCHERY Route 26 LANCASTER, OHIO

SELECTED CHICKS

Our chicks are selected from strong, healthy flocks, that are culled for health, type, color and egg production. Such leading strains as Barron, Wycoff, Sheppards, Fishels, Holdermans, 100% Live Arrival.

Prices Delivered	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns, White, Brown, Anconas	*$6.00*	*$11.00*	*$52.00*	*$100.00*
Rocks, Barred, White, Buff, B. Minorcas	*6.25*	*12.50*	*60.00*	*115.00*
R. C. & S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons	*6.25*	*12.50*	*60.00*	*115.00*
White and S. L. Wyandottes	*6.25*	*12.50*	*60.00*	*115.00*
Heavy Mixed 10c				
Light Mixed 9				

Banner Hatchery, Route 2, Columbus Grove, Ohio



YOU NEED THIS CATALOG!

PURE BRED CHICKS We have something special to offer you.

Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautifully illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. Guaranteed Chicks. Find out about our guarantee plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.
Hoytville Accredited Hatcheries, 106 Main St., Hoytville, Ohio



"WON VINELAND AND BERGEN CONTESTS 1926-27"

Cockerels, baby chicks, hatching eggs. Now booking orders for 8-10-12 week old pedigreed cockerels and pullets from hens with official contest records sired by a Son of the Champion of the World Hen. White Leghorns only.

Write for circular describing matings and prices.

FOX & SON POULTRY FARM
R. F. D. No. 1-A Little Falls, New Jersey



WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

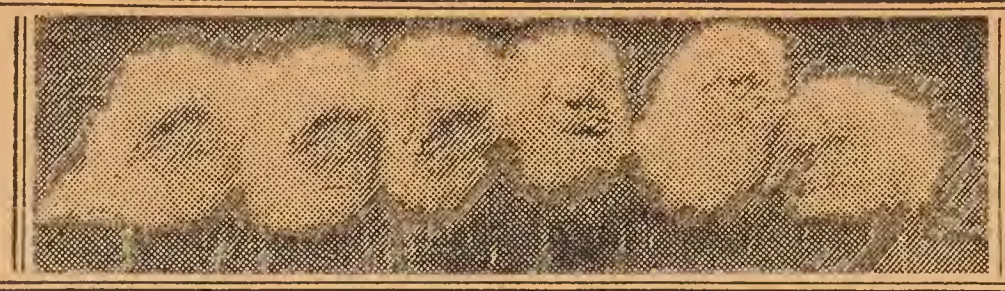
Large Wyckoff and Tancred Strains

$12—100; $57—500; $110—1000

100% live delivery guaranteed postage paid
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.

SOUTHERN DELAWARE BABY CHICKS

Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Reds. Our breeders are under State Supervision for your protection. Sunny moderate climate for our breeders helps us to produce best quality chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for prices. KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Delaware

BABY  CHICKS

20TH CENTURY



THOUSANDS OF PLEASED CUSTOMERS

can tell you about the splendid chicks we have been producing from our High Class, Heavy Laying, American-Cert-O-Culd flocks for 28 years; pure-bred, carefully culled for size, type, color, vigor and egg laying ability. Look at the low prices—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—you can safely order from this advertisement. References: Commercial Bank, or Dun and Bradstreet.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff, Blk. Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$115.00
Barred and Wh. Rox, R.C. and S.C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	70.00	135.00
W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	8.50	16.00	75.00	145.00
Impt. Barron W. Leghorn, W. Minorcas, Parks' Rox	9.50	18.00	85.00	160.00

Heavy Mixed, $12.50 per 100; Light Mixed, $9.00 per 100; Wh. Pekin Ducklings, 25c each.

Special Mating Imported Barron S. C. White Leghorns

Our flocks for this very Special Mating consist of 350 YEARLING hens carefully selected by an Expert Poultryman. These hens weigh not less than 4½ pounds, and up to six pounds. They produce better than 250 eggs per year, per hen, imported direct from the TOM BARRON of England.

C. O. D. Shipments We will ship 20th Century Chicks C. O. D. (pay postman on delivery) if you prefer.

Get our FREE illustrated catalog. Tells all about our money-making chicks, C. O. D. plan, imported matings, etc.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY Box R New Washington, Ohio

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

2,000,000 AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

OFFICIAL TRAPNEST Pedigree Record of Performance Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Matings, Great Winter layers from 300-egg blood lines. Chicks in 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburg, Polish, Lakenvelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish, Jersey White Giants, Silver Gray Dorkings, **Ducklings, Baby Turkeys, Goslings.** Member International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED. Postpaid prices on

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

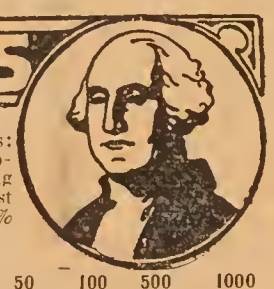
Mixed Assorted, $10.00 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13.00 per 100. All other breeds priced reasonably. **Big Fine, Colorplate Poultry Book, Free,** stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this great book and invest your money this season in **Famous Nabob 18K Strains.** The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now. **GET OUR C. O. D. OFFER.**

References: Bradstreet's Commereial Agency and Peoples Bank, Gambier, Ohio.

NABOB HATCHERIES Box F-28 GAMBIER, OHIO

WINTER LAYERS





There are SIX Reasons for Buying New Washington Chicks: (a) Blood, (b) 21 years' experience, (c) Satisfied Customers, (d) Care in breeding, (e) Expert culling and selecting of parent stock and chix, (f) Winter Layers. Buy the Best Chicks at these remarkably low prices. Postpaid Prices—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. & Blk. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Brown and Buff Leghorns	4.00	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, Reds, Blk. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Ex. Qual. Wh. Leghorns, Barron Leghorns	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Orps., Bf. Rocks, and Bf. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	
Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns, Wh. Minoreas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Heavy Mixed, 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1000, $120. Light Mixed for Broilers, 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. Wh. Pekin Ducklings, 25, $7.50; 50, $15; 100, $30; 500, $145. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmers State Bank. There is no risk. Free catalog.

The New Washington Hatchery Co., *Box R, New Washington, O.*

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS

LEADING BREEDS - LOWEST PRICES



BIG BEAUTIFUL COLORED ART BOOK FREE

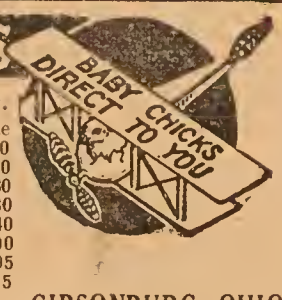
Thousands of pleased customers again testify this year to the Quality of our Inspected "GOOD LUCK" Chicks. Don't fail to get our ART BOOK, showing our birds in their natural colors. All leading varieties.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Buff and S. C. and R. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$60.	$118.
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.	138.
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff and Wh. Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.	144.
Silver Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas, White Minorcas	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.	

.... Assorted Light, $9.50 per 100 straight. Assorted Heavy, $11.50 per 100 straight. Also QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. Bank Reference. Member I. B. C. A. Order your ART BOOK today. It will be a treat for you.

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES Dept. 50 NAPOLEON, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



CHICKS C. O. D. *send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.*

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send order with $1.00.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S. C. M. Anconas	$3.25	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. B. Minorcas	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
White Wyandottes & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Jersey Blk. Giants	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.00	190
Assorted Odds & Ends Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1. GIBSONBURG, OHIO

SINGLE COMB

White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow succcossors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. & Br. Leg.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff St.	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Assorted Chicks	2.50	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

Pekin Ducklings

Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity, Catalogue free.

Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.

CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.

S. C. White Leghorns	$10 per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	$10 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks	$12 per 100
Mixed Chicks, 25, $2.50; 50, $4.50; 100, $8.00; 500 lots ½c less; 1000 lots 1c less.	

100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from advertisement or write for free circular. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

(*Continued from Page* 21)

pounds of damp mash to each 30 birds. Dry mash in hoppers is before them all of the time.

When feeding cod liver oil, it is best to procure oil which has bee vitamin tested, especially for vitamin D, which is so necessary to produce eggs of good shell-texture. No green food will be necessary while feeding cod-liver oil, and I find that it costs no more than sprouting oats, or buying cabbage, and the hens do better.

Egg-eating can sometimes be broken by placing wads of raw bread dough, rolled into the shape of eggs, at various points in the hen house.—C. O. Y., *New York.*

Another Remedy for Frozen Combs

IN your issue of January 28, page 13, appeared an article about healing frozen combs. For frozen combs you need something which will not burn, neither wash off in drinking water (as roosters' combs and wattles are liable to get wet) and spoil the water or make it worse. It will not injure a bird but heal quick and the frozen part will not fall off. Here it is: Paint the frozen part thick with tincture of benzoine compound. I have used it in the west on a large poultry farm even on show birds and they recovered and could enter the show. It beats your vaseline and turpentine remedy to a frolic.—F. N., *Maryland.*

Cod Liver Oil For the Breeding Flock

WITH the 1928 hatching season close at hand, the feeding of cod liver oil becomes of considerable importance. While there is little dispute over the value of cod liver oil in improving the growth of chicks, especially those raised in the early season under conditions which do not permit an adequate supply of direct sunlight, there are poultrymen who are not convinced of the worth of this vitamin supplement in the ration of laying hens.

In growing young chicks, oil is fed for its supply of Vitamin D, which favors bone formation. With laying hens, and especially with breeding stock, the problem is one of production, hatchability of eggs and viability of chicks, all of which seem tied up with the supply of Vitamin A. To some extent, this is furnished by yellow corn, but the addition of cod liver oil ration is advised. Recent tests show not only increased production, but also better hatches and more "livable" chicks as a result of feeding cod liver oil to breeding flocks.

Cod liver oil should be fed at the rate of 1% of the dry mash (about one quart per 1,000 birds per day). It may be mixed with the dry mash, with the hard grain, or fed, as at Farmingdale, mixed with the moist mash, which is trough fed daily. It is better to mix shortly before feeding, avoiding loss of vitamins through exposure to air.

Much is claimed for "tested" oils and much confusion exists regarding the use of the word "tested". From the poultryman's point of view, little or no value attaches to tests for chemical purity, clarity, freedom from stearin, etc. The essential test is the BIOLOGICAL TEST to determine the vi-

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

Leghorn Chicks
Giant, Heavyweight Large Type

Hatched from two and three year old hens. Egg records up to 301. Since 1915 our commercial egg farm customers report extra heavy production pure white eggs up to 24 ounce per dozen. Either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron separate strains, hatch weekly. Forty-one years experience with chickens. Send for full information and *Special Discount Offer FREE.*

FARM SERVICE, Route A10, Tyrone, Penn.

QUALITY VITALITY BRED CHICKS

From pure-bred free range stock, shipped C. O. D.

	50	100
Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds and Anconas	$7.50	$14.00
White Leghorns	6.50	12.00

Order direct from this ad. Pay for the chicks when you see them.

Write for Free Circular giving full particulars on larger quantities.

BRUSH VALLEY FARMS, Dept. A, CENTRE HALL, PA.

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery, Postage Prepaid.

	50	100	500
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	6.00	11.00	52.50
Anconas	6.00	11.00	52.50
Barred Rocks	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and Buff Rocks	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC and RC Reds	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC Bl. Minorcas	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and SL Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	67.50
Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.50

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

James F. Krejci, 9507 Meech Av. Cleveland, O

"SUNBEAM" ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

Healthy, Hardy, Vigorous Chix backed by 11 years experience in careful breeding. Ohio State Accredited. Low prices, Superior Quality. Personal attention to all orders.

PRICES	50	100	300	500
Barred, White & Buff Rocks	$7.75	$15.00	$43.50	$70.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00
S. C. White & Buff Orpingtons	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00
White & Silver Wyandottes	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00
White & Brown Leghorns	7.00	13.00	37.50	60.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 2% Discount on all cash orders three weeks in advance. Postpaid to your door. Send for beautiful 1928 catalog. Member I. B. C. A. Reference: Buckeye Commercial Bank.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY Box 2958 FINDLAY, OHIO

BABY CHICKS That Grow
From High Egg Laying Flocks

All leading varieties. Ten years reliability. Satisfied customers continually buy our strong, healthy chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for catalog and price list. Prompt and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Address box 415A.

BUCYRUS HATCHERY CO. Bucyrus, Ohio

200,000 CHICKS — 1928

"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY

THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS ON FREE RANGE.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	75.00	
Assorted Broilers	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order Direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular free.

The Valley Hatchery, R. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS;

hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $13.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $15.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $16.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30.00 per 100. Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

Nunda Poultry Farm, *Desk H,* Nunda, N. Y.

Member of the International Baby Chick Association

BOS QUALITY CLASS A CHICKS

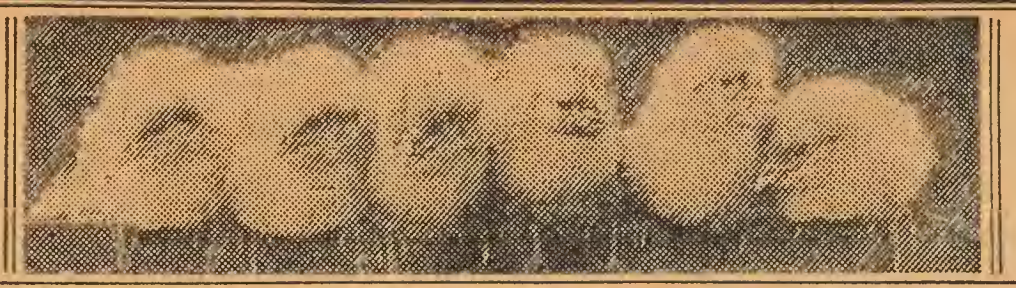


From healthy heavy layers of large eggs. S. C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds, and Assorted chicks at reasonable prices. No money down. Pay full amount 10 days before chicks are shipped or C. O. D. Special discounts. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalog FREE.

BOS HATCHERY, *ZEELAND, MICH., R. 2 A.*

Wyckoff LEGHORN CHICKS

from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at right prices. Special prices on March and May Chicks. Catalog. Ridgeway Poultry Farm, M. A. Campbell, Box H, Jamestown, Pa.

BABY  CHICKS

10 FACTS Worth Looking Into When Buying White Leghorn Chicks

1 Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection.

Write for prices on 8 week old Pullets.

Eigenrauch Farms

Red Bank, New Jersey

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks *Win Gold Medal* for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania State Contest for Best Project $926.40 clear in 6 mos.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Penna

You can do as well, catalogue of these Sturdy Well Bred Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds, Good Discount for Early Orders—*Write now*

Keystone Chicks *Leaders since 1910*

Keystone Chicks 1910

30,000 Chicks weekly. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas ,etc. at lowest prices. 100% live guaranteed. Prepaid.

Mr. Adams says, "I raised 975 from the 1000 chicks purchased last year."

Mr. Hubler ordered Keystone chicks yearly for last 14 years.

Mrs. Rickford says: "I have the best laying hens around here from chicks I bought from you for last three years."

Mrs. Simpers says: "Pullet laid 104 eggs from Oct. to Feb. 22."

Get our prices before you place your order. Our 18th year in business. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.

The Old Reliable Plant

Jones' Barred Rock CHICKS

ARE STATE SUPERVISED.

We hatch the year round

* * *

WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST

A. C. JONES Poultry FARM

GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE

BABY CHICKS *Reds—Leghorns Wyandottes—Rocks*

Selected, healthy, heavy laying, free range flocks insures you livable, profitable chicks. Fully guaranteed. Catalogue free.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Barker, N. Y.

100,000 CHICKS Pennsylvania Supervised *Send no Money. Chicks shipped C. O. D.*

Tancred-Hollywood-English or American Strains, SC White Leghorn Chicks produced from State Bauded Breeders that are under the direct Supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. SC Brown or Buff Leghorns breeders not banded. All chicks $14.00 per hundred; $41.00 per 300; $67.00 per 500; $125.00 per 1,000; $240.00 per 2,000. Dependable chicks for commercial poultrymen. 100% live arrival. Dependable Service. Send no money. Order at once. Bank reference. Write for catalog.

Pennsylvania Co-Operative Leghorn Farms, Grampian, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of

BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

Stony Point Hatchery, Box A Richfield, Pa.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn CHICKS

Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today.

A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

CHICKS Eng. W. Leghorns.....$12.00 per 100
Common W. Leghorns 11.00 per 100
Reds and Rocks..... 13.00 per 100
Mixed, 10c each.

CLOYD NEIMOND, McAlisterville, Pa.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

tamin potency of the oil. This test can be made only by feeding experiments on animals and no premium need be paid for a "tested" oil, unless such a test for actual feeding value is implied. A safe plan is to buy cod liver oil from a reliable source.—**L. James.**

Reds Lead Farmingdale Egg Laying Contest

DURING the 18th week of the Sixth Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 3746 eggs or 53.5 per cent. This is an increase of 234 eggs or a 3.3 per cent over last week's production.

Following are the high pens of each variety at the end of the 18th week.

White Leghorns

Waverly Poultry Farm, Whitehouse, N. J.	627
Warren's Farm, Webster Groves, Mo.	612
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J.	590
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Dayton, Ohio	545

Rhode Island Reds

Joseph P. Moynahan, South Hadley Falls, Mass.	724
Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass.	574
John Z. LaBelle, Ballouville, Conn.	567
Mass. Agricultural Station, Amherst, Mass.	457

White Wyandottes

Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.	248
Harvey V. Byerly, Sharpsville, Pa.	241

Barred Plymouth Rocks

A. C. Jones, Georgetown, Del.	505
Robert C. Cobb, Littleton, Mass.	443
Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Guelp, Ontario	428

White Plymouth Rocks

William R. Speak, Utica, N. Y.	432
E. A. Hirt, South Weymouth, Mass.	403

Bulletins About Poultry

New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

F 156—Incubation.
F 157—Feeding for egg production.
J 12—Poultry keeping for junior poultrymen.
E 90—Artificial illumination of poultry houses for winter egg production.
E 177—A system of pedigree hatching and record keeping for poultry.
F 133—Preparation of eggs for market.
E 139—Plans of Cornell poultry houses and appliances.
E 148—Coccodiosis and bacillary white diarrhea in chicks.

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

F 287—Poultry Management.
F 767—Goose raising.
F 801—Mites and lice on poultry.
F 1337—Poultry diseases.
F 1363—Incubation of hen's eggs.
F 1376—Natural and artificial brooding of chickens.
F 1409—Turkey raising.
F 1413—Poultry house construction.

Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, State College of Agriculture, State College, Pa.

Ext. B. 82—Feeding Laying Hens and Chicks.
Ext. B. 85—Common Poultry Diseases.
Ext. B. 86—Rearing of Young Chicks.

New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J.

B. 347—The Artificial Incubation and Brooding of Turkeys.
B. 425—Baccillary White Diarrhea Control in New Jersey, 1924-1925.
C. 145—The Winter-Time Management of the Poultry Flock.
C. 152—Plans and Specifications for New Jersey Poultry Buildings.
C. 153—Poultry Farming in New Jersey.
C. 199—Care and Management of Baby Chicks.
Ext. B. 36—Factors in Profitable Poultry Keeping.

ATHENEON CHICKS

EXHIBITION QUALITY—BRED TO LAY



Athens Chicks Lay Heavily in Winter—Proof!

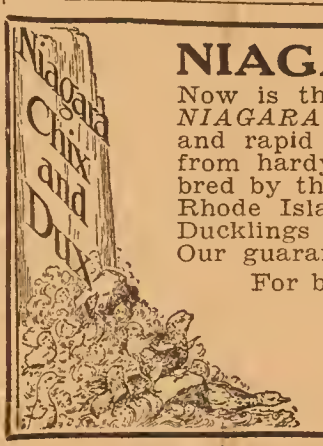
"Sirs: Please book my order for 3300 White Leghorns for week of March 12th. The first lot of chicks from you last year mostly went to neighbors but I put 100 in three brooders and at 8 weeks old I had 987 left. Raised 476 good, rugged, heavy pullets. Eggs good size running 80% to 24 oz. and better. The second lot in May were just as good. In all have 2200 laying 60%, looking fine, holding weight and mortality very low. Enclosing names of neighbors interested in your chicks." Ralph E. Moody, Hazardville, Ct. Jan. 17, 1928.

Eight Years of Constructive Breeding Our eight years of constructive breeding and experienced incubation of selected eggs weighing 24 oz. or better assures you LESS LOSS IN BROODING, BETTER SATISFACTION AND MORE PROFIT. THE CREAM OF THE BABY CHICK CROP is right here in Southeastern Ohio. CHOICE FLOCKS of HEAVY PRODUCTION AND SHOW QUALITIES

	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas	16.00	78.00	150.00
Buff Orpingtons, White Minorcas, Silver Wyandottes	17.00	82.00	160.00
Selected Heavy Breeds, Odds and Ends	13.00	62.00	120.00

To save time ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD or write for our FREE Catalog. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED IN COLORS AND PHOTOS FROM OUR OWN FLOCKS. FULL LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. ALL POSTAGE PAID or C. O. D. if desired.

ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 96, ATHENS, OHIO



NIAGARA "QUALITY" CHIX and DUX

Now is the time to order *NIAGARA* Chix for your winter layers. *NIAGARA* Chix have a country-wide reputation for vigor, vitality, and rapid development into profitable layers. *NIAGARA* Chix are from hardy, northern grown, free range breeding flocks selected and bred by the Hogan System. We can now supply you with Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred & White Rocks, Wyandottes and Pekin Ducklings at 13c and up.

Our guarantee protects you and insures you profits and satisfaction.

For bigger poultry profits get our free catalog.

Member International Baby Chick Association.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM

Box 25 Ransomville, N. Y.
Established 1887 *Ref. State Bank of Ransomville*



SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

Hillpot Quality Chicks



I could tell you the common-sense scientific reasons why my chicks are well-hatched, but my past customers can tell you how well they live and grow, how quickly they mature, how early they lay, what big egg yields they give. That's the important thing. Ask for my free 1928 Chick Book, illustrated in color.

LEGHORNS REDS ROCKS WYANDOTTES

W. F. HILLPOT, Box 129, Frenchtown, N. J.



Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 38 Fairport, N. Y.

FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS ARE BEST

because customers have already found what "AMERICAN" quality means in quick maturing broilers and heavier egg production in Winter when eggs are highest.

American or Eng S. C. White Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Hollywood White—Brown—Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh Leghorns—Barred Rocks—Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks Rocks—RI Reds—White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes—Buff Orpingtons, Blk. Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00

Light mixed 9c each—Mixed 10c each—Heavy Mixed 12c each. Also Andelusians—Brahmas—Columbia Rocks—Write for catalog. Order early. Bank reference. 100% live arrival. Excellent service.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Box 214, GRAMPIAN, PA.

Buy C-M-L Chicks



C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years in Barron Leghorns. Imported direct from England. Pedigrees 235 to 314. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prices Prepaid.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.75	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00

These chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Breeding few varieties enables us to offer unusual value. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get free catalog.

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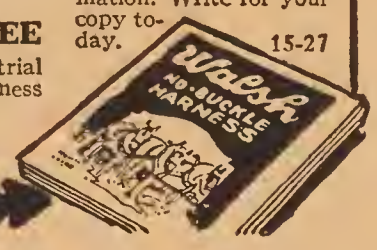
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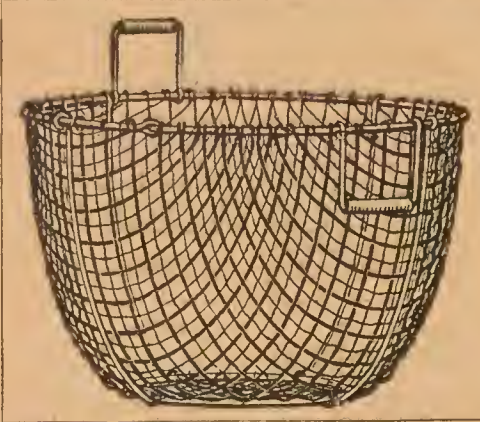
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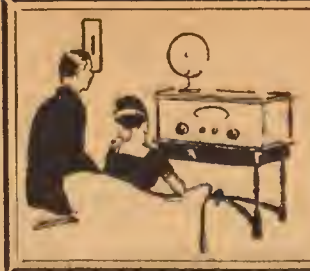
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With the A. A.

Radio Man



Making a Radio Wave Trap

THE increase in the number of high power broadcasting stations has been a good thing for radio listeners in general. However, those listeners living within the "shadow" of the big stations are often so badly interfered with that it is difficult to enjoy a program from any other station.

Radio fans near Bound Brook, N. J., and in fact within ten miles, experienced considerable difficulty at first when WJZ opened the new station there. Most of them have been able to combat the interference successfully, however.

Most anyone can construct for himself a device capable of eliminating a strong interfering station without changing the reception from other stations. The device is called a "wave trap" and can be purchased ready-made quite cheaply. The materials necessary are as follows:

¼ pound insulated wire, about No. 22
1 cardboard tube or round cardboard box, about 3 or 4 inches in diameter and about 6 inches long
1 variable condenser, .0005 mfds. (about 23 plates)

The variable condenser may be enclosed in a round case or it may be unmounted. Inasmuch as utmost efficiency does not play a very important part in this device, low-priced condensers may be used successfully. There are to be two separate coils of wire on the tubing, with a space of about one-eighth inch between them. The small coil should have 7 "turns": that is the wire should be wound around the tubing 7 times. This will occupy only a short space on the tubing and it should be located near one end. The ends of the coil may be pushed through small holes punched in the cardboard with a pin.

Making the Coil

The large coil should have 45 turns of wire, wound neatly in a layer and with the beginning and end pushed through holes and the wires pulled tightly. Some shellac may be brushed thinly over the coils to hold them in position. The two end wires of the large coil are connected to the two binding posts of the variable condenser and for this reason the end wires should be left eight or ten inches long. Next disconnect the aerial wire from the aerial binding post and connect it to one of the end wires of the small coil. The remaining wire of the small coil is connected to the aerial binding post of the set. There is no wire connection, you will notice, between the two coils.

Using the Wave Trap

With the wave trap connected, tune in the strong station that interferes with your reception. Then very slowly turn the variable condenser dial until you find a point at which the station is very faint or disappears. If it is impossible to eliminate the station completely, see first whether it interferes at all while you are tuned for the stations you want to hear. Should the interference continue in some degree despite a very accurate adjustment of the wave trap, you can make it more effective by winding more than 7 turns of wire on the small coil. More than 10 turns should not be needed in any location.

Where the wave trap gets rid of the station easily and over quite a wide range on the condenser, it may be possible to use as few as 4 turns on the small coil and still get good results. This should then be tried as it will mean better reception on the shortest waves on the set.

If a small snap switch be inserted between one end of the large coil and the variable condenser, it would be possible to adjust the condenser and leave it "set" for the interfering station. When the station causes trouble the switch is closed to eliminate it. A wave trap is valuable even on a set having three tuning dials, for even with three controls it is not always possible to eliminate the interference.

—B. FOOTE.

W. G. Y. Radio Program

THE future of the apple industry will be discussed by R. W. Rees, of the agricultural relations department of the New York Central Railroad, during the agricultural program of WGY, Wednesday evening, March 28, at 6:30. Other speakers on the program with Mr. Rees will be Dr. James S. Walton, district state health officer; F. J. Freestone, recently elected Master of the New York State Grange, and R. H. Rogers, of the General Electric Company. Dr. Walton will explain the revised milk code of New York state and Mr. Freestone's subject will be "New York's Opportunity".

Electricity in the Dairy" will be the subject of Mr. Rogers' talk. The weekly crop and market review and news items, furnished by the American Agriculturist are included in the program.

Beginning with the program of Wednesday, April 4, the Agricultural Hour in the future will be broadcast from 6:45 to 7:30.

A Visit With the Editor

(Continued from Page 5)

the competition is among magazines in the solicitations of advertising.

* * *

In every city all over America every week thousands of business men meet in Kiwanis and Rotary club luncheons to forget for a little while the bitter race for dollars, the strict competition after new business, and to remember instead that all men are brothers. It was my privilege to speak recently at the Ithaca Rotary Club where there gathered large numbers of business and professional men who called each other Tom, Jim and Bill, all boys singing and playing and breaking bread together. I told them that no one needed better proof than gathering such as theirs that the world was growing better. I doubt that such a friendly get-together of business men would have been possible even twenty five years ago.

Sometimes all of us get a little discouraged at the general cussedness of folks. Sometimes it seems as if human selfishness, meanness and cantankerousness predominate, but when we get to feeling like this I stop to remember incidents such as these I mention above and I get back my faith in folks again, for I know that the world is growing slowly better and I know that underneath the hard-boiled exteriors of most of us are found kindness and a desire to lend a cheerful, helping hand to those who plod the Long Road with us.

Children's Easter Party

Herald This Glad Season with Rejoicing

A FEW days before Easter, gay little invitations will be on their way, bidding the guests come and make merry at an Easter frolic at Mary Smith's or William Martin's. Issue these invitations on grinning Humpty-Dumpty faces, which are made by cutting two circles of yellow cardboard. Sketch eyes and nose on with black ink, a mouth with red ink. Paste the circles close together around the edges, leaving an opening at the top, in which a smaller circle is placed with this invitation written on it.

"I'm looking so happy because my thoughts rhyme,
Won't you come to my party, this gay Easter time?"

Place the child's name, day and hours below the verse, and let them be delivered at school. True, not many lessons will be learned that afternoon, but ask the teacher too, and hope all will be well.

It is best to prepare for an indoor party, as the rain clouds almost always hang low on this special day. Branches of blossoming trees may be used for decorations with Humpty-Dumpty faces, rabbits and fluffy yellow chickens.

Give each child a fishing net as he arrives, and lead him to a large Humpty-Dumpty, and let his net down Humpty's "red lane", and catch a nicely colored egg. After each child has received his egg, divide the children into two groups. Send one half to another room, and let those who remain hide their eggs. Admit the other side and after a certain time ring a bell. Count the eggs and then let the other side hide their eggs. The winners will have yellow bows pinned to their sleeves.

Next have an egg race. Two eggs and two canes will be required. Mark a track on the kitchen floor. Two race at the same time—a boy and a girl, who use the cane to make the egg stay inside the allotted race track or circle. If the egg goes out of the track, a new player enters, and the race commences over. Of course all will deserve prizes, so have small candy eggs for each guest—not chocolate ones as they muss the little party dresses and suits so badly.

"Easter music," is much like the game "I spy". A child is sent out from the main room, and a rabbit is hidden somewhere, with a part showing. When the seeker enters all begin to sing to the tune of "John Brown's Body".

"Little Brown Rabbit is hidden safe away,
Little Brown Rabbit is hidden safe away,
Little Brown Rabbit is hidden safe away,
I wonder where he is."

The music grows loud and soft as desired, and when the rabbit is found another one becomes seeker.

By now the children will be ready to seek the dining room, where a prettily decorated table awaits them. A small Humpty Dumpty serves as a center piece, with yellow daffodils at each place. Serve ice cream with a fluffy chicken on top of each slice, with rabbit shaped cookies, and fresh fruits of various kinds.

While they are eating have some one hide eggs (colored variously) all over the yard, or in the front rooms, and give each child a basket and let them hunt the eggs, which they are allowed to take home with them.—M. F. M.



Organdie Pillow No. 5321—The vogue for dainty boudoir pillows is growing continually. This pillow is of a beautiful shade of green with the flowers in two shades of rose made to stand out from the pillow and gives the effect of a real flower. The centers of the flowers are done in shades of light and dark yellow French knots. There is shown in the shops a dainty lace edging with a delicate thread of rose through it upon an ivory background. Two rows of such an edging about one half inch in width is suggested for this pillow, making it most effective. The pillow measures 18 inches in diameter. A detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme is furnished. The price of this pillow postpaid to any address is 65c.

For 25c additional we will send our book The Art of Embroidery consisting of ten complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches. Our embroidery catalog showing complete line of fancy stamped goods is available for 10c.

Send all orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

BELOW is printed the winner of the first prize in Aunt Janet's Fortunate Incident contest. This contest brought a greater response than any Aunt Janet has ever conducted and many very fine letters were contributed. Our readers would no doubt enjoy reading every letter which came but it is impossible to print them all.

Some of the younger folks were interested enough to write letters and a special award was made to juniors. However, their letters will appear later on the boys' and girls' page. Other letters from grown-ups will appear later in Aunt Janet's column.

* * *

My Fortunate Incident

First Prize

THE fortunate incident in my life was the day I opened my arms and my home to receive a tiny friendless babe many years ago.

At first it was not my intention to keep the infant but circumstances showed that it would be cruelty itself to send it again to strangers. One of these deciding factors was the child's great fear of women. Well, he stayed! Today, my own children away from home, forgetting me in the mad rush after fame, fortune and freedom, that tiny babe, now a big strong boy, is my consolation.

When grief visits me, as it does us all at times, his tears mingle with mine; when I am ill, his tender care comforts my heart; when I am well, his cheerful kindness and companionship keep the spectre of loneliness from me. His work on the farm, too, is a real help and while he is a normal boy with all a boy's ways, he is ambitious and morally clean, honest, home loving and shows promise of becoming a 100% Christian, American man, which is the best I could wish for him.

To those who hesitate to take a wee stranger to their hearts and homes on the ground "you never know", I must add, that this boy has returned to me many times whatever comfort I may have given him.

"You never know," no, for you may entertain angels unawares.—A. B., *New York.*

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NEW YORK CITY

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at a gas station-lunch room," a New York customer writes from New Hampshire. "It was long past lunch time, but the proprietor obligingly served us with coffee (and it was good!) and egg on toast. As we were leaving I spied a new Charles William Stores Catalog on his desk.

"'I see you trade with the Charles William Stores, too,' I remarked.

"'Yes, ma'am,' he replied. 'I get catalogs from all the big mail order houses, but I buy only from the Charles William Stores. I trade with them exclusively because

Their values are better than all the others'"

And that's why people all over the country buy from

The Charles William Stores Inc.

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Women's All Wool Sport Check 2-Piece Suit	Short Vamp Shoes Latest Paris Model	Women's Felt Hat in All the Popular Shades	Miloleum Rug Pleasing Pattern	26-Piece Set Rogers Nickel Silver
9 E A 204 *Page 9A*	7 E B 1399 *Page 95*	16 E 120A *Page 63*	8 E 738B *Page 310*	11 E 378 *Page 206*
$14.98	$3.98 Pair	$1.98	9 x 12 ft. size $5.98	$2.95 Set

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Will not injure human beings, livestock, dogs, cats, poultry, yet is deadly to rats and mice every time.

Poisons are too dangerous

K-R-O does not contain arsenic, phosphorus, barium carbonate or any deadly poison. Made of powdered squill as recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in their latest bulletin on "Rat Control."

"One of our good customers just told us he gathered 105 dead rats on his farm from using a 2-ounce package of K-R-O. We hear of many finding 30 or 40 rats after using K-R-O, which is highly successful and should please you." Wolgamot's Drug Store, Richwood, O.

75c at your druggist; large size (four times as much) $2.00. Sent postpaid direct from us if dealer cannot supply you. **Sold on money-back guarantee.** The K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

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Home Editor Visits in New Jersey

Morris County Kitchen Prize Winner is Successful Rural Woman

OVER in the hills of New Jersey are tucked away some quaint and charming old farmhouses whose ownership goes back for generations in the same family. In one of these old fashioned brick dwellings in Washington Valley lives Miss Katherine Smith with her brother and two sisters. In this farm general farming is still being done and the impetus for much community work emanates from Miss Smith's enterprising personality. The parents are no longer living; yet the spirit of the home is kept alive by those within its walls. One sister is a business woman while the other shares the duties of the home.

The first thing which caught my eye was the great number of lovely old pieces of furniture. A sofa, an extension table, a black walnut table made from a tree on the farm, and any number of other pieces such as chairs, tables, pictures, even the huge fireplace contributed its "atmosphere" because of its swinging crane and other appliances.

When asked where they picked up these treasures Miss Smith laughingly said, "They picked us up, I guess; they've always been here". But the modern touch was not lacking; as the Home Demonstration Agent, Miss Mary Bartley, and I went up the walk to the door, we could hear a fine concert going on—the radio was busy.

Active in Community Life

Other evidences of modern thought cropped out continually as we talked. Miss Smith has acted as community leader of the Home Management Project in extension work and for 5 terms was a member of the Morris County Agricultural Board. She was also a member of the Executive Committee of Morris County Home Bureau for eight years. She was one of the prime movers in the efforts to establish a community organization which uses the school house for all matters of a community nature. Consolidation of schools makes the building no longer necessary for school purposes, but in order to make sure that the community does not wake up some fine morning and find itself without a roof to cover its community head, several of the people got together and formed a communtiy club with a 20 year lease on the school building. The club has been incorporated for one year, keeps up insurance and repairs on the house, and plans to make a very attractive center of this old brick building, with its proposed improvements as to grounds in the form of shrubs and flowers. The Sunday School and church services are held there besides the monthly social good times provided by the entertainment committee of the community club. Miss Smith is president of the Board of Trustees of the building and is active in all the club's affairs.

Another busy organization in the community is the home economics club of 26 or 27 members which originated back in war times and has kept active ever since with its home-making projects of one kind or other. Miss Smith has been identified with them from the start.

One of New Jersey's pet projects in extension work recently has been kitchen improvement and Miss Smith won first place in the kitchen contest conducted in Morris County. Her prize was an electric fireless cooker. She said with a twinkle in her eye, "Guess it's because I had so much to change". But any who have worked in an old, old farm kitchen know how much most of them need to be revised in order to come up to present day standards of convenience. A deep pan closet which obstructed light from the range was removed altogether and the oil stove was moved nearer the wood or coal range. Between the two is a wall cupboard with a collapsible shelf underneath. Other wall cupboards were built in, located at the spots most convenient to the jobs to be done. A cupboard to hold garments used for outdoor work, with even a place for garden tools helped wonderfully towards good looks as well as convenience. Little platforms on castors served the good purpose of drawing out the flour container or other supplies when needed. Everything was painted an attractive light buff color which helped to get the best light effect.

Having electric lights helps, of course, then she has the additional aid of the electric iron. As we sat there a neighbor ran in to talk over a matter of business with Miss Smith who excused herself from our interview for a few minutes, as the matter was important and could not wait. When the interview was over and we rose to go, Miss Smith said, "Oh, wait a minute." Then she brought in lovely, light little cakes and a fruit punch which gave the business visit a decidedly social ending.



The family homestead where lives Miss Katherine Smith of Washington Valley, N. J.

Pictures You Want To See

(Recommended by National Board of Review of Motion Pictures)

PICTURES are given with their audience suitability as follows:

Unmarked—General audience—pictures primarily interesting to adults, and while not especially interesting to boys and girls neither objectionable for them.

hs—Family audience, including young people. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting and wholesome for boys and girls of high-school age. (juvenile).

j—Family audience, including children. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting to and wholesome for boys and girls of grammar school age. (juvenile).

*****—Especially interesting or well done but not necessarily exceptional.

j ******The Boy Rider*—F B O—5 rls.—Buzz Barton. A "Western" with an attractive boy hero. He escapes from a band of cattle thieves and is adopted by an "old timer" with whom he frustrates further operations of the band.

The Cat and the Canary—Universal—7rls.—Laura LaPlante. Well produced and directed mystery play. An old man dies and makes his heir wait twenty years for the reading of the will. (Play by John Willard)

j ******Chang*—Paramount—8 rls. A fascinating picture taken in the jungles of Siam by Ernest B. Schoedsack and Merian C. Cooper. The life of a native family is depicted as they are beset by tigers, leopards and elephants. The trapping and killing of these animals including a big elephant drive provide many thrills.

hs *The Country Doctor*—Pathe—8 rls.—Rudolph Schildkraut. Character study of a typical old style country doctor showing his hardships and his self-sacrifice. He is refused the superintendency of the new country hospital for opposing the owner's will but saves his life and is installed.

j *A Dog of the Regiment*—Warner—6 rls.—Rin-Tin-Tin. Story of a Red Cross dog behind the German lines. Said to be based on Rin-Tin Tin's experiences in the way, includes romance of a nurse and a soldier.

j *Dress Parade*—Pathe—7 rls.—William Boyd, Bessie Love. Romance of a small town idol who enters West Point and finds himself only one of many. He makes good eventually. Authentic scents of the Military Academy. (Other lists will follow.)

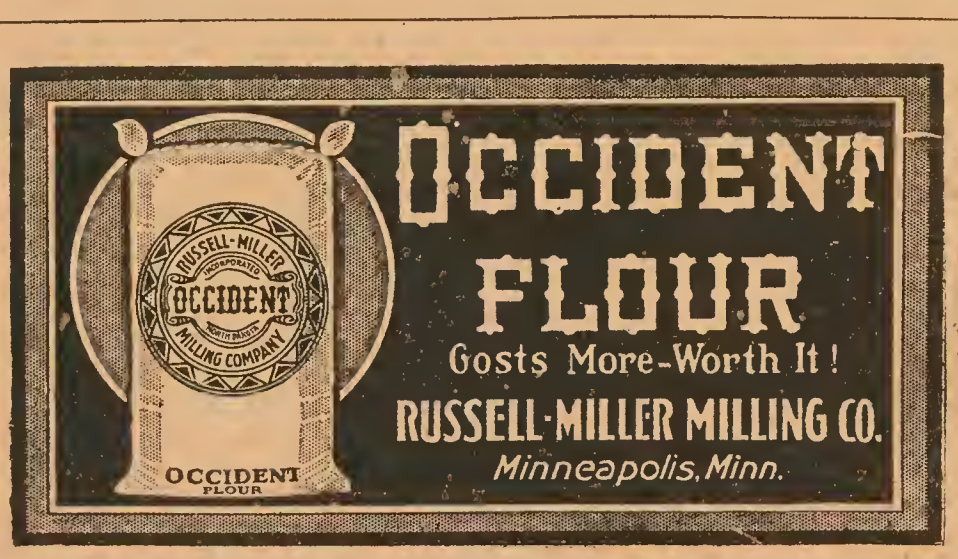
When Butchering Use Bones

I WILL tell A. S. how I make use of the bones after canning beef. I use them in vegetable soup, then can the soup. I place them in the cooker with a quart or more of water and cook under 15 pounds pressure one to two hours or till the meat will drop from the bones. Then for the soup I take potatoes, onions, carrots and a little cabbage, and cook in the meat broth, cutting the meat in small chunks and season to taste and partly cook in a kettle. Then I fill the cans nearly full, seal and cook under ten pounds pressure for 40 minutes.

I wish that some of the A. A. family would tell what success they have in using the pressure cooker for cooking the regular meals. I have cooked beans, rice pudding and potatoes, in separate dishes all at once, also a "boiled dinner". Would like to hear from others about this and what combinations they have cooked with success.—MRS. T., *New York.*

Pigments for Stains

When staining furniture, woodwork or floors, burnt umber may be added to give a black walnut color, burnt sienna for mahogany and yellow ocher for a yellow shade. Three tablespoonfuls of any of these materials are added to a gallon of the stain.



Providing Playthings for the Baby

It Does Not Require Expensive Toys to Keep A Child Amused

Sometimes when baby outgrows his rattle we mothers are at a loss just what to provide as playthings. There is not much money for elaborate playthings, and fragile toys are quickly broken. It seems that baby takes delight in destroying or touching all forbidden objects, playing havoc with the kitchen pots and pans, and unwinding spools of thread. I hit upon this plan which solved this problem at our house. Here is a list of inexpensive things I found useful for whiling away the time from breakfast to nap time, and from then to bedtime.

Boxes from the grocer. Wooden or pasteboard packing boxes serve to keep toys, to climb on, to hide in, and to build houses from. My little four-year-old girl furnishes such houses from furniture cut from old mail order catalogues, she secures people for her homes from the same source.

Spools strung on stout twine, large wooden beads, buttons strung on heavy thread are in another box which the baby of eighteen months will enjoy.

Even Clothespins Are Fascinating

A basket of clothes pins are brought out on special occasions, then safely restored to the laundry before lost. These can be fastened to each other in all sorts of amusing shapes. Baby likes to build pig pens out of them.

A doll with clothes that button on and which can be taken off easily afford much fun for the small girl. A discarded pair of shoes, to practice lacing and unlacing, or buttoning and unbuttoning is a fascinating occupation.

There should be a good supply of building blocks of all sizes and shapes. There should be bean bags as they afford lots of fun to the wee tots. Measuring cups and spoon, sandpile, shovel and a pail. There should be water colors for the older child and crayolas for the smaller ones, blunt edge scissors and a few old magazines and mail order catalogs.—MRS. L. H. F., *Mo.*

Inventors Take Notice!

WHY don't these famous inventors contrive
More aids how to help us poor housewives (who strive)
Day in and day out in our endless employ,
Of bringing our families health, peace and joy?
Dishes that always stay shining and clean.
Children who mind every rule of hygiene;
Floors that stay swept and bright windows that show
Never a spot but just sparkle and glow.
Flies that would never dare enter a house,
Boys that are always as still as a mouse.
Appetites too that will stay satisfied
Just a few hours, while we take a joy ride.
Furniture on which no dust can collect,
Tempers that simply can never be wrecked.
Inventors! please work on at least one of these
Fame, fortune are yours if the chance you but seize.

—MRS. LAVERNE PALMER.

Tested Recipes

Cabbage with Caraway Seed.

Chop one pound of cabbage as for cold slaw. Add one small onion chopped fine, one half teaspoonful salt, one eighth teaspoonful pepper, and one teaspoonful caraway seed. Heat one half cupful sour cream, add two tablespoonfuls fat and the seasoned cabbage and cook until tender. Stir in one fourth cupful vinegar, heat and serve. —L. M. T., *New York.*

If you like the flavor of caraway seed you will be glad to have the cabbage made different by their addition.

* * *

Dutch Salad Dressing.

Whip one cupful sour cream, add three tablespoonfuls weak vinegar and a seasoning of salt, pepper and sugar. Blend with shredded cabbage or other vegetable, garnish with thin strips of red pepper and serve.—L. M. T., *New York.*

It is easy to have this mixture too tart if your cream is too sour or vinegar too strong. This is a bland dressing and can be used in cases where people prefer oil dressing.

* * *

Delicious Squash.

Steam squash until tender, slicing before steaming. When tender sprinkle each slice with brown sugar, dust with flour and brown in frying pan with plenty of butter—equal to sweet potatoes or even better.—MRS. H. W. T., *New York.*

If you begin to tire of just plain squash try dressing it up a little in the above manner and you will be delighted with the result.

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Now, the other day, we killed a heifer's first calf for our own use, as it was small and not fat enough for market. What did we get from that calf? Only veal?

We ourselves are Scots, but our Canadian neighbors would not have got much more from that little calf than veal. Most of the "extras" would have been flung out on the manure pile.

I made "potted meat" of the head, fried the brains, parboiled and fried the sweetbreads, baked the liver and fried the kidneys. Then the heart was boiled and eaten cold,—cut in thin slices,—with tomato pickles. The tongue was boiled, cooled in its own liquor,—and was nicely jellied by the next morning. These different meat dishes kept us going for several days and then there was still the veal to follow. The pluck, (or lights) was cooked for the poultry and pussies, a delicious soup was made from the bones, and, of course, my husband sold the skin and made a little cash thereby.—H. McF., *Canada.*

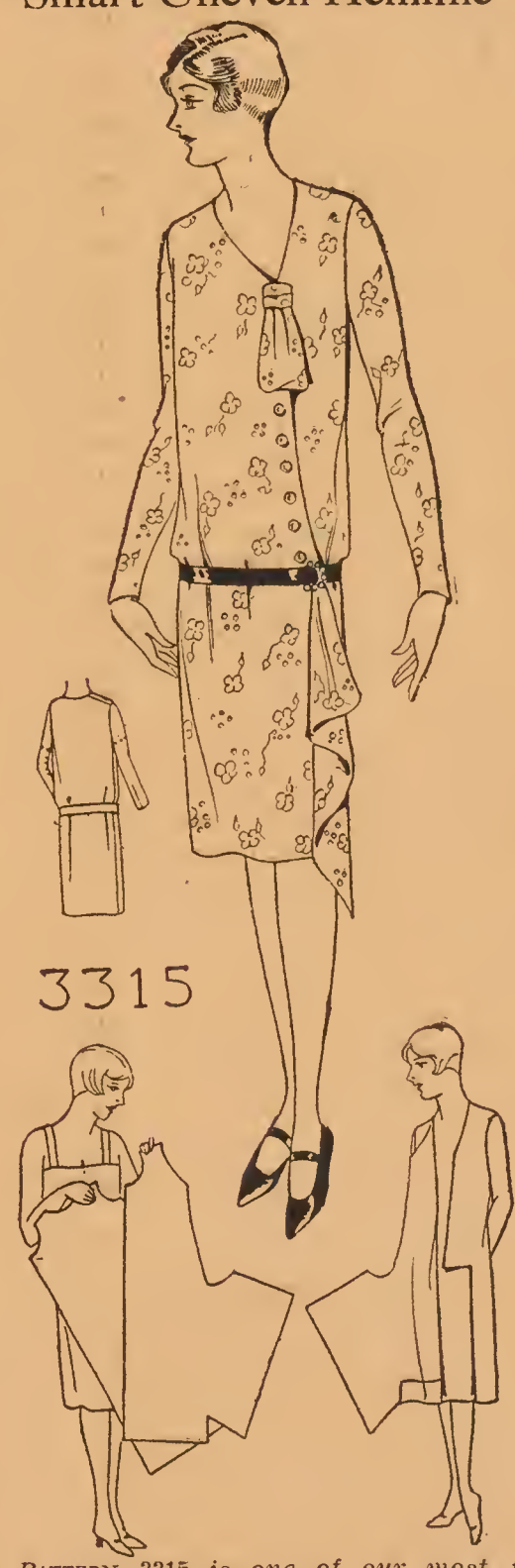
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Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

"Connell, you're a trump," said Hilary. "I'll take it. Yes, I'll take it, because I know now that I am going to succeed. We can't fail, Lafe, when we're as much in earnest as we are. Good Lord, what a despondent fool I've been!"

"Same here," said Lafe. "I was just hopeless, till you made me see straight."

"Why, it was you made me see straight," said Hilary. "Now, Connell, we'll push things hard from this very minute. We'll start in cutting along the river, and we'll float the logs right down stream to the mill, and we'll keep Dupont and his schooners coming and going till navigation closes, even if we make Riviere Rocheuse look as bare as our bank account was looking just now. Baptiste will be worth a score when he understands."

He broke off suddenly, and the two men, struck by the same thought, looked at each other.

"I wonder why Baptiste went off as soon as he'd dynamited the jam," said Hilary.

The two had risen and were looking squarely into each other's eyes.

"Little Baptiste's as straight as a die," Lafe answered.

"I wasn't reflecting on him, Connell. Though, with regard to that, you did mention, on the day you made a break for Shoeburyport——"

"I know what you mean, Mr. Askew. I said Baptiste was in the game. So was I. Why shouldn't we be? Who's going to stake his job on the point of minding the business of somebody he's never seen, hundreds of miles away? Little Baptiste runs straight, Mr. Askew, if I know men. I don't say honestly straight or yet dishonestly. Just straight. He's like a horse in blinkers, sir; he runs the way he's turned, and he's loyal through and through."

Hilary felt ashamed of his suspicions. Yet, remembering that day when Baptiste was conferring with Pierre, he could not wholly rid himself of them.

"Lafe," he said, "what was it you heard those men saying after accident? You started."

"Why, I guess that wasn't nothing, Mr. Askew. You know how excited these people get over trifles. They're just like a flock of geese gabbling around."

"What was it, Lafe?"

"Just nonsense, sir. Not worth repeating, but—well, you see, it's this way. Some darned fool said that somebody had sawed part way through the logs of the boom."

Then for the first time the words of Madeleine Rosny came back to Hilary: "Look to your boom! Look to your boom!"

He hung his head and flushed with shame. It seemed impossible to associate thta act of treachery with her.

Yet, struggle as he did, her last words haunted him.

CHAPTER XII

THE CHALLENGE

YES, sir, it was Morris who pulled off that little affair at Ste. Marie," said Lafe, a few days later. "That's why he went to see the revenue people when he was in Quebec. And it's he who spread the report that you were at the back of it."

"And, like a fool, I played into his hands by being at Simeon's just when the raid came off," said Hilary.

"I guess that's the size of it, Mr. Askew. You know how people are. There ain't no surer way of queering a man anywhere, specially if he's a stranger, than to suspect him of setting the revenue people on to the 'blind tigers.' It queers him even with folks that don't touch liquor. It's human nature somehow. And I guess you were right when you turned down my proposition to wire the revenue people, only somehow I didn't think folks were the same up here as in our country.

"By the way," he added, "you heard that Simeon's back?"

Hilary nodded. "And running wide open again."

"Well, I guess that hundred dollars' fine didn't hurt him much. But he's mighty sore on you, Mr. Askew. I'd watch for mischief from that quarter."

Hilary agreed. He did not know, however, that Lafe had learned from Tremblay, the landlord—in some incomprehensible manner, since he had not acquired an additional word of French during the time which had elapsed since Hilary's arrival—that Simeon not only meant mischief but was believed to be planning it.

Since the raid the men had been more sullen than before. They worked—for the lumberman does not put his spite into his labour; but it was clear that something was brewing. and Hilary knew that Brousseau's agitators were stirring them up again upon the wages question, as if the proposed strike had been called off to allow the destruction of Hilary's lumber merely.

However, the schooner had already made one trip to Quebec, well loaded. Hilary had been in negotiation with the paper mills, and he hoped to improve his chances materially if the winter was not an early one, and if only the threatened strike did not materialize.

But there had been another trouble, incomprehensible to Hilary, and Lafe, though he understood its origin, had not enlightened him. It concerned Baptiste.

A day or two before Hilary had seen Marie Dupont in the store. She was making some purchases, among a crowd of men, who took no notice of her. In one corner old Jacques Brousseau was bargaining for a trap. As the girl pased him Hilary saw the old man scowl and mutter at her. Then he leaned forward and said something in the girl's ear. She shrank back, and Hilary saw the tears spring into her eyes.

An instant later Baptiste, who had been among the group and had seen the incident, leaped forward and shook his fist in old Jacques's face, pouring out a flood of invective. Jacques Brousseau, not at all perturbed, grinned mildly and turned to his trap again. Jean Baptiste hesitated a moment, and then followed Marie out of the store. Hilary saw him take her by the arm. She shook herself free. Baptiste was pleading. Marie was crying and would not listen to him. At last she went away alone, and Baptiste came slouching back.

As Hilary and he met face to face Baptiste stopped dead and thrust out his chin aggressively.

"Well, what is this that they are saying about the boom?" he demanded.

"Who?"

Jean-Marie swept his arm round the horizon. "Everybody. I ain't a dog; I'm a man," he said.

"I have heard nothing, Baptiste," said Hilary.

"You don' speak the truth. You think I saw the boom through because Brousseau pay me, eh? All right! I am a man. I don' have to work for you."

"I have no accusation to make against you, Baptiste."

"You don' want to accuse. But you think, eh? P'raps you tell me now I didn't saw the boom through, eh?"

"I don't know whether you did or not," said Hilary, becoming exasperated. "If I had reason to believe you did, you'd know it."

"You think I stan' for talk like that?" shouted Baptiste. "I get better money from Monsieur Brousseau than I get from you. All right. I leave Saturday."

"You can go right to the office and get your money till Saturday," said Hilary. "I'll be there in a few minutes."

He paid Baptiste, who took his money with a menacing muttering that Hilary affected not to hear. But after Baptiste had gone he felt the incident keenly. He valued the little man, and he knew he had wronged him by refusing to affirm his faith in him. Baptiste's defection was not very much, but it showed that the wind of adversity was still blowing strongly. He was a little surprised at the equanimity with which Lafe received an account of the incident.

Baptiste secured a job with Brousseau on the following day and shook the dust of St. Boniface from his heels.

Leaving Lafe at the mill, Hilary made his headquarters in one of the new camps, about five miles up the river. At five o'clock on the Saturday night he was surprised to see his hands trooping homeward along the road. Many of them did go home over Sunday, and some every night; but this was an exodus. Hilary called his gang foreman, who came up sullenly.

"What's the meaning of this?" he asked.

"We strike. We want two dollar a day."

"Why don't the men come to me?"

"I don't know. We strike, that's all. You see Leblanc."

"So you've chosen this time to strike, have you?" cried Hilary furiously. "All right! Get out! I'll bring men over from the south shore."

He went back to his shack and sat down, resting his head on his hands. It was clear that Brousseau had postponed his original plan till now to cripple him beyond hope. And Leblanc, who did not work for him, was in charge of the affair! He was thoroughly disheartened over this new development.

However, if the strike did not extend to the mill he could still get his shipment through.

Presently he heard the sound of wheels, and, going outside, saw Lafe driving rapidly along the road. He stopped the horse, jumped out of the buggy, and came up with a woeful expression on his face.

"I met your men going home, so I guess you know," he said. "They've struck."

The mill-hands too?"

Lafe nodded. "It's that fellow Leblanc. He's telling them they can get two dollars and their grub. MacPherson tried to hold the mill hands, but he couldn't. You'll have to give what they're asking."

"Not a cent more," said Hilary firmly. "I'll close down the mill first, stop everything, and hang on till spring."

Connell's face grew more lugubrious. "Say, Mr. Askew," he protested, "it's this way. You're taking this here strike as a personal matter. Now it ain't that. They know they've got the whip hand over us, and they ain't far-sighted enough to see that if they bust us they bust themselves, and that Brousseau's only making believe he's going to have jobs for them all. What we've got to do is to give in and pay them back later. That's the way strikes like this are handled."

"Suppose I pay the mill hands two dollars, will they stay in?" asked Hilary.

Lafe shook his head. "I offered it 'em," he said. "I took the responsibility of that. Maybe I was wrong—but anyway, it won't go. They say it's to be two dollars all round, mill hands and lumbermen."

"I'll not be beaten by Brousseau," said Hilary furiously.

Lafe scratched his jaw. "It appears to me that you're going in just the way he wants you to," he answered. "Make it two dollars till we get this shipment through the mill."

Hilary shook his head. "Not a cent," he answered. "I'm not going to have Brousseau dictate the price of my labour."

"That's all right, I suppose, so far as you're concerned," said Lafe indignantly, "but what about me? I guess I've got the right to have some word in the matter, with that eight thousand of Clarice—my wife—invested. Seems to me you're putting up your front on my money as well as yours," he blurted out.

"I'll write you a check for it."

"O shucks!" said Lafe; and, turning upon his heel abruptly, he went back to the buggy without another word. He entered it, whisked the reins, and drove slowly away. But when he had gone a hundred paces he turned the horse and came back.

"You'd better know the worst," he said. "Louis Duval's in St. Boniface, and he's going to open up tonight.

(*Continued on Page* 30)

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. His life's ambition to operate his own timberland at last realized, Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique consisting of Lamartine, a Mr. Morris, business associate of Jonas Askew, and one Brousseau, an unscrupulous power in the north woods, is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland, the quality of which Lamartine lied about.

An examination of the books proves that Morris, who formerly had charge of the holdings, and his associates were bleeding the company. They endeavor in every way to embarass and discourage Hilary. Because Hilary refuses demands made by Brousseau, the latter plans to ruin the American. A log jam in the river has to be dynamited. When the freed logs rush down, the boom at the mill breaks, and thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of timber flows out into the bay. Hilary fears failure, but Connell offers him the use of a few thousand dollars he has saved.

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TWO DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE—One river flat of 139 acres, fine new house 9 rooms, hot and cold water, bathroom, furnace, a good sized tenant house, 3 car garage, hen house including 340 hens. Basement barn 30x104 stanchions for 57 head of stock, another barn 26x40, granary, icehouse, milk house, a fine dairy of 37 Holstein cows, 4 good horses, truck, all tools and crops, 30 acres wood on state road, near school, 2 miles to a good town with all kinds of stores, high school, railroad, churches, etc. Price $17,500 for everything. $5,000 cash balance terms if you wish. Another one 104 acres, 10 room house, 2 good barns, new hen house, 11 dairy cows, 3 heifers, bull, 2 horses, near school, 2½ miles to a good town, all tools and crops, ½ ton truck, land lays good to work. Price $4,400 for all, cash $1,000 balance terms. SHEFF & LINGEE, So. New Berlin, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ORCHARDIST-MANAGER or Estate-caretaker position desired by competent American; married, strictly temperate, honest worker; references supplied. R. M. GUILD, Box 538, Hillsdale, N. J.

DESIRE POSITION, inexperienced except poultry, chance to learn farming also. References. Good surroundings. BOX 454 care American Agriculturist.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—On or bfore May 1st, working farm manager who understands vegetable and fruit gardening, orchards and general farm development. Must be able to direct other employees. MAJOR A. D. BUDD, Windsor, Mass.

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP—We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

AGENTS WANTED

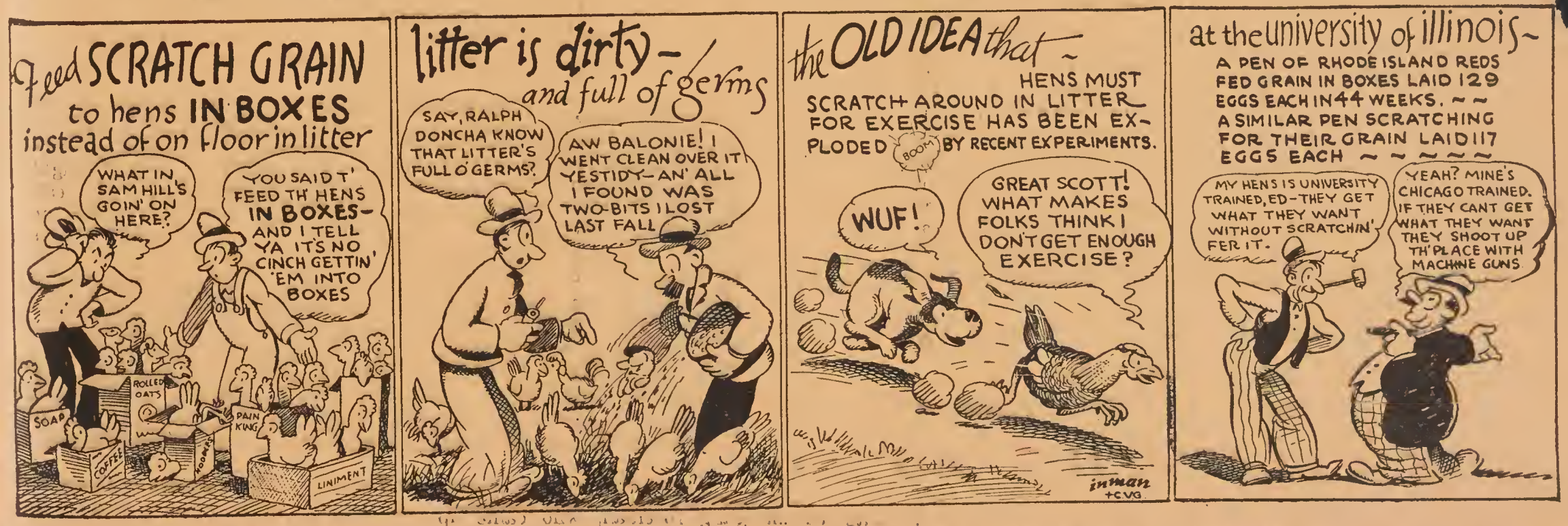
A PAYING POSITION OPEN to representative of character. Take orders shoes—hosiery direct to wearer. Good income. Permanent. Write now for free book "Getting Ahead." TANNERS SHOE MFG., 893 So. C. St., Boston, Mass.

Additional Classified "Ads" on Next Page

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Feed the Hens Scratch Grain

By Ray Inma



Additional Classified Advertising

BUILDING SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—4 inch White Pine Bevel Siding, $25.00 per thousand, 5000 feet for $100.00. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED TO BUY old bags. We pay good prices. Get our prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

SUPERIOR GRAFTING WAX for successful grafting. 1 lb. 45c; 3 lbs. $1.20. Postpaid. VICTOR MFG. CO., So Weymouth, Mass

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with flags and designs on, $1 to $10 paid. Other envelopes before 1871 bought. W. L. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

WANTED: Accurate, right hand sawmill, carriage in good condition. ELLSWORTH HEIMSTREET, Schaghticoke, N. Y.

UNION Rug and Carpet LOOMS! Weave Colonial Rugs, quaint rag carpet, hand-made fabrics, etc., from new or used material. Pleasure and profit. Learn this fascinating home craft. New low prices. Easy terms. 10 days trial at our risk. Write for FREE LOOM BOOK today. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, American born, single, wishes to learn commercial or poultry farm. BOX 2, Corona, N. Y.

CIVIL WAR USED ENVELOPES WANTED showing pictures of cannon, soldiers, etc., $1 to $15 each. Describe fully. JOHN W. GLAZE, Westfield, Mass.

PURE HONEY—Carefully inspected and packed, 5 lbs. clover, $1; 10 lbs. buckwheat, $1.65. Postpaid to third zone. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

PLANS FOR POULTRY HOUSES. All styles. 150 illustrations; secret of getting winter eggs, and copy of "The Full Egg Basket." Send 25 cents. INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL, Dept. 542, Indianapolis, Ind.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT-SENSE—Valuable book (free) for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. Established 1869. LACEY & LACEY, 665 F. St., Washington, D. C.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

FARM STATIONERY—CARDS—Poultrymen, stockmen. Best values ever offered. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

250 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed, postpaid, $1.00. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

DAHLIAS—12 for $1.25, 10 for $2.25. Different labeled varieties, extra value. BENJAMIN HOUGHTON, Burtonsville, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Rural New Yorkers and Heavyweights, hill-selected, high yielding strains, grown by APPLETON BROS., Canandaigua, N. Y.

C. O. D. FROST PROOF CABBAGE and onion plants. Quick shipments. All varieties. 500, 65c; 1000, $1.00. FARMERS PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

STRAWBERRY—Black, Purple and Red raspberry plants, twenty varieties to make your selection from. Write for price list. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

DAHLIAS: Ours won first prize at the New York State Fair 1927. Ten choice tubers, all different, post paid $1.00. EARLE DAHLIA FARM, Jordan, N. Y.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. Wakefields, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch. Leading varieties of Tomato, Onion, Beet, Lettuce, Potato Plants. Prices: 100, 50c; 500, $1.50; 100, $2.75. Express Collect: 1000, $2.00; 5000, $8.75; 10,000, $15.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed. PIEDMONT PLANT CO., Greenville, S. C.

[illegible]000 STRAWBERRIES $3.00; 100 Mastodons $2.00; [illegible]erries, Blackberries, Grapevines. Wholesale price [illegible] CLOVERLEAF NURSERY, Three Oaks, Mich.

CERTIFIED ITHACAN OATS AND ALPHA BARLEY. Cornell varieties. College inspected seed. Also select Canada Field Peas. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

SEED CORN—West Branch Sweepstakes. State College bred. For sale. 90% germination and better, Feb. test. $5.00 per bu. shipping point. Cash with order or sent collect. A. L. WINTER, Montoursville, Pa.

DAHLIAS OF QUALITY and distinction. Circular describing varieties free. PEASE'S FLORAL GARDENS, Bowmansdale, Pa.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Smooth Rurals, high yielding, satisfaction guaranteed. E. A. WEEKS, Locke, N. Y.

PEDIGREED POTATOES, Certified Irish Cobbler and Rural Russets for sale. High yielding, quality strains. GARDNER FARMS, Box 112, Tully, N. Y.

RASPBERRIES—Certified Latham, Herbert, Cuthbert, St. Regis, Columbian, etc. Also Strawberries, Blackberries, Fruit Trees, Grapes, Shrubs and Evergreens. Everything guaranteed. Prices low. List free. BERT BAKER, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

MY FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS will make headed cabbage three weeks before your home grown plants. I make prompt shipments all leading varieties. Postpaid 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.75. Express $2.00, 1000. Special prices on large quantities. Tomato and pepper plants same prices. First class plants, roots wrapped in moss. P. D. FULWOOD, Tifton, Ga.

SEND NO MONEY—C. O. D. frost proof Cabbage and Onion plants. All varieties. Prompt shipment. 500, 65c; 1000, $1.00. STANDARD PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

RAISE O. K. BEARDLESS BARLEY. Productive, new two-rowed, smutless, stiff straw, plump grain. High germination, no noxious weeds. Excellent opportunity for seed growers. Sample and illustrated description free. LONGACRE FARM, Phelps, N. Y.

FOR SALE—College inspected Blue Tag Certified Seed potatoes—Green Mountains, Irish Cobblers, Rural Russets, Smooth Rurals, Spaulding Rose—satisfaction guaranteed. N. Y. Co-Operative Seed Potato Assoc. Inc., 52 Utica National Bank Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS FOR EARLY CROPS. Frostproof Cabbage Plants: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch. Tomato Plants: Earliana, Bonny Best, John Baer, Stone. Onion, Beet, Lettuce, Potato Plants. Prices all above: Postpaid, 100, 50c; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.75. Express Collect, 1000, $2.00; 5000, $8.75; 10,000, $15.00. Packed in moss. Delivery guaranteed. PIEDMONT PLANT CO., Albany, Georgia.

DAHLIAS—50 standard varieties, cheap, send for list. MRS. BERT HAWES, Delanson, N. Y.

60 LARGE GLADIOLUS $1.25; none alike. 10 choice Dahlias $1.25. 24 pkgs. Flower Seeds 50c. GLADHILIA FARMS, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, Grape, Loganberry, Wineberry plants; Asparagus, Rhubarb, Horseradish roots; Roses, Hedge Plants, Shrubs, Vines, Perennial and Annual Folwer plants. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

FREE GLADIOLUS BOOK—36 pages, 46 illustrations. Describes 165 exquisite varieties, many new. Tells how to grow. It's free! The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection of thirty bulbs, all different, $1 postpaid. HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist. Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

SEEDLINGS—Ready now to transplant or pot. Tomatoes Langdon's Earliana, Marglobe, Bonny Best, John Baer, Stone, Matchless and Jewel $3.00 per 1000. Prepaid. Peppers— Ruby King $3.00 per 1000. Egg Plant—Black Beauty $5.00 per 1000. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morriston, N. J.

HOLLYHOCK, BLEEDING HEART, PHLOX, Delphinium, Foxglove, Oriental Poppy, Columbine, Gaillardia, Chrysanthemum and 112 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants; Pansy, Zinnia, Snapdragon, Petunia, Aster, Salvia, Verbena plants; Roses, Hedge plants, Shrubs, Vines; Dahlia, Gladiolus bulbs. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—Chewing, 12 twist 80c; Plug 50c lb. Smoking, 9 sacks 72c; Pound Sacks 50c. Box 50 Cigars $1.80. BURNETT TOBACCO CO., Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.26; 10—$2.00; smoking 10—$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

BEST Chewing 5 lbs. $1.50; Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25. 5c Cigars $1.65 for 50; Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. $1.25. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.00. Box 50 cigars $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair $1. Beige, nude, gray, peach, tanbark, black, sizes 8½, 10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WANTED—Raw Furs, especially Black Muskrats, Weasels, Skunk, Mink, Foxes, etc. We hold separate, prompt returns. STERNS FUR CO., New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—Raw Furs and Hides. Muskrats, Deer and Calf skins. Best prices. Try us. Get acquainted. Write R. J. FELTHAM, Olean, N. Y.

Get A Handful of Inquiries in Every Mail

FROM A MARKET OF

140,000 AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscribers

USE A CLASSIFIED "AD"

"Young Farmers'" Clubs Meet

Homer Boys Win in Stock-Judging at Cornell

AT the special program arranged in connection with the annual Farm and Home Week at the State College of Agriculture, 400 young farmers representing 40 high school agricultural departments of the State were registered.

The program began on Thursday morning with the livestock judging contest and ended Friday night in a big banquet sponsored by the College and held in the Memorial Room of Willard Straight Hall. Other events of the program were judging contests in apples, potatoes, poultry and milk and a mid-winter business meeting of the Association of Young Farmers' Clubs of New York.

The two day intensive and interesting program ended in a banquet held in Willard Straight Memorial Hall that will be long remembered by those who attended.

Paul Landon of Trumansburg, President of the Association of Young Farmers' Clubs of New York, was toastmaster of the occasion.

Between selections of the orchestra and quartet of the Trumansburg Young Farmers' Clubs he introduced President Farrand of Cornell University, who welcomed the boys to the University; Dean A. R. Mann who gave in his talk statistics showing the advantages of one intending to enter an agricultural occupation to get all possible preparation for the work, and A. K. Getman of the State Department of Education who set a standard for growth and service of young farmers' club organizations by his stirring talk, "We Grow as We Serve".

Medals Presented to Winners

Professor Hopper of the Animal Husbandry Department presented first, second, third, fourth and fifth place cups to teams from Homer, Boonville, Greene, Marcellus and Endicott in the order named. Robert Bell of Homer received the cattle medal, Louis Dorn of Boonville, the swine medal and C. B. Carter of Marathon the horse medal for attaining highest scores in their respective classes.

Belleville Wins in Milk Judging

In the new milk judging contest, Professor Ross announced the winners as follows and presented cups: 1st Belleville, 2nd Gouverneur, 3rd Weedsport and 4th Alden. Leland Wood of Endicott was presented with a medal for making highest score in milk judging.

In potatoes, Professor Hardenburg honored with appropriate cups the team members from South Dayton, Chautauqua, Chateaugay, Forestville and Randolph in that order, and presented the medal to Donald Babcock of Chautauqua.

Odessa, Fulton, Homer, Dryden and Orchard Park teams were announced by Professor Marble as high ranking in poultry and cups presented. Charles Jones of Odessa received the medal.

Webster Boys Good Fruit Judges

In apples Professor McDaniels called the boy from Webster to the front to receive the first place cup and presented Ovid Fry the high place medal. The second, third and fourth and fifth places went to Belleville, Morrisville, Forestville and Sodus.

The entire program for young farmers' club members was arranged by E. V. Underwood, Secretary of the State Farm Bureau Federation, assisted by Prof. R. H. Wheeler.

School clubs represented were the high school departments of Agriculture of: Alden, Endicott, Boonville, Belleville, Chautauqua, Chateaugay, Dryden, Edmeston, Forestville, Gouverneur, Greene, Homer, Interlaken, Malone, Marcellus, Marathon, Naples, Odessa, Orchard Park, Perry, Owego, Randolph, South Dayton, Tully, Watkins Glen, Trumansburg, Webster, Weedsport, West Winfield, Newark Valley, Horseheads, Fulton, Almond, Bath, Canandaigua, Cato, Geneva, Hammondsport, Prattsburg and Sodus and the State School of Agriculture at Morrisville.

Wooden Spoil

(*Continued from Page* 28)

Now I'm through with it—all of it."

He whipped the horse and drove away furiously, leaving Hilary alone in the deserted camp.

Hilary sat there for a long time. It began to grow dark, but absorbed in his bitter reflections, he took no note of anything. He had made a bungle of everything to which he had laid his hand since he came to St. Boniface and yet, as he looked back, he could not see how he could have done any better. It had been necessary to oust Morris, from which action the ensuing sequel of difficulties flowed, like a river from a mountain brook. The loss of the lumber—that was beyond his control. And the visit to Ste. Marie while unfortunate, made little difference; Brousseau would have got him just the same if he had not gone there.

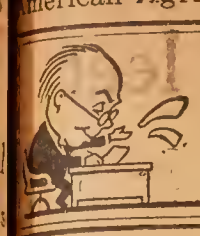
Everything sank into significance beside the fact that Louis Duval, in open defiance of him and his warning, was selling liquor upon the St. Boniface property. It was a deliberate and direct challenge; and he must accept it or be for ever discredited among his men. More: he must accept it or abandon his plans and return home.

"I'll stop that, anyhow," he muttered, and, rising, took a revolver from his suit-case, loaded the six chambers and thrust it into his coat pocket. Then he clapped on his hat and went out.

(To Be Continued)



These boys and girls know good sheep. Their father is Oscar Belden and they live in Massachusetts.



Service Bureau



A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

"Safety First" in Investments

SECURITY of money invested and not high return on each dollar as a guide to farmers when they make investments, since farmers cannot afford to take the risks of financing new businesses, is advocated by F. A. Pearson, agricultural economist at Cornell University.

"A safe investment, necessarily has a low rate of income," he said. "If you are offered something that will return 10 percent, the best thing you can do is to tell the man who offers it to you, is to move right on.

"A farmer can buy many types of securities, including common or preferred stock bonds, farm mortgages, and so on. In general, farmers should not buy common stock, for farmers haven't the time to study conditions of the stock market.

Insurance is Good

"Don't put your money into anything you don't know about. Bonds are better than either common or preferred stock, although they return a lower rate of interest. Mortgages on farms you know are good investments, but not on unknown farms. Insurance is one of the best forms of investment for farmers."

Professor Pearson concludes by saying that risks should be carried by those who can bear them. Very few people can take the risk of financing new ventures.

Supertone Radio Out of Business

Sometime ago I noticed an ad of the Supertone Radio Laboratories of 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago. I sent $19.75 for a five tube set but have been unable to get a reply from them.

THE Supertone Radio Company was operated by Frank Balch of Mount Morris, Illinois. Mr. Belch also received mail at 75 W. Van Buren Street, Chicago. Sometime ago he assured the Chicago Better Business Bureau that he was adjusting all complaints but since that time we have been unable to locate him or get an adjustment. We are publishing the information for the benefit of our readers. It pays to buy nationally known and advertised products that use papers guaranteeing their advertisers.

Cooperative Distributors Go Out of Business

WE have recently received several letters from subscribers saying that they had sold coupons for the Cooperative Distributors of Oneonta, New York, but that mail addressed to them had been returned marked, "REFUSED."

The Cooperative Distributors have been operating an endless chain system of selling merchandise, a method which the Service Bureau has never endorsed.

We understand, however, that Mr. O. T. Moses is taking a very fair attitude in closing up the affairs of the Cooperative Distributors and we advise anyone having a claim against the company to write to Mr. Moses at Oneonta, New York.

A Complaint About Goshen Dress Company—Another Home Work Scheme

I answered an ad for home work the last of December and sent in $1.50 for the first dress which I received about the first of January. Thinking I could make a little money at the work with the promise of more pay I sent my deposit of $5 with two names as references but the Goshen Dress Company never wrote to the people. I waited two weeks and then wrote them asking them to please send the first dozen but I received no answer.

Two weeks later I wrote again, asking them if they had sent the dresses, and if not, that they refund the $5. Two weeks have passed and still I have not heard from them.

* * *

"I am sending you two letters from the Goshen Dress Company asking for women to sew for them. I sent $1.50 they requried and in about a week the dress came but it was real cheap percale, one sleeve an inch and a half larger than the other, one side of the dress two inches wider than the other, one half of the collar missing and also one of the tiers. Well, if there ever was any money in it to take it up, it would be some job in trying to finish a dress with half of it missing. They give no references but ask for two references from me."

WE print the above letter for the information of our subscribers. Although we have investigated hundreds of home work schemes, we have yet to find one that we can recommend.

Fur Farming—New and Therefore Speculative

I enclose a letter of the National Muskrat Breeders' Association of Indiana, on which I would like your advice. My son is thinking of investing money. I advised him not to until we heard from you.

ON investigation we find that the men behind this company are considered honest and reliable. However, while we believe there is a future for fur farming under certain condtiions, we wish to point out that investments in any new business are speculative and speculative investments should, as a rule, be avoided by farmers. Let the man who can afford to lose take the risks. This advice is particularly true of investments in an enterprise which is located a long distance from the investor.

According to the information sent to our subscriber the price of a breeding unit, presumably a pair of muskrats, is $42.50 and the investor gets 10 per cent of the animals born and the company gets 90 per cent.

About Workmen's Compensation Insurance

I have been told that there is a new law compelling a farmer to take out insurance, in order to hire a man to work for him. Do I have a right to hire a man by the month to work for me on the farm? Have I a right to hire a man for a few days to cut wood?—NEW YORK.

ALTHOUGH some compensation law may be under consideration at the present legislative session which, if passed, will amend the present law governing farm laborers, there is, up to and including the laws made by the 1927 assembly, no change in the workmen's compensation law, which law provides that farm laborers are exempt from its provisions.

The same thing is true as to persons you hire to cut wood. You may hire not over four persons for the purpose of cutting fire wood only, without coming under this law which requires you to take out insurance.—M. J. S.

Money Paid to A. A. Subscribers During February 1928

Insurance Indemnities

Paid to January 1st, 1928	*$87,762.74*
Paid to February 1st, 1928	*4,344.98*
Paid during February, 1928	*1,572.13*
	$93,679.85

Wm. L. Wulff, Little Valley, N. Y. — Auto collision—lacerated head.	$ 40.00
Emery Down, Mooers, N. Y. — Thrown from sleigh—contusions.	30.00
Geo Stradley, Townsend, Del. — Thrown from wagon—lacerations.	64.28
Robert Bean, Ovid, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon—injured foot.	20.00
D. B. Colyer, Guilford, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured rib.	100.00
J. H. Pink, New Hamburgh, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon—injured arm.	130.00
Wm. Carey, Waterville, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon—fractured leg.	70.00
Wm. S. Coast, Harrisville, Pa. — Run over by wagon—contusions.	12.14
J. L. McCarthy, Lawton, Pa. — Thrown from wagon—strained muscles.	20.00
Emily Woolson, Southbury, Conn. — Auto accident—bruised arm, side, back.	60.00
John Keck, St. Johnsville, N. Y. — Thrown from load of hay—sprained back.	10.00
A. L. Aldrich, Dewittvile, N. Y. — Auto collision—contusions.	50.00
Leon Daniels, Otego, N. Y. — Hit by auto—fractured leg.	30.00
J. N. Burlington, Stevensville, Pa. — Struck by auto—fractured ribs.	30.00
Kate Dadley, Wyalusing, Pa. — Auto accident—cut wrist and hand.	80.00
Henry Krenzer, Scottsville, N. Y. — Thrown from load of hay—fractured rib.	130.00
C. E. Davidson, Franklin, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon—sprained shoulder.	40.00
Stephen Shewezyk, Auhurn, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon—sprained ankle.	30.00
C. J. Pfaff, Kennard, Pa. — Thrown from wagon—sprained ankle.	30.00
Nathan Abbey, Cherry Creek, N. Y. — Auto collision—broken arm.	30.00
D. B. McQuiston, Emlenton, Pa. — Thrown from car—cuts and sprains.	30.00
B. G. Woodhouse, Batb, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon—sprained knee.	60.00
Amelia Broughton, Granby, Conn. — Auto collision—contused chest.	20.00
Charles Atchison, Moravia, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon—fractured leg.	80.00
John Kingsbury, Rockville, Conn. — Thrown from wagon—fractured shoulder.	80.00
A. Billings, Morrisville, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon—injured foot.	50.00
Dale Smith, Middleport, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon—injured.	40.00
Thomas Jackson, Randolpb, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon—fractured rib.	20.00
F. Rouse, Cazenovia, N. Y. — Auto accident—sprained back and hips.	30.00
Emma Doerrmann, Swedesboro, N. J. — Auto collision—head cut.	30.00
Mrs. M. Learo, Cayuga, N. Y. — Auto accident—injuries and shock.	40.00
Jennie Henry, Great Meadow, N. J. — Auto accident—fractured shoulder.	80.00
	$1,572.13

Service Bureau Claims Settled

D. L. Hodges, New Berlin, N. Y. — (Settlement for eggs)	$ 13.64
F. S. Wood, Merrifield, N. Y. — (Settlement for milk can)	4.00
M. D. Secor, Afton, N. Y. — (Settlement from mail order house)	19.10
T. H. Lauer, Clymer, Pa. — (Settlement for oil burner)	12.46
Mrs. Thomas Mills, Hammond, N. Y. — (Settlement for poultry)	12.74
Mrs. Ayner Doyle, Canton, N. Y. — (Settlement from mail order house)	2.98
Mrs. H. M. Owens, Kerrmoor, Pa. — (Settlement for school tuition)	33.00
E. L. Gladding, East Orange, N. J. — (Amount due as commission)	16.00
Mrs. H. Lasher, Burlington Flats, N. Y. — (Payment on twelve cases of eggs)	198.00
Lucy E. Steger, Prehle, N. Y. — (Payment for hay)	101.63
J. T. Coleman, Rexville, N. Y. — (Refund on oil burner)	10.40
Allen Gilhert, Mannsville, N. Y. — (Adjustment for eggs)	15.22
M. H. Smith, Belanson, N. Y. — (Payment for furs)	9.40
Mrs. G. M. Willis, Moravia, N. Y. — (Settlement from U. S. Veterans' Bureau)	520.50
H. McCarthy, Leonardsville, N. Y. — (Payment for case of eggs)	13.00
William Olin, Altmar, N. Y.	14.29
Mrs. E. B. Stahley, Penns Grove, N. J. — (Adjustment on unsatisfactory merchandise)	5.45
B. Rockwell, Nicholson, Pa. — (Payment for feed bags)	1.26
A. C. Koenig, Oriskany Falls, N. Y. — (Payment for feed bags)	6.49
R. T. Cummings, Gainesville, N. Y. — (Settlement on furs)	3.00
W. C. Carr, Burton, Ohio — (Settlement on cattle claim)	200.00
	$1,212.56

General Claims Adjusted Where No Money is Involved

John Wolf, Jefferson, N. Y. — (Adjustment on correspondence course)
Griffin Spencer, Towanda, Pa. — (Adjustment on washing machine)
W. Scrivers, Mooers Forks, N. Y. — (Received premium of violin)
Ellen Farley, Lima, N. Y. — (Received premium)
G. T. Chase, Fabius, N. Y. — (Filled order for roofing material)
Mrs. A. Church, Berlin, N. Y. — (Adjustment on subscription)

Total paid to subscribers $2,784.69



THE "Farm Service" Hardware Store "tag" stands for thrift. At our stores you purchase dependable hardware at prices that will continually save money for you. *Better business methods, careful buying and the desire to hold your business keep our prices at the lowest level.* Quality, however, always comes first, for only by buying quality can you secure economy. Our service means thrift for you. Use it!

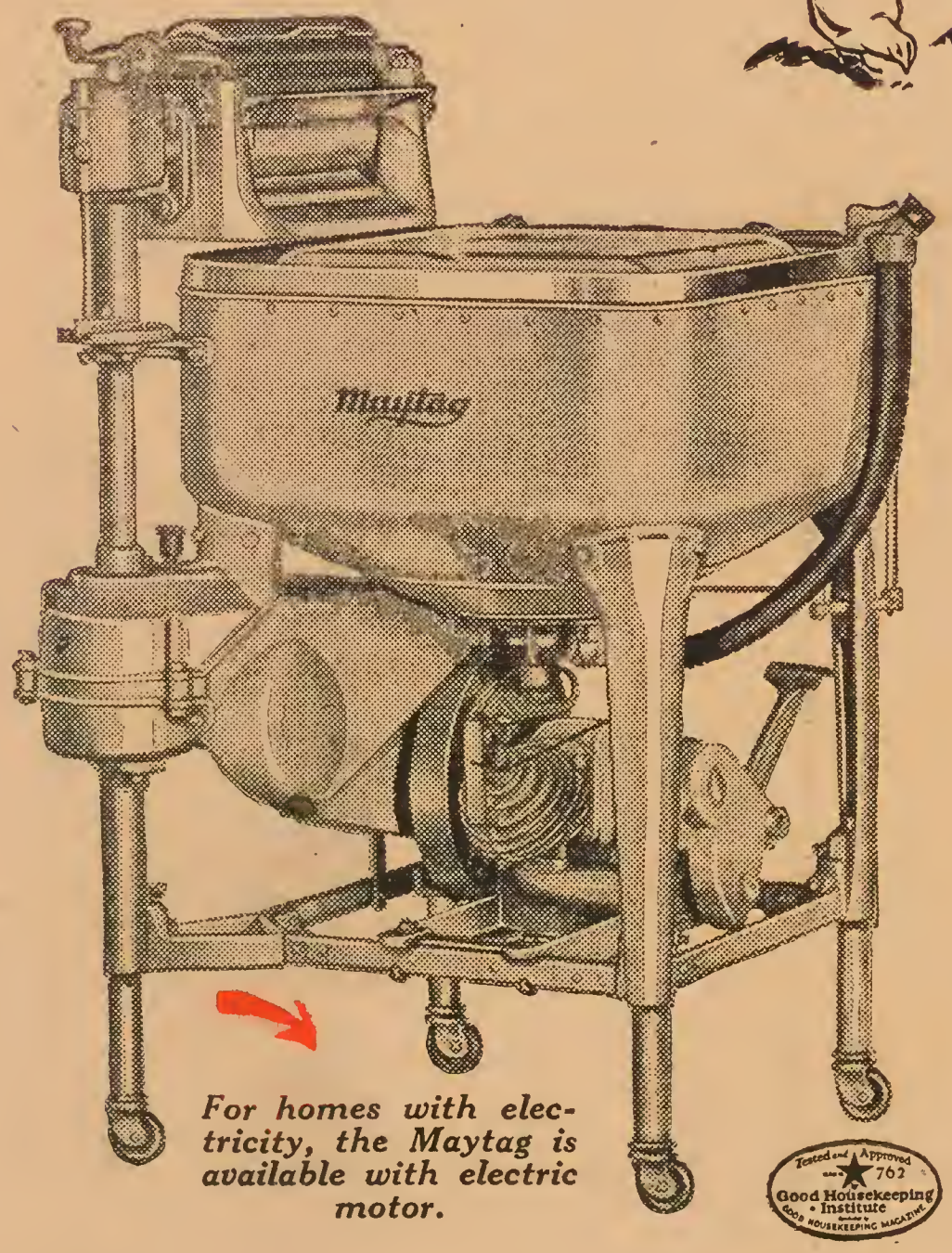


Your local creamery pays the best money for cream that is properly kept and cared for from milking time to delivery. It only takes a small amount of equipment, such as a cooling tank, good milk cans and proper washing equipment to keep your cream clean and sweet. If you are lacking in any of these requirements or losing money, it will pay you to talk it over at a "tag" store. You can get your separator there to the best advantage. Also check over your dairy needs now and come and see us about them.



Hours SAVED *by the* Maytag Make MONEY *for the* Farmwife





For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

Tested and Approved 762 Good Housekeeping Institute

THE time saved with a Maytag, if spent on a good flock of chickens or in other profitable ways, will pay for the washer. Many a Maytag has been purchased with egg money.

It will positively surprise you to see how quickly a big washing can be done with the Maytag—it practically changes washday to washhour. The seamless, lifetime, cast-aluminum tub holds four gallons more than ordinary washers, and washes everything clean without hand-rubbing, even the grimiest work-clothes.

The new Maytag has added to this well-known speed and thoroughness with a Soft-Roller Water Remover that spares the buttons, an automatic feed board, and other advantages exclusive to the Maytag.

Gasoline Multi-Motor

For homes without electricity, the Maytag is equipped with the famous Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor. It is a part of the washer—no belts to line up, compact as an electric motor, and a push of the foot lever starts it. This simple, dependable modern gasoline motor has brought washday happiness to thousands of farm homes.

Free trial washing

Do your next washing with a Maytag. There is no cost, no obligation, no influence other than the remarkable way in which it will wash for you, the speed with which it gets clothes clean, the remarkable freedom from hard work and long hours. Phone or write any Maytag dealer for an electric or a Multi-Motor Maytag. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

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THE MAYTAG COMPANY,
Newton, Iowa
Founded 1894
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W. H. O., Des Moines, Sunday Evenings, 7:15 to 7:45.
K. D. K. A., Pittsburgh, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, 9:00 to 9:30.
W. B. A. P., Fort Worth, Monday evenings, 8:30 to 9:00.
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Hours designated are Standard time at the Stations Named

Look for these features when you try the New Maytag

—Automatic-feed, Soft Roller Water Remover, which swings to seven positions and reverses. Does not crush buttons and has instant tension release which is the utmost in safety.
—Non-breakable, heat-retaining, life-lasting, cast-aluminum tub which cleans and empties itself.
—Quiet power-drive with precision-cut steel gears.
—A week's washing done in an hour.
—Tubfuls washed in 2 to 7 minutes.
—No hand-rubbing—even of cuffs and collars.
—Adjustable legs which raise or lower the tub to your height.
—Hinged cover which forms handy shelf when open.
—Scientific construction tested to insure perfect performance and reliability.
—Beautiful lacquer finish, sanitary and enduring.
—Lifetime washing service—the Maytag is the most durable washer made.

One out of every three washers sold is a Maytag.

F-3-28

Maytag Aluminum Washer

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

$1.00 Per Year | April 7, 1928 | Published Weekly



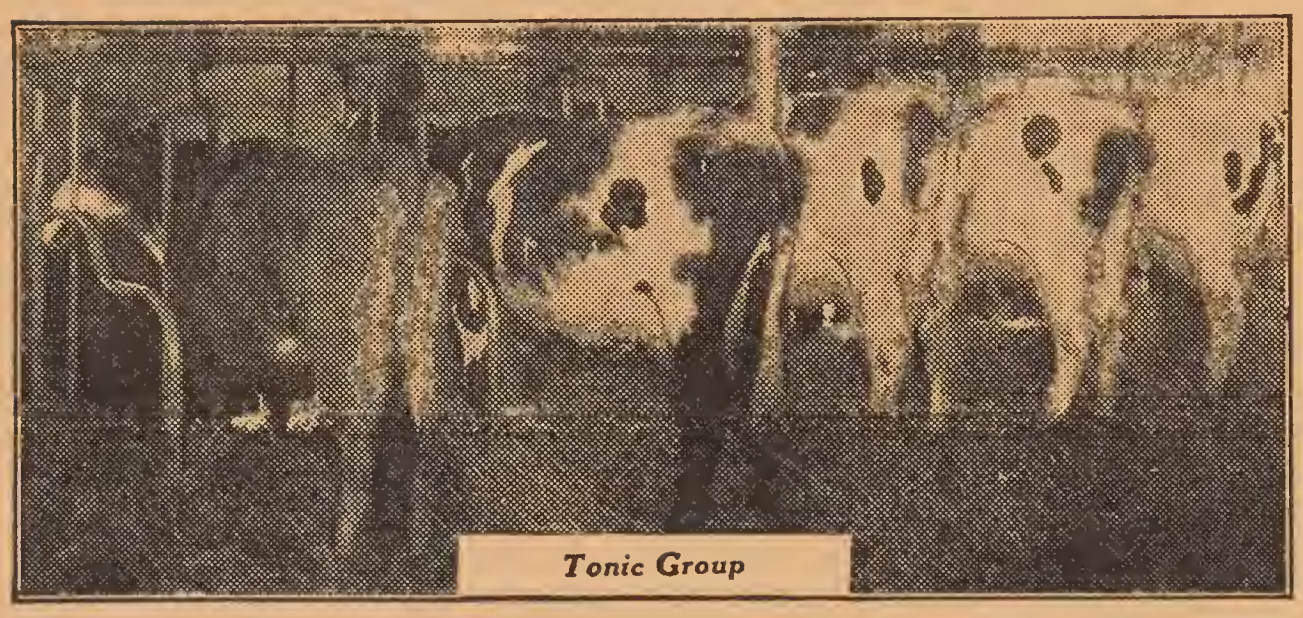
COURTESY, BETTER CROPS WITH PLANT FOOD

His Master's Clothes

BULLETIN

Profit Records on 10 Cows for 10 months

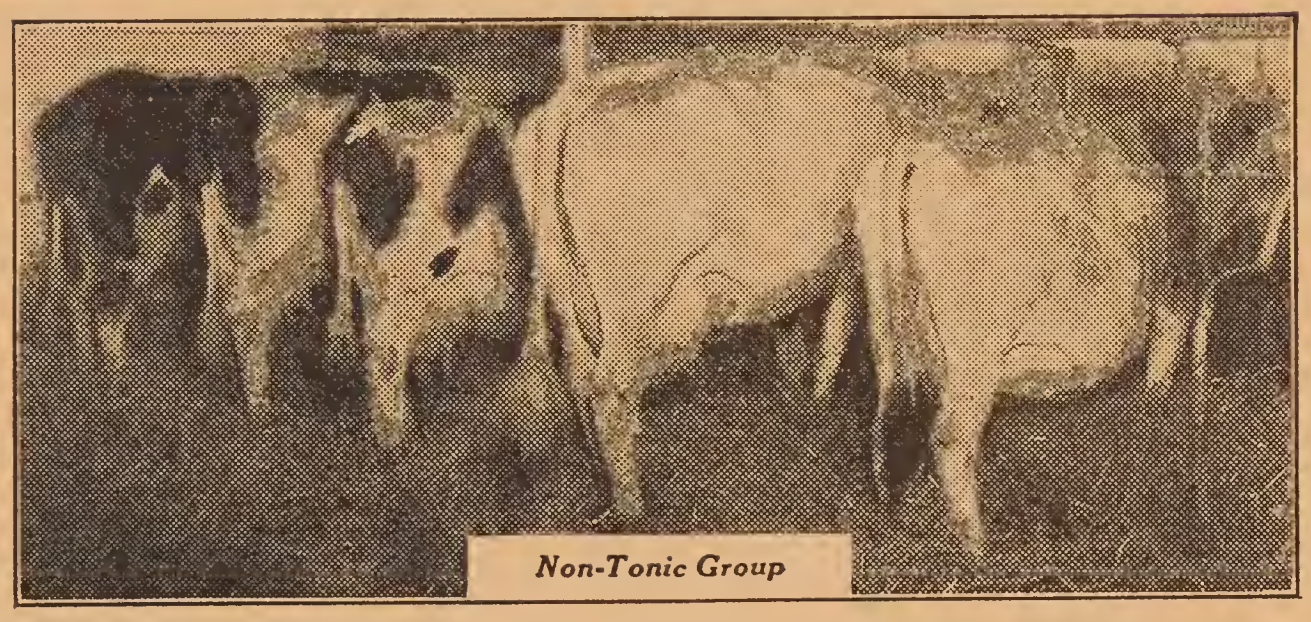
Research Farm—Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



Tonic Group

These five ordinary grade cows were on pasture in August when they freshened. In September they received a common dairy ration of ground oats and corn, bran with oil meal added. That month, the first month after freshening, they made an average profit of $9.94 per cow. They did not receive any Tonic—only the ordinary dairy feed above and ordinary care. But beginning with October they had Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic added to their feed and were placed in competitive test with the five other cows shown below. Read their profit record month by month for 9 months while receiving Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

These five cows are as nearly like the cows above in grade and condition as possible. They also freshened in August while on pasture. During September, their first month after freshening, they made a profit of $10.55 per cow. Note that they were a little better milkers, to begin with, than the cows above. Beginning with October they were fed alongside of, and had the same feed and care as, the cows above, but these cows opposite did not receive Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic at any time.



Non-Tonic Group

Beginning October 1st these two groups of cows were placed in competitive test. They received the same ordinary feed and care, and there was no effort made for high production. The results demonstrate the effect of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

MILK—The milk production record showed that while the production of the Non-Tonic group decreased at the rate of approximately 9% the Tonic cows lost only 3% per month.

The Tonic cows maintained an average weekly production of 1049 lbs., while the Non-Tonic cows averaged 646 lbs. weekly.

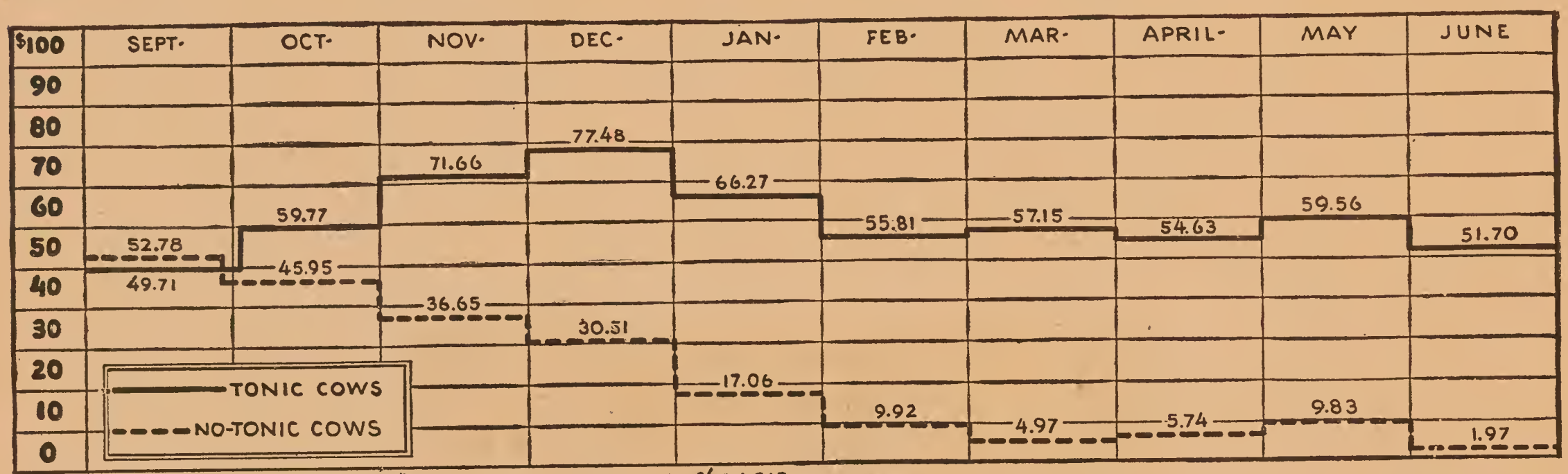
By sustaining their production, the Tonic cows gave 16,900 lbs. more milk during the 10 months' period.

BUTTER FAT—During September, the butter fat production of the two groups was practically even, the Non-Tonic group being 3.2% and the Tonic group 3.15%. It then increased, with both groups reaching their highest points in January.

The average butter fat for the whole period for the Tonic cows was 3.64%.

The average butter fat for the whole period for the Non-Tonic cows was 3.41%.

PROFITS—A record of profits combines the milk production, butter fat, and feed consumption into one very interesting picture. Below we give a graph which traces the profits month by month.



NOTE:- MILK VALUE FIGURES AT $2.50 PER 100 LBS. ON 3.5% BASIS

OBSERVATIONS—You will note the Tonic cows did not reach their peak profits until the third month on Tonic, while the first month was the peak for the Non-Tonic cows.

The Tonic cows never dropped as low as the month before receiving Tonic. The sustained milk production at a higher butter fat average made this possible.

The extra profits earned by the Tonic cows during these 9 months amounted to $391. The total cost of Tonic used was $22.50.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER—REGULATOR—MINERAL BALANCE—*all combined in one product*

PRICES: 100-lb. drum, 10c per lb.; 500 lbs. 9½c per lb.; 1000 lbs. 9c per lb.
Ton lots 8½c per lb. *(Except in extreme West and Canada).*

Will Potato History Repeat Itself?

An Increase in Acreage Usually Results in Lower Prices

By M. P. RASMUSSEN

Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management New York State College of Agriculture

THE story is told of two doughboys passing along a shell-swept road in France during the late unpleasantness. Along came a shell which gave every promise of registering a hit. Jim scrambled frantically into a shell hole at the left; Bill sprang into the ditch at the right,—and was neatly decapitated by the shell. When the dust had cleared away and Jim had collected himself sufficiently, he soliloquized, "Bill guessed wrong!!"

There is some likelihood that the potato growers of the United States may be in Bill's class during 1928 in so far as guessing on the profitable acreage of potatoes is concerned. Reports from the Federal Department of Agriculture and other sources indicate the likelihood of an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent in potato acreage in 1928. The early crop of white potatoes in the southern states already planted or soon to be planted indicates an increase of almost 13,000 acres over 1927. The significance of such increases may become apparent from an analysis of what has happened in the potato industry during the past.

Large Crops Mean Low Prices

During the years 1917 and 1918, over 4,300,000 acres were planted to potatoes in the United States, resulting in prices that were far from encouraging in view of the high costs incurred during the war years. In fact, the prices for these two years were so discouraging that the potato acreage in 1919 was reduced over 13 per cent. At the same time, weather conditions were unfavorable, and the yield per acre was almost 8 bushels below normal. The result was the relatively small crop of 323 million bushels which sold for the average high price of $1.59 per bushel, an increase of 33 per cent over the previous year. This 1919 price was evidently too much for the growers, however, for they immediately increased acreages during 1920 and 1921, and as a result prices were reduced below even the 1917 and 1918 level. In view of the deflation of all commodity prices which took place in 1920-1921, however, even these prices seem to have been attractive to potato growers. At any rate, in 1922 they capped the climax by planting 4,307,000 acres to potatoes. At the same time, favorable growing conditions resulted in a greatly increased yield per acre, the result of which was the record-breaking crop of 454 million bushels,—and the heart-breaking price of $.58 per bushel to the growers.

The losses sustained in 1922 seem to have been remembered for three years at least, for the acreage dropped at the rate of 395,000 acres per year until in 1925 only 3,092,000 acres were planted. This acreage (the lowest in 17 years) coupled with relatively poor growing conditions, resulted in a crop of only 323 million bushels, and the record high average price to United States potato growers of $1.87 per bushel. This price seems again to have wiped out all memories of previous disastrous seasons for the crop acreage was immediately increased in 1926 (and the price dropped to $1.41 per bushel) and in 1927 the acreage was back again to 3,505,000 acres with the price per bushel down to $.96. In other words, an increase of approximatelv 24 per cent in production during the past three years has resulted in a decrease of 52 per cent in price per bushel received by the average potato grower in the United States.

How Potato Acreage Affects Prices

Year	Potato acreage in the United States	Average price per bushel to United States potato growers December 1
1922	4,307,000	$0.58
1923	3,816,000	0.78
1924	3,327,000	0.63
1925	3,092,000	1.87
1926	3,122,000	1.41
1927	3,505,000	.96

Yields Per Acre Increasing

What will happen if the expected increase in acreage takes place during 1928 and the weather is favorable? It is any one's guess! But if a ten per cent increase in acreage takes place (and 3,855,000 acres are planted) and if the crop yield per acre in 1928 is equal to the average for the past five years, there is a strong likelihood that 1928 will bring forth a 430 to 440 million bushel potato crop, with prices probably ranging from 35 to 60 cents per bushel to the grower. Such prices constitute a severe penalty for guessing wrong!

A factor which it behooves every potato grower to take into consideration is that average crop yields of potatoes per acre have been steadily increasing during recent years. For

(Continued on Page 10)

Behind the Scenes in a Chick Hatchery

How Hatching Eggs are Produced, Incubated and Delivered to You

By AMOS KIRBY

A FEW days ago, at the suggestion of the editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, we took a peep at the baby chick industry and saw how a big hatchery operates. We are all well acquainted with those brown pasteboard boxes that the postman delivers at our door, filled with fluffy baby chicks, but we know little or nothing of the background of the flock that supplied the eggs or the man who hatched them.

We were quite anxious to see for ourselves just how the hatchery is able to secure enough eggs to fill all of their incubators, and how they keep everything straight when they may be supplying a half dozen breeds to poultrymen scattered over a dozen states. We didn't pick the largest or the smallest hatchery, but we did pick one where they hatch chicks by the millions and where they keep just as accurate a record of what they ship as Henry Ford has on the automobiles he builds in his factory.

It was quite surprising to us to learn what a complete check is kept on all the different breeds and classes of eggs set by means of a detailed system. There was no more interesting point in our half day tour of this plant where they produce 3 million chicks each season than the fact that they can tell the flock that laid the eggs from which all chicks are hatched.

I suggested to the manager that we step out into the poultry yard and look over the hens. "Yes, indeed," he replied, "but we had better put on our overcoats as we will be out for some little time."

Out on the edge of the town, we stopped at a 100-acre farm, where the manager showed us his flock of some 1200 laying birds. Here every bird is trapnested and an accurate record is kept on her performance. We shall let the manager tell the story from this point.

"On this farm we maintain our breeding flocks," said our guide, who by the way is known in all poultry circles where baby chicks are discussed. "Here we produce the cockerels to mate to the 120,000 hens on the 500 farms where we get the eggs for our incubators. We maintain a breeding flock for two purposes. We want our cockerels from hens that lay at least 200 eggs per year. Any hen that cannot equal that record is sent to market. For six years we have trapnested our flock of 1,200 breeders. All of these hens are mated with pedigree cockerels and their chicks are sold to our farmers. It is this stock that forms the basis of our breeding program which is mapped out for years to come. To meet the growing demand for quality chicks we have bought another 140 acre farm and plan to increase our number of breeding birds this coming year.

"We keep enough eggs from our best hens to produce about 4,000 cockerels each year from which we select the best to distribute among our farmers. These cockerels are sold to our farmers at $1.50 to $2.00 each. Of course they have cost us a whole lot more to produce, but this is one of our methods of rewarding our farmers for the care they take to keep our stock pure and up to par."

"We are firm believers in blood testing to control white Diarrhea. This spring we have 35,000 of our birds blood tested. We do this work free of cost to our farmers and they stand the loss for the reactors."

"Don't they object to the loss?" we inquired. "No," replied our host, "they are glad to cooperate with our breeding scheme and again we pay a premium for the eggs that we buy from these flocks. We

(*Continued on Page* 21)



Photo, Courtesy Kerr Chickeries

Receiving and sorting eggs for hatching in a commercial hatchery. Every cracked egg is removed and every egg is incubated within five days after it is produced.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 April 7, 1928 No. 13

Says the Summer Will be Dry and Hot

A FARMER wrote us the other day and wanted to know what the weather was going to be for the coming summer. If we could answer this question positively, we could sell the information—and retire.

The United States Weather Bureau claims that there has no way ever been found to foretell the weather more than a few days in advance. Some scientists, however, are beginning to dispute this and to claim that it is possible to give general weather trends months ahead.

Among these is Herbert Janvrin Browne, who has been remarkably successful in recent years in prophesying the weather. Mr. Browne claims that in the northeastern United States, that is, in our territory, there will be a long, hot, dry summer. It will be interesting to remember this prophecy and to see how near he comes to being right.

Direct Tax on Real Estate

ON March 26, Governor Smith of New York signed the bill reducing the direct tax on real estate from one mill to one-half mill. It is estimated that this reduction will save real estate owners of the State $12,500,000.

For over four years, ever since February, 1924, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been making a fight to reduce or eliminate the direct tax on real estate. We have constantly maintained that this was an unfair tax and that it was the last straw that was breaking the farmer's back. We have urged farm organizations, farm leaders and farmers themselves to hammer this proposition until at last public opinion began to be aroused and brought to bear on the State authorities. We have been to Albany innumerable times and talked with the Governor and many members of the Legislature constantly keeping before them the necessity and the justice of reducing this direct tax. As a result, we have seen some reduction each year, starting with a two mills tax, and ending with this latest reduction which leaves only one-half mill tax to pay.

We believe, therefore, that it is only fair to say that this publication has had a big part in saving farm people of New York many millions of dollars in their tax bills. Naturally we feel happy over these reductions and we pledge the continued support of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST until the direct tax on real estate is done away with entirely and until other efficiences and adjustments are made, particularly in the local tax situation, which will secure more real tax relief for farmers.

Isaac Phelps Roberts

July 24, 1833 - - - March 17, 1928

An Appreciation—By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

TODAY in his far off California home, Dean Roberts of Cornell lies dead and I—a Farmer-Man—who have revered him for forty years wish that I might in some way do him reverence.

I count it almost the happiest fortune of my life that for four golden, impressionable student years I came under the influence of this great Teacher of Boys.

I suppose it is true that according to our usual canons he might in no sense be accounted a great scientist. Indeed he never learned to handle, easily and surely upon the lecture platform the vocabulary of technical agriculture. He was very largely a self taught man with the limitations of those so trained but he was master of a gentle and inspiring philosophy of life that was infinitely better than any pronouncement in the strange, cold terms of science. He was also a singularly wise farmer with a great accumulation of wisdom which he had garnered in the laboratory of fields and woodlands and under the open sky.

Five days each week at nine o'clock during an entire College year a little family group of Four Year Students and "Specials" gathered in the shabby lecture room in Morrill Hall and then the Master came and for an hour talked—not to—but with us. He discoursed concerning very many things—concerning the growing of wheat and corn and clover and the feeding of sheep and the fattening of pigs and of how best to plow and how to plan barns and of all farm affairs.

He spoke too sometimes of other things—of things which young men ought to know—of love and of marriage and of children—of religion and politics and community service—thus mingling the Science of Agriculture with the greater Science of Human Relations.

There were none of us I imagine but went out of that lecture room with rosy dreams and high resolves for better living and greater things. What matters it then if with the years all these dreams have more or less faded and very, very few have fully come to pass.

Life has been wonderfully kind to him. He has come to the grave full of days and honors "at a good old age like a sheaf of corn ripe for the harvest" and now that he walks among men no longer his student "Boys"—some of them in far off corners of the world—will remember him once again and speak of him with tenderness.

Simons New County Agent Leader

IT is with regret that we announce the resignation of Jay Coryell who since 1920 has been the state leader of agricultural agents in New York. Mr. Coryell left the extension service on March 15 to operate his large farms, one of which he has just purchased at Fairport in Monroe County. Nothing but good things can be said for the splendid work Mr. Coryell has done in his service to the farmers of the State. In addition to his educational training, his close understanding of the farm problems, because of operating his own farms, made him just the kind of county agent leader that the farmer needs. All of Mr. Coryell's friends will hope for his success in his new venture.

It is fortunate for the extension work that Mr. Coryell will be succeeded by such an able county agent leader as Mr. L. R. Simons. Mr. Simons has been assistant county agent leader for the past eight years so that his whole experience well fits him to carry on the splendid Farm Bureau work of New York.

An Inefficient Tax System

PROF. M. SLADE KENDRICK, agricultural economist of the New York State College of Agriculture, who has written several articles on the farm tax situation for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, says that it costs $350,000 a year to collect taxes in New York State.

"Where general property taxes are collected on a fee basis," says Professor Kendrick, "a collector of state, county and town taxes receives twice as much for not collecting taxes, and five times as much for collecting late as he does for collecting on time."

What an absurd system! The modern and efficient way of collecting taxes, of course, is to have them mailed direct to the county treasurer's office. This is the way taxes are collected in the city. There is a large number of inefficiencies in government of this kind, particularly in local government, which add to the tax burden and these inefficiences will continue until farmer taxpayers assert themselves.

A Way to Get Better Dirt Roads

THE Cayuga County (New York) Board of Supervisors is to be highly commended and congratulated for taking steps that should lead to great improvement of that county's dirt roads. The Board adopted a resolution which read in part as follows:

"WHEREAS, the county system roads are costing the town and county over $8,000.00 per mile, and

"WHEREAS, the money available makes this a very slow method of improving the 1100 miles of such other roads, now therefore be it

"RESOLVED * that a lower cost road be built, when desired by the towns, to enable a larger mileage to be constructed, that such lower type roads be graded to the county standard twelve foot roads, with twenty-four feet between ditches, *** but that instead of a two-course bituminous macadam surface either a nine, ten or twelve foot as designated, surface of either one, cobble sub-base, with a light gravel or stone dust cover, or, two, crushed stone base six inch, filled with stone dust, or, three, gravel of suitable quality be built;**

"That towns electing to do this shall not use more than 25 per cent of their county aid money for this type of work and that the rules governing the county system as it is now shall govern this type of construction, i. e., county 80 per cent and town 20 per cent."

This resolution was introduced and sponsored by Supervisor Wilcox of Genoa, but it had the nearly unanimous approval of the whole board. We print it here as a suggestion to other counties. We do not believe that the less traveled roads need to be so expensively built, and it certainly seems that the same amount of money should serve a good many more taxpayers if made to build a larger mileage each year.

Think this plan over and put it up to your supervisor. Remember that the way to get better dirt roads is for the farmers who live on them to insist on more service.

Announcement

ON Wednesday evening, April 11, at 6:45 P. M., E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, will speak over station WGY at Schenectady, New York. Mr. Eastman's subject will be "These Changing Times," a humorous but gripping talk on the tremendous changes in agriculture from potato bugs to aeroplanes. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST extends to all of its thousands of readers and friends a most cordial invitation to listen in on Editor Ed's talk.

Chicken Thieving Must Stop

A. A. Poultry Marker Registers Your Brand With Authorities

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is determined that chicken thieving in this territory and among our subscribers must stop. Through our generous rewards for those who have aided in convicting chicken thieves, we have already helped to make thieving in this section unhealthy. During 1927 we paid ten $100 awards to persons giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of chicken thieves and we have already paid six $50 awards so far this year. Now we are going a step further and are glad to announce another AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST service to insure poultry owners against heavy loss from thieves. We are inaugurating the branding system for poultry.



This shows how the mark is made in the webb of the wing. Needles in the marker are arranged to form the numbers. The needles penetrate the skin and the plunger, operated by the thumb injects specially made ink into the tissue. The mark so made is, therefore, permanent like tattooing.

Branding, as used by the cattlemen of the West, was insurance against wholesale cattle rustling as it was practiced years ago. Likewise, the license plate and registration of identification marks of an automobile make the way of the automobile thief much more difficult. Now comes the application of this same principle for the protection of poultry owners. The new plan is simple and cheap and it will not only make it very easy to trace stolen poultry but it will also eventually drive the poultry thieves out of business. This plan is already in successful operation under the leadership of several other Standard Farm Papers.

How It Works

On this page is a picture of the marker. The initials A. A. stand for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. You know what tattooing is. Special ink is used. The ink is introduced by the marker into the second layer of skin and thus the mark becomes permanent and cannot be changed or removed without mutilating the skin with a knife. Every marker has an individual number. Suppose, for instance, that your marker should bear the number 3201. This means that no one else in this territory covered by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST can make use of this number. It is your property, or brand. Further, the marker is patented and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has exclusive rights to its distribution in this territory. Your particular number is registered by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and registration lists are printed by us and mailed out to all sheriffs and state police in this territory so that if your poultry is stolen and offered for sale anywhere in this section the dealer or the sheriff and the state police can easily tell the name of the real owner. Under this plan of identification you see it would be very difficult for a thief to sell stolen poultry without being caught.

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST SERVICE BUREAU

The Sign of Protection

The Only Way to Mark Poultry

The difficulty of identifying chickens in the past has been one of the chief reasons why chicken stealing has been comparatively safe. Leg bands will not do because they can be removed. Markers wired to the feathers tear the pickers' hands and are objected to by the dealers. Marking birds with paint is better than nothing, but not very practical when many other poultrymen also use paint. This marker of ours is permanent and it permits of so many variations that we can furnish every farmer in our territory with his own individual, unduplicated mark. The system has been checked with some of the largest poultry distributors and we have been assured by them that the marking does not decrease the market value of the fowls in any way. You will see then that the plan enables you to register every bird with the authorities in much the same way that every automobile is now registered.

What It Costs

Any subscriber of A. A. is entitled to have one of these markers and all of the registration and protection service that goes with it for two dollars postpaid. This covers the cost of the marker and mailing with enough ink to mark 100 birds. Extra ink can be purchased as follows:

For 200 Birds.....$.65
For 500 Birds..... 1.00

In addition to the marker we will send you a THIEF WARNING POSTER on permanent cardboard to be posted on your hen house. This poster will call attention to the fact that you are protected with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau and that your poultry is registered and branded. When it gets noised around your locality that you are thus protected and that your poultry is marked, there will not be much danger that a thief will visit your premises.

You can send in your order by mail, or you can obtain a marker from an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST representative when he calls on you at your home. Representatives cannot make delivery of your marker because it will have to be made up especially for you. All representatives of A. A. are bonded for your protection and we stand back of any receipt which these men give you.



The New Poultry Marker

Remember also that whether you take advantage of this special protective service or not, we are trying to protect all of our subscribers from chicken thieving by offering substantial cash rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person who steals poultry from a farm of a subscriber of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on which is displayed our SERVICE BUREAU SIGN. If you do not have one of these signs, let us know and we will send you one free of charge, if you are a subscriber to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

For Better County Fairs

THE bill providing for more state financial aid for county agricultural fairs, which we mentioned in our March 10th issue, has now passed the New York Legislature and been signed by Governor Smith. This is one of the most important laws affecting farm life that has been passed in some time.

The old law provided for an annual appropriation from the state of $250,000, which was apportioned to the local fairs in premium money. The new bill increases this amount to $375,000. But more important still, all of the state aid is conditioned by the new law on the local fairs cleaning up all gambling and immoral shows. The disgraceful parts of the midway, familiar to all of us, now must be a thing of the past in New York State.

Assemblyman Witter, who was particularly active in sponsoring this bill, Senator Kirkland, and others who gave it their enthusiastic support are to be commended for helping to preserve the best in our local fairs and to turn them back toward their original purpose of serving agriculture.

American Agriculturist,
461 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

Kindly send me the following, with complete directions for use:

.....*A. A. Poultry Markers* @ $2.00 *each*.....

.....*Extra ink*, 200 *birds* 65c, 500 *birds* $1.....

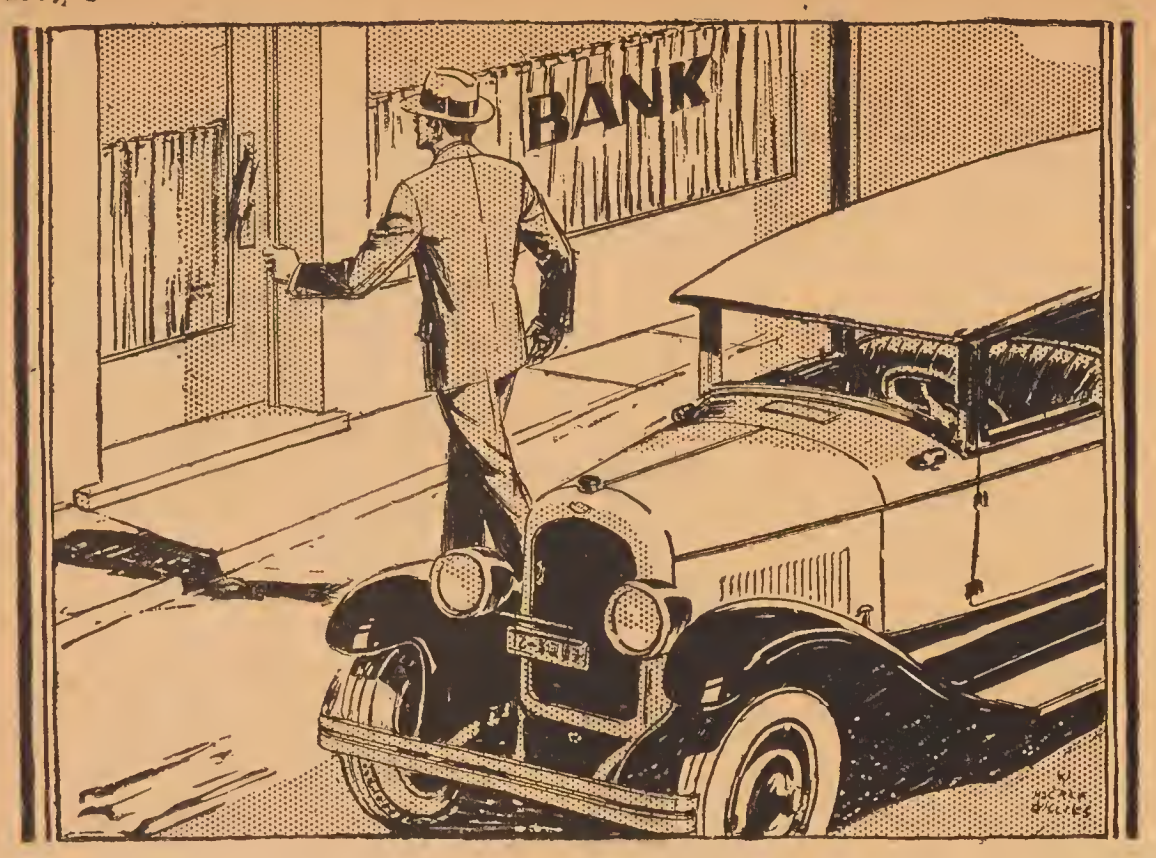
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I hereby agree to mark all my poultry with American Agriculturist poultry marker. I further agree that I will not sell or transfer this marker, or allow it to be used except on my own poultry and livestock.

Name

Address

Number of chickens and other poultry



MORE PROFIT
from every dollar invested in *fertilizer*

"ALMOST without exception," says a local merchant, "the farmers who use 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers are successful, have money in the bank, and make substantial profits." Why? Because year in and year out, regardless of weather, pests, or blight, farmers who use "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers get bigger, better, more profitable crops.

Read the letters in the next column. Hundreds of other farmers say the same thing. Larger yields, better quality, earlier maturity—extra profits obtained with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers.

These fertilizers have produced consistently profitable crops even in "bad" seasons, because famous crop and soil experts have provided just the *right* balance of the necessary plant foods to maintain continuous growth even under adverse conditions.

Nothing is taken for granted in making "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers. Their plant-food formulas are based upon a thorough knowledge of the needs of each crop and each soil condition. Every formula is checked by constant field tests.

Each batch of "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers is subjected to thorough laboratory tests—tests fully as exacting as those encountered in the field.

Over sixty years of experience and more than sixty years of successful crop production are back of every bag of "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers. Perfect mechanical condition, always. Make more money from every dollar invested in fertilizer this season by using "AA QUALITY" Brands on your crops. It will pay you to insist that your dealer supply you with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers.

• • •

Our "Agricultural Service Bureau," under the direction of Dr. H. J. Wheeler, will be glad to answer inquiries about crops, soils or fertilizers. Send for our Booklets. Please state the crops in which you are interested.

$550 EXTRA PROFIT . . . Mr. William G. Jones, of Lisbon, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., says: "This year for the first time I used 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer. It has given me big results, an average of 18 tons to the acre of matured ensilage, with an outlay of $2.50 per acre for the fertilizer. "AA QUALITY' Fertilizer increased the value of my corn crop $30 per acre, giving me a profit of $27.50 per acre, or a net profit of $550 on a 20-acre field after paying for the fertilizer. I shall continue to use 'AA QUALITY'." September 17, 1927.

GOOD YIELD AND TOP QUALITY . . . Mr. William J. Wheeler of North Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y., says: " 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers have always been entirely satisfactory in every way. I have had opportunities to buy cheaper fertilizer but have stuck to the 'AA QUALITY' goods because they have never failed to grow bumper crops. This year my potatoes are of such excellent quality that I have sold my entire crop at a price at least 90 cents per bushel above the regular market." October 15, 1927.

"AA QUALITY" THE BEST . . . Hershey Brothers, Gorham, Ontario County, N. Y., say: "We figure we are many bushels ahead of others who buy other than 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers. We have chances to buy from other agents who claim they have a good quality of fertilizer at less per ton. We have a demand for our products to be used for seeding. We do not care to experiment with other fertilizers. We know 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers are the best." August 4, 1927.

"AA QUALITY"
FERTILIZERS

Made only by
The American Agricultural Chemical Company
420 Lexington Avenue, New York

"AA QUALITY" Fertilizers are made by the world's largest fertilizer manufacturer to meet a standard of excellence that is never lowered. Produced in 32 modern plants strategically located to render prompt service.

"THE WORLD'S BEST BY EVERY TEST"

Spring Plans

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THERE is a story of an Irish section boss who had been reprimanded from higher up for writing too long-winded reports. "Make 'em short," they said, so the next time a train got off the track and the wreck cleared up, he wired, "Off agin, on agin, gone agin, Finnigin." Well that describes the winter of 1928 pretty well, too. On March 9 we had the hardest snow storm of the winter and snow plows worked all night to clear the roads. Then the sun came out and it warmed up, so that by the 13th the snow was all gone except along fence lines and we were in the spring mud again. These were wonderful days to prune trees—except for the mud—and we made the most of them. The feel of spring was in the air and one began to feel the urge of getting the work along for spring would soon be here. Now it is snowing again!



M. C. Burritt

Good Seed is Essential

The promise of spring, however uncertain, reminds us that it is high time to get out the pencil and figure seeds and fertilizers—if we have not already done so. More and more farmers are realizing the value of good seeds. They see that if they are to farm at all they should plan to get the largest possible yields at the lowest cost, and that if they can afford to till a given field and farm at all they cannot afford not to use the purest, cleanest seed of the most desirable origin for the relative cost per acre is low and the yield much improved at small cost.

Timothy is more and more out of the running although much is apparently still being sown. Clovers and alfalfa make the cheapest feed and are most in demand. It is my own plan to sow from two to four bushels of clovers (including sweet clover) and alfalfa every year—some for hay to feed and sell and some to plow under in the rotation as a part of the fertilizing plan. And these can be grown at least on parts of every farm. We must not neglect to keep up the productive powers of our good lands.

Green Manure Crops Help

We are trying here, to keep up our fertility with the use of green crops, chiefly alfalfa and heavy applications of acid phosphate regularly. We have some manure of course and use it in places where it is most needed, which is on the gravel knolls and in the orchards. We usually manage to get over ten or twelve acres each year. This we supplement with 200 to 300 pounds per acre of acid phosphate. Where no manure is used, we apply about 500 pounds of acid phosphate or 200 to 300 pounds of a good mixed fertilizer such as 4-12-4 or 5-10-5, depending on the particular field and the crop. This year for cabbage where alfalfa and clover sod is being turned under and for new seeding of alfalfa we are going to try the new 40 per cent superphosphate for the first time. This of course we will use at the rate of only 200 pounds per acre which will be equivalent to 500 pounds of 16 per cent and will save handling several tons of material. The cost is the same for an acre. Lime at the rate of approximately a ton per acre is also part of the fertility system, which, so far, we are finding reasonably satisfactory.

Getting the Spray Rig Ready

It will not be long now until spraying time. Spray rigs are being overhauled and made ready for first use. Many questions will arise. There is a place where almost any orchard information wanted can be found, whether it be spraying, pruning, tillage problems or fertilizing, both from the scientist and the practical experienced man—and that is the proceedings of the State Horticultural Society. In this volume which will soon be available to members are found the answers to several hundred questions together with many addresses giving the latest and best information and opinion on fruit growing problems. Many growers use it as a sort of fruit bible. It is sent free to all members.

At the winter meeting of the Horticultural Society at Rochester many more growers visited the exhibits in the big exhibition building than attended the meetings in the hall. No admission is required at the former but membership badges are required for the latter. Since the period of low prices began there has been an increasing tendency to stay away from the meetings and to take in the exhibits only—i. e., to accept the free part of the Society's program and to remain away from the paid part. This reduces the Society's income and causes an unfair distribution of its

(Continued on Page 11)



Soon this will be a familiar sight wherever apples are grown. This picture comes from Orange County, N. Y.



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For necessities or luxuries the Ward Catalogue offers you satisfying value. In this book you will find listed thousands of items, many of which you need. On every page you will note low prices, you will see how easy Montgomery Ward & Co. makes it for you to save money. And you should never forget that from first page to last every article is unqualifiedly guaranteed to be as represented. You are satisfied or you may have your money back.

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Now the Instantaneous Potato Dip

Disinfect your seed this *new* way

Treat your seed potatoes as fast as you can scoop them up. Just dip them in DIPDUST solution and out again—all ready to plant.

This new seed potato disinfectant is much more effective than the old fashioned "two-hour soak" treatment—besides there is not the slightest danger of injuring the sprouts or even cut seed. This season late blight attack in many seed producing areas makes treatment with DIPDUST necessary to prevent seed decay.

After one trial of DIPDUST, you will never again waste two hours treating seed potatoes or spend two weeks worrying about your stand. DIPDUST PROTECTS THE SEED AND INSURES STURDY, PROFITABLE PLANTS.

Compare this New Treatment point by point with the older ones:

THE NEW WAY *Dipdust Organic Mercury Disinfectant*	THE OLD WAY *Formaldehyde or Corrosive Sublimate*
1. Requires less than 1 minute. One man can easily treat from 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes per day.	1. Require from 1½ to 2 hours. One man can treat only from 50 to 75 bushels per day.
2. Can be used on cut or sprouted seed without the slightest injury.	2. Can not be used on cut or sprouted seed without injury.
3. After cutting, protects the cut surfaces from seed-rotting organisms in the soil. This insures a better stand of stronger plants.	3. Before cutting, give *no* protection to the cut surfaces. The seed frequently decays in the ground before the young plants get started.
4. Controls surface-borne diseases, such as Rhizoctonia, scab and black-leg.	4. Although effective against Rhizoctonia and scab, do not control black-leg.
5. Improves the stand and growth of the plants, and thus increases the yield 10 to 20%.	5. Frequently decrease the stand, and therefore the yield, to a serious extent.

One pound treats 15 *to* 20 *bushels of seed potatoes.*

GUARANTEE

Plant a few acres of DIPDUST treated seed in alternate rows with untreated seed. If, at digging time, you are not satisfied, return the empty DIPDUST can to us and we will refund price paid.

Treat your Corn and Vegetable Seeds too

You can now also disinfect your seed corn and vegetable seeds with DIPDUST and increase your yield by preventing many of the diseases which cause poor germination, weak spindly plants, and poor quality crop. Simply use a dust treatment. It is easily and quickly applied and costs but a few cents per acre. One pound of DIPDUST will treat six bushels of seed corn, or from six to eight bushels of vegetable seed.

The Bayer Company, Inc., Agricultural Dept., 117 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y.

BAYER **DIPDUST** BAYER

4 ounces - 50 cents 1 pound - $1.75 5 pounds - $8.00

PEDIGREED SEEDS

Quaker Hill Farm

Potatoes—Oats—Barley—Peas—Corn—Cabbage—Etc.

From HIGH YIELDING TESTED STRAINS.
Inspected for disease-freedom and purity.
Write for catalog and prices
K. C. LIVERMORE Box A HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

Your Best Paint Buy

Save Money—Write for Price List

PAINTS--VARNISHES--SPECIALTIES

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A LIFETIME ROOF

Here is a guaranteed pure iron roof that resists rust. Our catalog explains why it is lightning proof and fire-proof.
ARMCO IRON ROOFING
Most economical you can buy and easily put on. Write today for free catalog
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PURE IRON ARMCO NOT STEEL

Some New Fertilizers

Concentrated Forms Here to Stay

THE whole tendency in the fertilizer industry is toward more concentrated forms of commercial plant foods. This will be a blessing to farmers for it means that they will be no longer forced to pay transportation charges on a lot of useless carrier or filler material, nor will they have to handle so much bulk in order to get a little plant food. The invention of synthetic nitrogen processes, that is, the devices for taking nitrogen out of the air and making it available for plants is chiefly responsible for this movement toward more concentrated fertilizers.

Farmers will recall that artificial manuring began with the use of guano, which is the excrement of millions of birds found in southern countries. The best sources of supply for guano soon became exhausted and then the farmers bought their commercial nitrogen in the form of organic animal products such as fish scrap, tankage, etc., or in nitrate of soda. The nitrate of soda comes from great beds in Chile. It is a most excellent source of nitrogen and has been and still is a blessing to American farmers.

Nitrogen From the Air

For a number of years the farmer has been able to purchase nitrogen in anotner most excellent form known as sulphate of ammonia, which is a by-product in the mining industry obtained from the ammonia which comes from making coke from coal. The ammonia thus liberated is passed through sulphuric acid, neutralizing the acid and forming the sulphate fo ammonia.

But a new day came to the fertilizer industry when processes were discovered for fixing the unlimited supplies of nitrogen in the air in various forms of nitrates for plant use. There are several forms of these new synthetic nitrogen fertilizers, their differences being caused by the amount of nitrogen or ammonia they contain and also depending upon the other materials with which they are combined. Some of these new nitrogen fertilizers are as follows: calcium cyanamid, ammonium nitrate, calcium nitrate, urea, leuna, saltpetre, and calurea. A comparison of the nitrogen or ammonium content of these different nitrogen fertilizers may be seen from the table on this page. It will be noted that all of these products are very high in ammonia or real plant food content.

Saves Time and Work

Manufacturers of fertilizers have recently gone a step further and made complete fertilizers that also are very highly concentrated. For example, a new product is known as "nitro-phoska". There are different combinations under this name, one of which is 18.2-30-15, that is, it contains 18.2 per cent ammonia, 30 per cent phosphoric acid, and 15 per cent potash. Another comparatively new mixed fertilizer is "ammo-phos", one combination of which contains 13 per cent of ammonia and 48 per cent phosphoric acid. Still another one of these highly concentrated mixed fertilizers is called nitrate of potash containing 15 per cent ammonia and 44 per per cent potash.

There are some other of these new concentrated mixtures and undoubtedly in the next few years we will see a lot more and in time they, no doubt, will be in general use.

Probably it is good farm practice for producers to try these newer fertilizers—in small quantities at first, until they become familiar with their use and their results—and then, if satisfactory, the use of these more concentrated forms can be increased. It should be remembered that if a 10-20-30 fertilizer replaces a 5-10-5, the rate of application should be reduced by half. This fact should be kept in mind also when purchasing these fertilizers for of course they must cost more per ton than the less concentrated forms. Care will have to be taken also to prevent the fertilizer coming in direct contact with the seed. If the rate of application is not too heavy and if the fertilizer is properly inncorporated with the soil, crops will not be injured. Many grain drills and fertilizer sowers will need some readjustment to handle the smaller applications of concentrated fertilizers.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will be glad to furnish any farmer more detailed information or answer any questions about fertilizers.

Forms of Inorganic Nitrogen Fertilizers

Fertilizer	Ammonia Content
Nitrate of soda	18.8 per cent
Sulphate of ammonia	25 per cent
Calcium cyanamid	25 per cent
Ammonium nitrate	30 per cent
Calcium nitrate	18.8 per cent
Urea	55.5 per cent
Leuna salpetre	31.5 per cent
Calurea	30 per cent

Do Not Burn Over Meadows

Does it help the hay crop to burn over an old meadow early in the spring? Does burning help or hurt pastures?

SOME experiments in Wisconsin indicate that burning over fields in the spring hurts the crop rather than helps it. Where an area is burned over the grass shows up better when it first starts and gives the impression that the crop is good. Burning uses up material that would form humus if allowed to decay.

"Plowing in" Potatoes

Can good results be obtained by plowing in potatoes? Will they be harder to dig?—L. F., *New York.*

PLOWING in potatoes is a rapid way of planting where a planter is not available. One man can drop the seed about as fast as a team and man can plow. Some of our subscribers report good results, but the practice is not followed by men who make a business of potato growing.

Where plowed in on sod, they usually dig harder, mainly because the furrow slice is not cut up as it would be if the land were plowed and thoroughly worked before planting.

How and When to Set Strawberries

How far apart are strawberries usually set in the row and how far apart should the rows be? When is the best time to set plants?—R. J., *New Jersey.*

ROWS are commonly set four feet apart with the plants eighteen inches apart in the row. We have always secured the best results by setting plants as early in the spring as they get a good start. It is possible to set them out after the harvest is finished but the following year's crop will be small unless conditions are unusually favorable.

Potatoes keep best in storage at a temperature of from 34 to 38 degrees Fahrenheit. They are one of the easiest vegetables to store. Good ventilation is an advantage. There should be no unsound tubers stored. Sunlight should be avoided.

Sore throat's easiest victims— reducing women!

Neglecting a cold or sore throat is dangerous business for anyone—doubly dangerous for reducing women weakened by strenuous exercises and "canary bird" diets.

For both colds and sore throats often lead to serious complications if not treated immediately.

Look upon throat irritation as a warning, and at the first sign of it gargle repeatedly with Listerine, the safe antiseptic, used full strength.

If rapid improvement is not apparent, consult your physician.

Time and time again, however, Listerine has checked colds and sore throats before they had a chance to become serious.

Certainly, this pleasant precaution is worth taking during winter and early spring weather when grippe, "flu," and pneumonia are a constant threat. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

LAMB CHOPS AGAIN!

Lamb chops and pineapple . . pineapple and lamb chops . . lamb chops and pineapple . . there is no Santa Claus for the woman trying to reduce.



THE NEXT TIME

The next time you buy a dentifrice ask for Listerine Tooth Paste at 25c the large tube. It has halved the tooth paste bill of more than two million people.

LISTERINE

-the safe antiseptic



I can save you *money* on your fertilizer bill

I CAN *save* you money and help you *make* money with Swift's *high analysis* Red Steer Fertilizers. Here's the way successful farmers in my locality figure it:

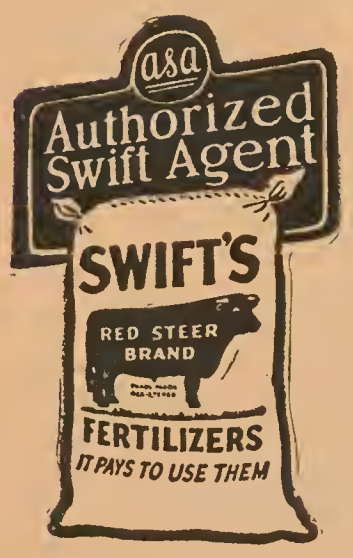
It takes fewer sacks of *high analysis* fertilizer to give them the amount of plant food they want. That means a saving on bagging, labor, freight and hauling.

Then, these farmers know the *right kind* of fertilizer gives them bigger yields per acre and crops of better quality. That all means more profit.

They make sure of the *right kind* of fertilizer by using Swift's. They know the Swift name on any product means something—that for more than fifty years it has meant the best product of its kind.

Come in and we'll talk this over—from your standpoint. I know the best farmers here and how they use fertilizers. I co-operate with Swift & Company and keep informed on the work of our Agricultural College. Let me help you select the kind and amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to make you the most profit.

P.S.: Come in *soon*—before the rush of planting time.



A.S.A.
Authorized Swift Agent

Look for my sign

ORDER YOUR FERTILIZER *NOW*

Will Potato History Repeat Itself?

(Continued from Page 3)

1909-1913 the average yield of potatoes per acre in the United States was 97.3 bushels; for the period 1914-1920, the average yield was 98.1 bushels per acr; whereas for the period 1921-1927, the average yield was 109.4 bushels per acre. Some of this increased yield was undoubtedly due to favorable weather, but a great deal of it was also due to the increasingly better quality of seed potatoes planted as well as the greater care taken in cultivation, disease control and harvesting. Increased yields per acre call in the long run for a smaller number of acres on which to produce the same crop. If increased yields per acre and increased acreage go hand in hand the results are likely to be disastrous. It is estimated that there is a sufficient supply of certified seed potatoes available this year to plant 20 per cent of the entire potato acreage contemplated.

Sweet Potatoes a Real Competitor

Probably the most important competitor of the white potato is the sweet potato. Growers and dealers in the South have made strenuous efforts to improve the quality of sweet potatoes during the past seven or eight years. A large number of commercial sweet potato storage houses have been built throughout the South during this period. These storage houses have made it possible to keep the sweet potato crop longer and in better condition than formerly. As a result, a larger and larger volume of sweet potatoes have come on the market of late years. In 1926, almost 26,000 carloads, or about 15,600,000 bushels, were shipped in carload lots alone. Every sweet potato shipped is likely to displace a white potato.

Is Potato Consumption as High as Formerly?

The question of the per capita consumption of potatoes is one concerning which there has always been (and probably will always be) much debate. The buyer for a large chain of fashionable hotels assured the writer recently that his patrons were not eating half as many potatoes as were called for a decade ago. The manager of a low-priced chain of restaurants stated that he could see no difference in potato consumption by his patrons. Buyers for over a dozen grocery chain store systems spread all over the United States were unanimous in stating that people were reducing consumption of starchy foods, particularly potatoes, and consuming foods of a lighter type, especially leafy and succulent fruits and vegetables. The United States Department of Agriculture reported receipts of 203,561 carloads of 77 kinds of fruits and vegetables at New York City in 1925. It is likely that all of these fruits and vegetables compete with or displace potatoes to some degree, since the stomach of the average person is rather definitely circumscribed in capacity.

A Reliable Cheap Food

From the foregoing, however, it should not be assumed that many people are eliminating potatoes entirely. Even when potatoes are high in price, they are a relatively cheap food and for many people there is no other food which will quite take the place of potatoes. Therefore, many consumers will pay relatively high prices for potatoes when the crop is short rather than forego them entirely. But the rule works both ways! Although these people are reluctant to do without potatoes when prices are high, they seem likewise reluctant to increase their consumption when the crop is

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Save Money Buy Trees Direct from Kellys' Nurseries

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Both Kellys' guarantee and the certification of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association assure you the kind of fruit you will get from the trees you buy.

Propagated only on whole root imported seedlings, Kellys' trees are healthy, most productive and disease resisting.

Write for 1928 Catalog and low prices. No agents—you deal direct with us.

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323 Cherry Street
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Est. 1880

KELLYS' Certified True-to-Name Fruit Trees



15 PACKETS FOR $1.00

Our 30th Anniversary offer. The following 15 packets for $1.00.

Peas (Early Alaskan), Tomato (Cortland), Radish (Early Scarlet Turnip), Cucumber (Green Prolific), Sweet Corn (Golden Bantam), Lettuce (Black Seeded Simpson), Onion (Yellow Globe), Parsnip (Hollow Crown), Spinach (Savoy), Beet (Turnip), Muskmelon (Bender's Surprise), Carrot (Chantenay), Celery (Golden Self-Blanching), Sweet Peas (Grandiflora), Wild Flower Mixture (Over 200 Varieties).

All New Stock—High Germination
Forrest Seed Co., Inc., Dept. A, Cortland, N. Y.
Est. 1898
FORREST'S GOLD STANDARD SEEDS

Pearce's Improved Cahoon Broadcast SEED SOWER

Sows all kinds of grain and cleaned grass seed. Anyone can operate. Saves time, saves seed, insures a more even catch and better crop.

Ask your local dealer or write us for circular "A" and special "cash with order" offer.

GOODELL COMPANY Antrim, N. H.

LIME for spraying, dusting plants or for increasing soil fertility. Shipped in any size package or small quantity desired and in carload lots. JOHN J. HARVEY CO., Legal St. and P. R. R., Newark, N. J.

STRAWBERRIES True to name Well rooted Fresh dug plants

The kind that pay you big profits

	100	1000	5000
PREMIER, Howard 17	$.85	$6.00	$21.25
Dunlap, Dr. Burrill	.75.	3.75	17.80

Champion & Progressive everbearing 100, $1.00; 1000, $6.00; 5000, $27.00.

Send for free catalogue, describes 16 other big moneymakers.

RAYNER BROS., Salisbury, Md.

FRUIT TREES

Peach, Pear, Apple, Plum. Free 1928 catalog contains such unusual values as 3-4 ft. Apple 25c; 3 ft. peach 15c each postpaid. List bargains on all trees, plants, shrubs, and seeds.
Allens Nursery & Seed House, Box 1, Geneva, Ohio

CORNELL '12'
Certified Seed Corn
Tested at Cornell, our seed showed over 94% germination
Price, $3.00 per Bushel
F. O. B. Brinckerhoff, Dutchess County, N. Y.
We are the only growers of certified Cornell "12" in N. Y. State
Fishkill Farms
Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner
Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

large and prices are low. There may not be any good substitute for potatoes in high priced years, but it is evident also that potatoes are not regarded as a good substitute for other foods when low in price.

There seems to be some evidence to indicate that potato-consuming habits have changed since the World War. This change is probably the result of the increased prosperity of wage earners, which has enabled them to afford a more varied diet and to regard potatoes as less of a staple food. Perishable fruits and vegetables have been in abundant supply and relatively cheap since the War. The rapid replacement of man power by machinery, and the sedentary habits of the average consumer accompanying the wide use of motor and other vehicles are both factors which would seem to result in a smaller demand for "heavy" foods as well as a smaller, more widely varied and finicky diet than in former years.

Price Sensitive to Changes in Supply

All this means that the price of potatoes is much more sensitive to changes in supply than formerly and that large crops, such as was produced in 1922, are almost certain to result in very low prices to the grower. Low prices are disastrous to the grower. On the other hand, they are by no means an unmixed blessing to the consumer, for they usually result in too drastic a reduction in acreage and a very high price within a few years.

The whole situation is aptly summed up by Daggitt in the United States Department of Agriculture Yearbook for 1926: "The fact that a large crop is worth considerably less than a small crop, though costing more to produce, is a warning to potato growers against overplanting after a season of high prices, and overmarketing in a season of large crops."

What Acreage Will be Most Profitable?

Little Johnny once reduced his doting Daddy to a state of speechlessness by asking: "How far can a cat spit?" Yet Johnny's question was almost as easy to answer as the one, "What is the proper acreage of potatoes to plant?" For one thing, the crop depends to a larger extent on the weather than on any other factor. Since it has not yet been possible to forecast weather accurately far in advance. one can only assume that the crop yield per acre during 1928 will be normal.

Only 2.8 bushels or about 167 pounds of potatoes per capita were produced in the United States in 1925. This resulted in what was probably too high a price for the good of the grower. In 1928, about 3 bushels or about 180 pounds per capita were produced, and the average price was not unduly high. In 1927, production got up to about 3.4 bushels or over 202 pounds per capita and while the price thus far this season has made consumers happy, it has not been satisfactory to the growers. Although our population is estimated to increase at the rate of approximately 1.7 million persons each year, this adds only about 5 million bushels to our annual needs.

Many New York potato growers have advised the writer that prices received by growers for potatoes should remain around $1.00 per bushel if the industry is to be kept on an even keel. If this assumption is valid, there does not seem to be any sound economic reasons why the potato acreage in the United States should be increased at all during 1928. Only poor weather and below average crop yields in the eastern and west central states prevented a much larger crop in 1927, despite increases in acreage over the entire territory. This would seem to be a good year for farmers to practice in potato planting some of the conservatism for which they are justly celebrated.

Spring Plans

(*Continued from Page 6*)

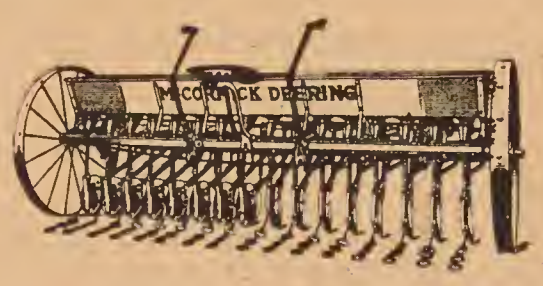
support. Both parts of the meeting have an educational value. All who attend either section have an equal obligation to support the whole program with their memberships. Then all would also get the valuable report. We must not let the membership in this great society fall off. Every old member who receives a card from the Secretary calling his attention to the forthcoming "Proceedings" will, I hope, respond with his membership.—M. C. BURRITT.

No one can afford to spend a dollar's worth of time to save a half dollar's worth of goods.

Choose Carefully

". . . no farmer can afford to risk a reduction in yield by using an uncertain drill."

MEN long experienced in the ways of better farming have placed their stamp of approval on McCormick-Deering Grain Drills. They know without being told that seed worth planting is worth planting well, and to accomplish this a good drill must be used.

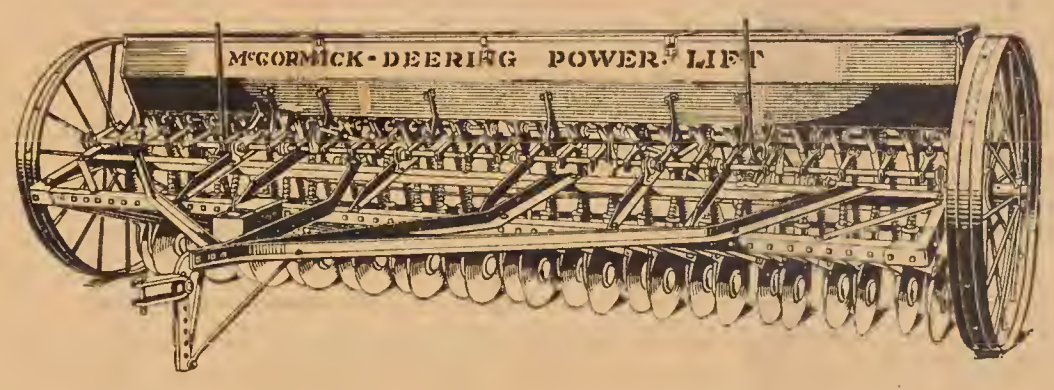


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See the McCormick-Deering line first. Talk to McCormick-Deering owners. A McCormick–Deering Drill in the proper style and size on your farm will soon pay for itself in greater crop yields.

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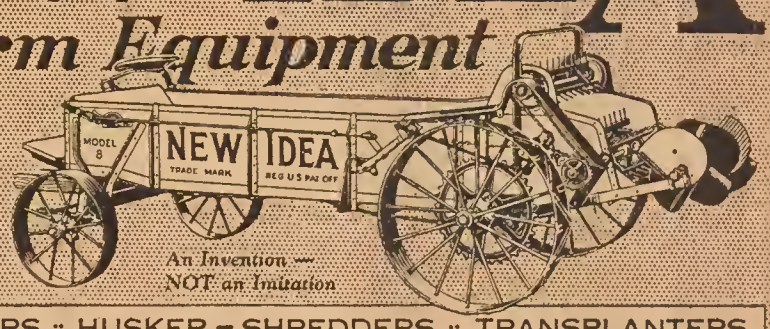
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FACTORY BRANCHES: Harrisburg, Pa., and Syracuse, N. Y. ADDITIONAL STOCKS at New York City, LeRoy, N. Y., St. Johnsbury, Vt., Manchester, Conn., Cochranton, Pa.

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Beware of Early Spring Pasture!

Thousands of farmers have discovered that it pays to wait until grass is 6 to 8 inches high before turning out their cows. Even then, early grass cannot take the place of a good winter grain ration — for soft, lush grass is over 80% water.

Make more money this year. Keep your cows on full winter feed until your pasture gets a good start. See that they get *plenty* of protein, *quality* of protein, a regulator for their systems, by feeding Linseed Meal. Send for free booklet containing practical dairy rations for spring feeding.

Linseed MEAL

The Universal Protein Feed.

TRIPLE VALUE Linseed MEAL



Mail the coupon for this free booklet.

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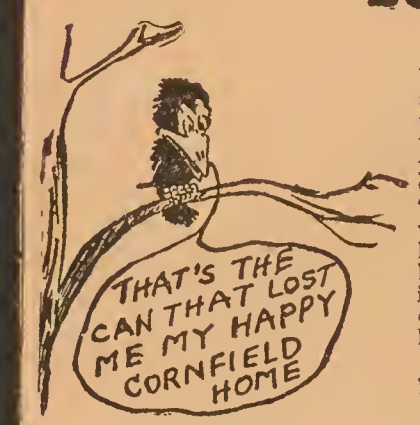
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⅓ of a silo of Corn for $1.50



Up in Remsen, N. Y., Webb A. Browne & Son plant about 7 acres of corn, to fill a 30 x 18 ft. silo. They were troubled with crows, and looked around for something that would rid them of the loss they suffered each year from crows and other pests. So they tried Stanley's Crow Repellent. And this is what they write us:— "No more touble with crows. Would not plant corn without it. The crows never light on the field after they have tried it. Saves us from ⅓ to ½ of the crop. Stanley's Crow Repellent banishes the bugbear of replanting. And if a certain acreage will fill your silo, you don't have to plant from ⅓ to ½ more to cover the loss by crows."

Think of it! From ⅓ to ½ of your corn crop saved by expending only $1.50 for a can of

Stanley's Crow Repellent!

Further, they save the time they formerly wasted in having to plant over again. And a farmer's time at planting season is worth MONEY! Mr. Browne further says:— "It is my personal opinion that seed corn treated with Stanley's Crow Repellent showed a higher per cent germination."

Prices:

Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed, $1.50. Half size can, $1.00. If your hardware, seed or drug store does not have it in stock, order direct from us.



Your Money Back!

We know just how Stanley's Crow Repellent will rid you of the crow nuisance. But, if you are not willing to take our word for it, or if you doubt the truth of Mr. Browne's and hundreds of other unsolicited letters we have from corn-raisers who have tried it out and know, then we are willing to back up our faith in it by as liberal guarantee as was ever made by any concern. If Stanley's Crow Repellent does not do exactly what we claim it will do, then we will gladly refund you what you paid for it. You are to be the sole judge! Could any concern be fairer than that?

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To benefit by our guarantee of ads, say
"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

With the Dairymen

Increase in Milk Tariff Sought

THE National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation with headquarters in Washington, D. C., has filed with the United States Tariff Commission a brief in support of a 60 per cent increase in tariff duties on imported milk and cream, chiefly from Canada.

The brief was filed with the Commission in connection with the cost of production investigation covering milk and cream, the hearings on which have been concluded by the Commission.

Early Recommendation Urged

The full text of the conclusions of the brief follows:

As the opponents in this case have not been able to sustain a single argument or a bit of evidence that would tend to (1) discredit the preliminary findings of the Commission, or (2) that the investigation was made in a non-representative year, or (3) that cost comparison should be made as between the sections of Eastern Canada and the North Central States, we submit that the evidence is overwhelming to warrant the Commission in recommending to the President the maximum increase of the import duties on both fresh milk and cream allowable under the law.

We therefore pray your honorable body to make a recommendation to this effect at the earliest possible date in order to afford to producers of dairy products in the United States this needed protection during the oncoming flush season of production.

Resolution on Milk Situation

WE are glad to publish the following resolution of the Otsego County Pomona Grange, and to state that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST thoroughly agrees with the sentiment set forth. When farmers and their organizations stop their foolish bickering and quarreling in the New York milk shed, then and not until then, will dairymen get better prices for their milk.

"Whereas the activities of certain milk producers during the past year, have crippled cooperative effort toward the end of securing a satisfactory price for milk in the New York Shed:—

"Therefore, be it resolved. That the members of Otsego County Pomona Grange in session March 13, 1928, do go on record as favoring a move to place all milk producers on a cooperative basis. And as we believe the present attempt to harangue any organized body with certain dealer-produce faction will work out disastrously for the produce farmer. Therefore, we demand that present bickerings cease, and that all milk producers form an organization, independent of dealers' influence, and so cooperate with other like organizations.

"For in such action lies our only hope for bettering the condtiions of the milk producer."

Legislative Committee,
Otsego County Pommona Grange.

Average Composition of Milk

Water	87%
Fat	4%
Sugar	5%
Casein	.6%
Albumin	7%
Ash	7%

Best results are obtained when lime for alfalfa is applied before the seed is sowed if the soil is sour, for lime acts slowly.

This pleasant OINTMENT *Can't* taint the milk

A clean, pleasant ointment that heals and restores without leaving its mark in the milk—that's Bag Balm, the great healing ointment. Treating injuries of the udder or teats need not affect purity and cleanliness. Bag Balm leaves no flavors or odors for consumers to detect. The milking goes on without a halt while the healing progresses.

For most cuts, chaps and injuries to udder or teats Bag Balm effects a healing between milkings. It has wonderful power of penetration and healing, being compounded especially for use in the delicate tissues of udder and teats. For all inflammation, caked bag, bunches, cow pox, cracked teats, teats stepped on, etc., the relief is quick and complete. Bag Balm makes full-time milkers of every cow—keeps milk-flow steady by insuring comfort to the cow and ease to the milker.

Big 10-ounce package 60c, at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Mailed postpaid if hard to obtain locally. Booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles" mailed free.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont



Let gravity do it!



Don't *break* your back and arms pitching and lifting out silage. Do it the easy Unadilla way. For the air-tight, water-tight door gives continuous opening at the level of the silage so you simply *push* the silage out. Gravity does the *work*.

Door fasteners form a safe permanent ladder. Doors can't freeze. Hoops easily adjusted. Write *Today* for big catalog and discounts on *early* orders. Time payments if wanted.

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The New Milk Regulations

NEW regulations applying to the production and sale of milk went into effect in New Jersey on January 1, and will go into effect in New York on July 1. We described these regulations in our issue of December 17, 1917, but we are constantly receiving requests for more information so are repeating the main points.

In brief, the new milk regulations provide that *any milk sold in either of these states must be from either tuberculin tested cows or else must be pasteurized.* The regulations will not seriously affect the great majority of dairymen whose milk is sold into the big metropolitan market, for all such milk is now pasteurized by the dealers. However, the regulations will trouble the producers for small cities and villages where the milk has not before been pasteurized or is not from cows tuberculin tested. The only exception to this requirement is that milk may be sold for a time from non-tested cows providing the dairyman has applied to the state department for a tuberculin test of his dairy. In New York State it is further required that anyone selling milk directly to the consumer must obtain a permit from the health officer.

Lower Bacteria Count Required

The new regulations also provide for a lower maximum bacteria count. For example, grade B pasteurized milk must not contain more than 750,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter after shipping by rail to a pasteurizing plant. The present regulation allows a maximum of 1,500,000. After pasteurization, and previous to delivery, the milk must not show a count of more than 50,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, while under the present law the maximum is 100,000.

Harry Danziger Receives Suspended Sentence

AFTER many delays Harry Danziger has been tried for bribery of T. J. Clougher, former secretary to Health Commissioner Monaghan. Danziger will be remembered as one of the central figures in the milk graft scandal in the New York City Department of Health. The long delay in bringing Danziger to trial is the result of his promise to aid the authorities in every way to clean up the situation.

Danziger brought his trial to a close by pleading guilty of bribing a public official. Judge Frank F. Adel in the Queens County court gave Danziger a suspended sentence of from three and a half to seven years with the understanding that so long as Danziger lived up to his promise to aid Health Commissioner Harris and other public officials in the task of cleaning up the milk situation, the sentence would not be carried out.

Another Attempt at Extortion

It is interesting to note that while the trial was in progress evidence was brought up to show that an attempt had been made to extort $30,000 from the Tietjen & Staffen Company, Inc., wholesale milk dealers. In this particular case however, it appears that no Health Department employees were involved. It is stated that Commissioner Harris used the same man who trapped Harry Danziger to get evidence against the men attempting the extortion. The men are: Max Rothenberg, Nathan Edelman, Harry Fisback and Henry Morris, who according to the charge, attempted to extort $30,000 from Barnett Metzger, officer of the Tietjen & Staffen Company under threat of ruining their business. The four men are being held in $7,500 bail awaiting a hearing.



De Laval
Golden Anniversary Series
New! Beautiful! Easy Running! Efficient! Durable!

ALL who have had an opportunity of seeing and trying the new 1928 50th Anniversary "Golden Series" De Laval Separators unhesitatingly pronounce them the finest separators that have ever been made.

They are finished in gold and black colors, which are beautiful, durable and practical.
All gears on these 50th Anniversary De Lavals are completely enclosed and protected, insuring maximum durability.
A new type of regulating cover and float affords a flow of milk from the supply can of the separator in a smooth even stream, without spattering.
You will appreciate the turnable supply can, which permits bowl and covers to be removed or put in place without lifting the supply can from its position.
The "Golden Series" are also easy to start and turn, and require less power to operate, for the work they do, than any other separator now made.
By looking through the oil window on the "Golden Series" you can see at a glance just how much oil your separator has, and what condition it is in.
And of course the "Golden Series" De Lavals have the wonderful floating bowl—the finest ever made. It is self-balancing, runs smoothly without vibration, with the least power, and delivers a smooth, rich cream.
But the best way to appreciate the "Golden Series" is to see and try one yourself. Your nearest authorized De Laval Dealer will gladly show and demonstrate one for you. Sold for cash or on easy terms or monthly installments, so that they will pay for themselves. Trade allowances made on old separators of any age or make.



Milk the De Laval Way
De Laval Milkers are now being used on thousands of farms, and are milking more than one million cows. They milk faster, better, cleaner and cheaper than can be done in any other way. They soon pay for themselves. Sold on easy terms.

See your nearest authorized De Laval Dealer about information on De Laval Separators and Milkers, or write nearest office below.

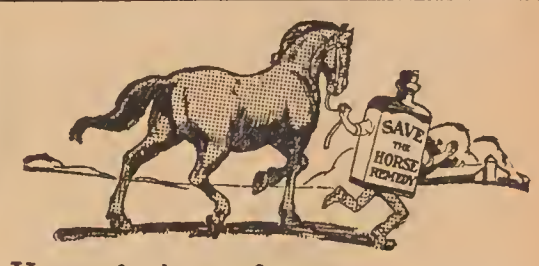
The De Laval Separator Company
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De Laval First in 1878 Best in 1928



Produce Clean Milk
Filter Through Cotton Discs
Moore Bros. Cotton Discs are guaranteed finest quality. Full refund if not entirely satisfied.
Special Price 300 -- 6¼" -- $1.60 Post Paid
Write for our big
"Fiftieth Anniversary" Catalog
of over 500 specialties for milk and egg producers.
Moore Bros. Dept. 8 *Albany, N. Y.*

Moore Bros. COTTON DISCS



Horses don't stay lame when you easily help them to health at home, with this old reliable, **guaranteed** treatment

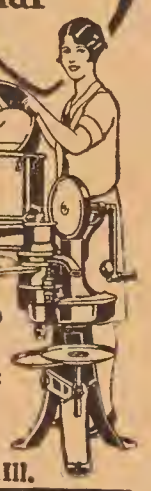
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Ends SPAVIN, and shoulder, hip, leg and foot lamenesses—all fully described in big "Symptom Book," which tells how to end these troubles. **FREE!** Write today!!

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Druggists can supply **"Save-the-Horse"**—*or, we ship direct, postpaid. No substitute will do as much.*

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NEW American CREAM SEPARATOR
New models, vastly improved. Unexcelled for close skimming, easy turning and convenience. Quick cleaning Bowl, Sanitary Marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Makes thick or thin cream perfectly. 7 sizes, 850 lbs. to 1-cow size.
Prompt shipment from point near you. Prices same everywhere.
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Aberdeen Angus Beef Cattle The ideal beef breed for the East
Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, (Dutchess Co.,) N. Y.

For Fewer Scrub Bulls

State Holstein Association Directs Contest

By E. S. SAVAGE

THE directors of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association, Inc., in their meeting at Rochester recently adopted rules and regulations for a state wide plan to eliminate some scrub bulls.

Scrub Bull Elimination Contest

1. *Contestants.* ..Any county or district Holstein-Friesian Club is eligible for this contest.

2. *Units of work.* The working units of the contest shall be townships within the county or district club.

3. *Entrance Conditions.*

(a) Each county or district club may enter as many units (townships) as it wishes.

(b) *Census.* A township entry must be accompanied by a census signed by the County Agent and the president making the entry, of the county club which will show the number of registered and unregistered bulls of all dairy breeds in the township at the date of entry, and the name and address of each herd owner in the township. A second census must be made as of the date December 31, 1928.

(c) The entries and the results of each census at the beginning and end of the contest shall be filed with the Secretary of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association. (W. D. Robens, Poland, N. Y.

(d) The entrance fee shall be $10 for each township entered by a club This fee shall be paid by the club at the time of making the entry to the Secretary of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association. The secretary shall keep these monies separate from other funds of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association and add it to the money appropriated by the association for the scrub bull elimination work.

(e) Entry blanks will be furnished by the Secretary of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association.

(f) Entries close June 30, 1928.

Prizes

1. *One Hundred Per Cent Prizes.* Every county or district Holstein-Friesian Club shall receive $20 for each township in its district, the herds of which (a) are not headed 100% with registered bulls as shown by its census at the time of making the entry. the herds of which (b) are headed 100% with pure bred bulls as shown by the second census of that township taken December 31, 1928.

2. *Contest Prizes.* The contest prizes shall be first, $100; second, $75; third, $50; fourth, $35; fifth, $25; sixth, $15.

Contest Rules

1. Scrub bulls to be counted as eliminated must be killed or castrated. In this contest any unregistered bull is considered a scrub.

2. Each scrub bull eliminated shall count 5 points for its township.

3. Each township shall be credited an additional 5 points for each registered bull purchased to go into that township when his services are to be used to replace the services of scrub bulls eliminated as a result of this contest.

4. Each township shall be credited an additional 2 points for each replacement registered bull purchased from a New York State breeder.

5. Each township shall be credited an additional 1 point for each replacement bull purchased from any township within the same county or district club.

Judges

The judges of the contest shall be the members of the Scrub Bull Elimination Committee of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association.

Awards

The prizes shall be awarded at the annual meeting of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association in January, 1929.

Contest Officers

This contest shall be carried out by the Secretary of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association, with the help of the other officers of the association, the aid and approval of the County Farm Bureaus, the dairy improvement associations and the members of the Scrub Bull Elimination Committee.

The costs of the contest shall be paid from the appropriation made to the Scrub Bull Elimination Committee for that purpose in the calendar year 1928.

President Charles H. Baldwin deserves the credit for proposing this idea. Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Mr. R. H. Hewitt, Mr. C. H. Baldwin, Mr. G. W. Tailby, Jr., Mr. Jay Coryell and the writer drew up the plan of the contest at a meeting Farm and Home Week.

This plan has the approval of all the farm bureaus of the State and the dairy improvement associations. It should go over in a large way.

The directors of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association at their meeting stressed the importance of urging Holstein breeders to be careful to sell only bulls for herd sires that give promise of breeding for production.

The Association appropriated the following money for definite projects:

$600 for Junior Calf Club Work
300 for Scrub Bull Elimination Contest
200 to improve the Holstein Exhibit at the State Fair

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

7 x 2=14 x 2=28 Billion

DOUBLED AND REDOUBLED
all WITHIN FIVE YEARS!!



—that shows what good tobaccos can do!

CHESTERFIELD
CIGARETTES

WE STATE it as our honest belief that the tobaccos used in Chesterfield cigarettes are of finer quality and hence of better taste than in any other cigarette at the price.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.



ARCADY "Sweet Sixteen" dairy feed has, for many years, been one of the most popular, moderate-priced dairy feeds and is used profitably in large quantities in the leading dairy sections of America. Ask your dealer—if he cannot supply you, write us today for *FREE* Arcady "Sweet Sixteen" Dairy Feed booklet, dealer's name, etc. No obligation. ***Arcady Farms Milling Co., Dept. 53 Brooks Bldg., Chicago, Illinois***

FREE WRITE TODAY for FREE ARCADY DAIRY BOOKLET

ECONOMY SILOS and WATER TANKS



ECONOMY SILO with new doorway and hinged doors is a wonder. Always ready to swing into place. No carrying of doors up or down doorway. Doors cannot get lost or misplaced.

Superior workmanship with best quality of long leaf Yellow Pine or Oregon Fir. Easy ladder and hinged doors. Stormproof Anchor System makes Economy Silo a permanent structure. Low prices now.

Write for free catalog.

ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
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CLIP AND GROOM YOUR COWS—IT MEANS

Cleaner and Better Milk

Clipped and groomed cows will keep them clean and comfortable and keep the dirt out of the milk pail. CLIPPING AND GROOMING IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF YOUR CATTLE, HORSES, MULES, etc. Use a GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC MACHINE.

Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light & Power Co. or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant.

Price List on Request

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129-131 W. 31st St., Dept. A., New York, N. Y.

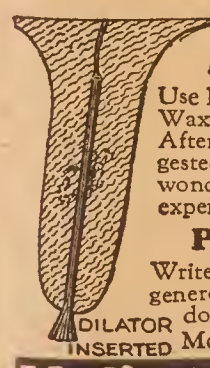
***if* your horse**

has a cough or cold or has been exposed to disease give it Spohn's. Use Spohn's to keep your horses working full time. For distemper, influenza, colds, coughs, pink eye, catarrhal fever and all diseases affecting the nose, throat and lungs give—



SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

60c and $1.20 at Drug Stores—Write for free booklet
Spohn Medical Company Dept. 1 Goshen, Ind.



SAVE the teat

Use Moore Bros. PURPUL medicated Wax Dilators to heal without closing. After operating, when sore or congested, for reducing spiders insert this wonderful healing dilator. Avoid expensive troubles, lost quarters.

Package Sent FREE

Write us dealer's name and we will mail generous package free. At dealers 25c. dozen; 5 dozen $1, or mailed postpaid. Moore Bros., Dept A Albany, N.Y.

DILATOR INSERTED

Medicated Wax Dilators

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

In addition to the above the directors adopted a definite budget amounting in round numbers to about $7000 to take care of the routine work of the secretary's office including salaries, travelling expenses and office expenses.

The New York Holstein-Friesian Association is to be commended for this fine ambitious program. The men chosen to carry it out are capable and willing. They will succeed.

Can Calves Be Raised On Skim Milk Powder?

THE Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture says that skimmilk powder of good quality, reconstituted with water to a total solids content of nine per cent, has a value equivalent to fresh liquid skimmilk. The College went further than this and conducted an investigation to determine the advisability of feeding milk powder in the dry rather than in the liquid form. Thirty-five grade Holstein calves were fed experimentally in three groups. They were weaned to a dry ration when thirty-four days old.

We quote the following description of these experiments from a Pennsylvania College bulletin:

"The oldest group of 12 calves, on which data are now available, made an average daily gain of 1.36 pounds up to six months and were 95.7 per cent normal in size. The milk powder was discontinued when they were 115 days old. These calves consumed a total of 105 pounds of milk powder, on the average, in addition to 120 pounds of whole milk. The feeding of milk powder in the dry rather than the liquid form affords many advantages in labor-saving. Less equipment is needed also, and the precautionary measures for sanitation are reduced to the minimum. The results of this work to date prompt the advice that the calves should be changed to the dry ration at six weeks of age after feeding the powder in the reconstituted form up to that time. The dry mixture, at first, should contain not over 45 per cent milk powder, and preferably not over 40 per cent. The percentage of powder should be reduced then as the calves grow older and consume more concentrates."

How to Prevent Growth of Horns

HORNS should be treated to prevent growth as soon as the buttons can be clearly felt. Clip the hair around the button and put a ring of vaseline around it. Wrap the end of a stick of caustic potash or caustic soda with paper so your hands will not be burned and holding it like a pencil rub the button until it bleeds. Rub until there is a raw spot about the size of a dime. Be careful not to allow the caustic to run into the eyes. If the sticks of caustic potash are kept put them in an air tight bottle as they collect moisture from the air very readily.

Most Profits From Fall Cows

Season	Average Milk Production	Average Butter fat	Income Over Cost of Food
Fall	6,689 lbs.	268 lbs.	$76.65
Winter	6,439 lbs.	258 lbs.	$75.66
Spring	5,842 lbs.	236 lbs.	$70.73
Summer	5,941 lbs.	236 lbs.	$66.59

THIS interesting chart, taken from the DeLaval Monthly, shows that the cow freshening in the fall stands high in milk production, in butterfat production and most important of all in income return over feed costs. You will note that the cow freshening in the winter stands a good second, while the poorest returns are from the cows who freshen in the summer and spring.

The figures were obtained originally by the United States Department of Agriculture from reports of cow-testing associations.



Just before Pasture Time

is a time to feed well. This early Spring season finds most dairymen with short supplies of home-grown feeds from last year's harvest, and with cows that are restless from the winter's confinement in the barn. Your cows that freshened last fall have naturally fallen off in milk flow due to advancing lactation, and need to be helped along by careful grain feeding until they can get the stimulus of pasture.

Do not take a chance on a bad slump now. Feed a ration carrying plenty of protein. Such a ration is not necessarily expensive. Based on

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

it can be very economical as well as highly effective in filling the milk cans. Write us for our free booklet containing ration formulas. It will make profits for you.



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Seed Oats, Heavyweight, Twentieth Century, Cornellian.

Seed Barley, Alpha, Oderbrucker.

Spring Wheat, Marquis Type.

Seed Corn, 8 varieties for crop and the silo, average germination above 90%. Some kinds as low as $2.50 per bushel.

Seed Potatoes, 12 kinds "best by test" in any quantities from barrels to car loads.

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Address
EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER,
BOX A HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the February prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	2.90	2.80
2	Fluid Cream		1.90
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.06	
2 B	Cond. Milk Soft Cheese	2.31	
3	Evap. Cond, Milk Powder		1.90
	Hard Cheese	2.20	
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class I League price for March 1927 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $3.27 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market Breaks

CREAMERY SALTED	Mar. 28	Mar. 21	Mar. 30, 1927
Higher than extra	47½-48	49¾-50½	54 -54½
Extra (92sc)	-47	49 -49½	-53½
84-91 score	44½-46¾	44½-48¾	50 -53¼
Lower Grades	43 -44	43 -44	48½-49½

The butter market has suffered quite a break. For some time it has been a very unsettled affair, and both buyers and sellers have been operating most cautiously. It has been extremely difficult to keep tab on the market because of the varying sentiment. Some operators can see no plausible reason for the lack of stability, yet they have been powerless to halt the changes. As the Price Current says, "The market has been sweeping in and out like the surging tide". It has been a buyer's market, and they have been operating for the past several days on a hand to mouth basis, taking only enough stock to satisfy their immediate needs. When the decline set in some operators opposed the movement very strenuously. However, there were enough sellers anxious enough to move stock to give the buyers a full advantage which the latter did not hesitate to accept. A 1½ cent decline at Chicago helped the bears.

The trade has been drawing heavily on storage goods, and has improved the statistical situation of the market, so the reports state. On the other hand we have not been absorbing a great deal of the surplus stock. A great many receivers have become tired of holding these goods so long and have decided to move them. When that sentiment became public, it was not very long before the bears started their work. The weakness has been most noticeable in the higher grades of butter. There has not been an over supply of cheap butter, and accordingly values in these lines have remained unchanged.

Egg Prices Unchanged

NEARBY WHITE	Mar. 28	Mar. 21	Mar. 30, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras	36 -38	36 -38	32-33
Average Extras	33 -35	33 -35	30-31
Extra Firsts	32 -32½	32 -32½	28-29
Firsts	31 -31½	31 -31½	-27
Gathered	28 -32	28 -32	25-28
Pullets			25-
Pewees			
BROWNS			
Hennery	34 -37	34 -37	28-31
Gathered	29 -33	30 -33	26-28

The egg market on the 28th remained the same as it was the week previous. Just how long it is going to remain so we do not know. On the 28th the situation did not look so good, for receipts were quite heavy and the high cost lines were not clearing very closely. Most of the demand has been for the finer packs of large selected eggs, with considerable interest in browns.

The Lenten season is absorbing heavy supplies, and were it not for this fact we would undoubtedly see a different market at the present time. It is very evident that the egg production has been increasing more rapidly during the few past weeks, and as we approach Easter with the increased consumption, this will serve to absorb these heavier supplies. We would not be surprised to see a flutter in the market after Easter.

Appreciating the regular break that follows the Easter holiday, the National Poultry Council has proclaimed May 17 as National Egg Week. The food values of eggs will be emphasized in this campaign, and an effort made especially to acquaint housewives and the public generally with the newly discovered and distinctive properties possessed by eggs as human food. Special egg recipes will also undoubtedly be emphasized. It is hoped that this drive will serve to stabilize the market.

Fresh N. Y. Cheese Firmer

STATE FLATS	Mar. 28	Mar. 21	Mar. 30, 1927
Fresh Fancy	22½-23	22¼-23	27 -28
Fresh Average			26 -26½
Held Fancy	29 -30	29 -29½	23 -23½
Held Average			22 -22½

There is a slightly better feeling in the fresh cheese market. Last week the situation was such that a strengthening tendency was not wholly unexpected. We stated in these columns that the market on held cheese was in for higher values, and this has come to pass. Colored marks reach 30 cents. Of course, there is none of the old held cheese in the farmer's hands, but the advance of these old lines only serves to improve the market on short held stock. The improvement has been very slight, but it is good to see prices trending upward rather than downward.

Live Poultry Market Strong

FOWLS	Mar. 28	Mar. 21	Mar. 30, 1927
Colored	31-33	31-33	-30
Leghorn	-30	28-30	30-31
BROILERS			
Colored	40-50	40-50	45-50
Leghorn	40-45	-40	
CAPONS	30-55	28-50	32-35
TURKEYS	30-50	30-50	25-30
DUCKS, Nearby	26-28	28-30	-30
GEESE	15-16	18-19	

On the 28th the live poultry market was a farmer's market. Fancy fat fowls arriving by express were absorbed very quickly by the trade irrespective of price. Fancy broilers were also going out very freely.

Rabbits were also selling high. Some fancy shipments bringing as much as 30 cents a pound, and favoring the seller.

The above situation is not due to a shortage of receipts. Freight arrivals were more than ample to take care of the trade requirements, and were more than enough to give a good selling situation in the trade market. However, there has been a shortage of what the market wants. Most of the receipts have been from the south and southwest and have been working out only moderately.

Ducks and geese have been selling slowly, while hen turkeys are snapped up quickly.

We again call the attention of shippers to the coming Jewish Holiday, the Last Passover, which falls on April 11th, and it would pay shippers to have their stock arrive not later than the morning of the 9th. Some who have fancy stock to arrive on the 7th may be able to sell to advantage, but anything that has to be carried over the week will not show much of a profit, so it is expected. Fancy stock usually sells very quickly, and does not have to be carried over.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Mar. 28	Mar. 21	
Wheat (May)	1.41¾	1.39¾	1.33¾
Corn	1.00¼	1.01⅞	.72⅛
Oats	.57⅜	.57⅞	.43¾
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.84	1.77¾	1.45¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.20⅜	1.22⅛	.87⅜
Oats, No. 2	.70½	.70½	.53
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Mar. 23	Mar. 17	Mar. 26, 1927
Grade Oats	39.00	39.00	31.50
Spring Bran	41.00	41.50	30.00
Hard Bran	43.50	44.00	32.25
Standard Mids	40.00	40.50	31.50
Soft W. Mids	46.50	48.00	36.00
Flour Mids	41.00	41.50	35.00
Red Dog	41.50	42.00	38.00
Wh. Hominy	43.50	41.00	29.00
Yel. Hominy	41.00	40.00	29.00
Corn Meal	41.50	42.00	30.00
Gluten Feed	44.75	44.75	36.75
Gluten Meal	54.00	54.00	46.75
36% C. S. Meal	53.00	49.00	33.50
41% C. S. Meal	58.00	55.00	36.75
43% C. S. Meal	60.00	57.00	38.75
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	56.50	54.00	45.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Potatoes Easier

STATE	Mar. 28	Mar. 21	Mar. 30, 1927
150 lb. sack	3.50-3.75	3.85-4.10	3.10-3.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.			3.75-3.90
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	3.50-4.10	4.00-4.60	3.50-3.75
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.50-5.00	5.15-5.50	4.25-4.50
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack	3.75-4.00	4.00-4.25	
Bulk, 180 lbs.			
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	4.50-4.75	4.75-5.00	5.25-
Bulk, 180 lbs.	5.40-5.75	5.75-6.00	6.00-6.15

As was expected the potato market has suffered a slight dampening following the brisk bull market that carried prices above last year's values. Just as soon as prices start to "sky rocket," not only in the potato market, but in most any line, it is surprising to see how quickly unknown supplies will come to light. A great many potatoes have come out of New York, Maine and Pennsylvania. Actually more than the market needs at the moment. However, we do not look for a prolonged continuation of this situation. Advices from the South indicate that the new crop can not be expected to cause a whole lot of worry for adverse weather conditions have taken their toll.

There are some who claim that these early potatoes are merely used as a bluff by the trade to scare the shipper of held potatoes. That may be true, but we have seen the sad experiences of some who have held too long only to have their returns seriously cut by heavy arrivals of new potatoes. In fact, we recall one advocate of late holding suffering just such a sad experience only a year or two ago.

We look for the potato deal to wind up strong.

Bean Market Higher

The bean market is very firm especially on peas and limas, although trade is a little quiet. In fact all varieties are in a strong position.

Marrows $8.75 to $9.00, peas $9.00 to $9.50, red kidneys $8.50 to $9.50, white kidneys $9.75 to $10.50. California limas selling up to $8.50.

Meats and Live Stock

Live calves are back to $18.00 for the choicest marks, and steady. Under grades are irregular, some selling as low as $7.00.

Steers are again selling for $14.00 for the real prime marks. Others from good to choice are bringing $12.75 to $13.75. Common down to $9.50.

The bull market is barely steady, a few selected selling at $9.00, but this is above the market as a whole. Values ranging anywhere from $5.50 up, most of the arrivals in good flesh bringing from $7.00 to $8.00.

Cows are steady, a few selling up to $8.00; most all States bringing from $5.75 to $7.50; cutters and canners from $4.00 to $6.25; reactors $4.00 to $7.50.

Lambs are nominal, medium to good States bringing $15.00 to $16.50; others down to $11.00.

The hog market is steady, although prices are still low. Yorkers weighing 160 to 220 pounds are bringing from $9.00 to $9.75, heavier and lighter weights lower.

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist cooperating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAF. The reports are broadcast during noon hour daily except Saturday.

Hay Market Unchanged

There has been no change in the hay market. Timothy No. 1 is still bringing $21 to $22.00 other grades down as low as $12.00. Timothy light clover mixed brings from $14.00 to $21.00 depending on the grade. Number 1 State alfalfa at $24.00 to $25.00. Rye straw $23.00 to $24.00.

O. M. Earle & Company, Inc. Out of Business

IN a report from the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, we are informed that the firm of O. M. Earle & Company, Inc., doing business at 207 Duane Street, New York City, has discontinued business.

It is requested that all subscribers having claims against this firm which was licensed and bonded, either send the facts to the Service Bureau of American Agriculturist or to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

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If you believe in the NEW YORK MARKET;
If you want a dependable MERCHANT to sell your eggs in NEW YORK;
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Bonded Commission Merchants
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LIVE POULTRY SHIPPERS
Broilers and fowl are wanted for Easter trade. In fact, all kinds of live poultry.
SHIP: APRIL 9-10. Rabbits also wanted. Write for any information.
BAEDECKER & WILLIAMS, INC.,
West Washington Market New York City

WANTED—FOR CASH
$1 to $10 paid for old used CIVIL WAR envelopes showing pictures of cannon, soldiers, flags, etc., for my collection. Also plain envelopes bearing stamps used before 1880. Send samples or description. John W. Glaze, Westfield, Mass.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
Pure bred Chester Whites 8 weeks old, $5.50 each. Pure bred Jersey Reds 7 weeks old, $6.00 each. The time has come when you will want your Spring pigs for the pork barrel this Fall, and we have them. Yorkshire and Chester cross, color white, Berkshire and Chester cross, color black and white, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. Will ship from one to 100 C. O. D. The pigs we have, have the size and breeding, no runts, and all are large growthy pigs and good feeders. No charge for crates.
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PIGS FROM QUALITY STOCK
Large Chester-Berkshire or Chester-Yorkshire Cross.
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All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.
Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free.
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P. S.—No charges for crating.

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Best Grade **Pigs and Shoats** for Breeders or feeders. 6 to 8 wks. old $6 ea.; 3 mos. old $10 ea. C. E. BOSSERMAN, York Springs, Pa

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ALLEN H. POST, Ensenore, N. Y.

New Jersey Farm News

Grange Far Ahead of Other Years

GRANGE work in this state is enjoying a great wave of prosperity and growth this winter and spring. In talking with Dr. W. H. Whiton of Neshanic, the state lecturer, we were told that the attendance to the regular meetings this winter has been far ahead of other years, while the gains in membership are greater than in former seasons. State Master Agans is also very optimistic over the future of the grange and sees a big move on the part of the farmers to study their problems and meet the present economic strain.



Amos Kirby

The date for the Atlantic Grange Lecturers' Conference at Ithaca has been set for August 8-9-10. It is understood that a large number of New Jersey folks are planning to go up to New York State this summer to the Lecturers' Conference to return the visit from the Empire state last August at New Brunswick.

Farm Bureau Studies Tax Problem

The farm bureau is studying the tax question in this state with the idea of showing the farmers where tax relief can be secured. Every phase of the question is being brought under consideration with the hope that some form of relief can be secured, without sacrificing the present progressive road and school programs. The investigation will include the 1928 tax figures which are just being made public. The reports coming into the Secretary's office shows that the counties have lost on an average over $1,000,000 in ratables this year through the exemption on automobiles. There is hardly a county in the state but what has lost at least that amount. The loss has been covered by raising the assessments on real estate.

Third Egg Laying Contest Proposed

Prof. Willard Thompson has endorsed a plan to establish a third egg-laying contest in New Jersey. This offer has come following the final selection of Passaic County for the new location of the Bergen Contest which must be moved this fall due to the expiration of the present lease on the land. Prof. Thompson has suggested that breeders in Hunterdon County get together and start a 50 pen contest this fall. He also suggested that the present interest in egg laying contest work would justify a contest down in the Ocean County section.

The failure of Senator Horace Prall, of Hunterdon County, to reappoint Egbert T. Bush of Stockton to the Board of Visitors of the State Agricultural College has caused quite a stir in local and state politics. Not only is Hunterdon County protesting the dropping of Mr. Bush, who has been a member of the board for eleven years, but Gov. Harry Moore has held up the appointment temporarily with the hope that the name of Mr. Bush might be substituted. It is understood that even the Governor, while of the opposite party, was greatly surprised at the

(Continued on Page 18)

Northern New York News

Cheese Company Buys Plants—Maple Sap Starting

REPORTS are current that the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Co. has taken up the options secured a month or so ago on many cheese plants in Lewis county and some other Northern points. Just what this will mean to farmers producing milk in these sections, no one knows as yet. With the tightest situation in mill feeds prevailing that has occurred since the war, and the price of milk going down, everyone is wondering just how to feed, and how much. Many of the dealers of feed are absorbing a small part of the abnormally high prices charged by the producers of feed, but as the margin of profit in this stuff is so small, it is impossible to prevent relatively high prices for feed for at least another month. The thing many producers are going to do is to use only good feeds ,and then give that to cows that are going to pay for it later.



W. I. Roe

Opinions being expressed by pool members and those not in the pool, alike, are that it would be far better for the dairy industry if the officers of the League could find some way in which they could cooperate with the Advisory Board. Some strong statements are being made, as it is felt that the recent drop of milk price could have been delayed for a time

A meeting was held at Mannsville Friday of last week for the discussion of the Tuberculin test as it is working out from the farmers' standpoint. Dr. J. B. Hill of Sennett gave his ideas of the efficiency of the test following some twenty years experience, and Dr. A. L. Danforth of Watertown and Dr. A. C. Stever—county veterinarian—also spoke. There was considerable discussion on both sides of the question by those who favored everyone testing and by those who were in favor of only those testing who desired to. Most of us would rather give our children milk from cows that we are certain have no tuberculosis, and yet when one is in the position of a friend of mine who just lost his entire adult herd of extremely good producers only to receive the report of "no lesions", what is one to think? It is a problem that is being much discussed wherever farmers meet.

The Open Winter Has Affected Crops and Roads

"Spring is here," according to the small boys who just excitedly left their supper to listen to the warbling good nights of the first robins. Only the first of the week we had one of the most severe storms of the winter, roads blown full, and the snow rather heavy. When the sun came out the snow disappeared and we now are wallowing in mud. Pussy willows, tulips, crocus, and other early spring growers are coming along fast.

The one question now is the effect that this freezing and thawing weather is going to have on meadows and on winter grain. Some damage is being reported already. State and county roads are showing the effects of the open periods this winter and are both heaving up and breaking. Some will have to be posted as to weight of loads very shortly or they will be almost impassable. Many of these improved roads were built before the days of the heavy and speedy busses and trucks. Apparently only the cement roads are going to stand up.

Maple Sugar Time is Here

All over Northern New York the "drip of the sap is heard in the land" instead of the "song of the turtle". So far the run has been rather light, but many bushes have been tapped and everyone is all set for the real business that may develop any day now. There are many large bushes that make a large quantity of syrup, especially in St. Lawrence county. The best of this is put up in small packages and sold to home trade direct or to distributors who put it into the homes. Lower grades go into many uses, among which the largest is probably the flavoring of tobacco. Prices quoted so far run from $2.00 per gallon up, put up in gallon cans. So far I have heard no prices for the dark syrup. Some sugar is made too, but not as much as formerly according to most of the bush owners. Some still use the last run for making vinegar, but we do not hear as much about this as a few years ago. There is a question as to just how the run will be this season as there is not the volume of snow in the woods that there is many years.—W. I. ROE.



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Every automobile engine accumulates dirt. Some of this comes in through the air intake as dust. It is collected by the oil, and eventually it gathers in the bottom of the crankcase as a sediment. It contains grit. Oil that has grit mixed in it ceases to be a good lubricant and tends to become a grinding compound. And grinding compounds are worse than no oil at all.

Drive in to the most convenient Socony Station and tell the Socony man to get your crankcase ready for spring. He will drain the old oil. He will flush your crankcase with Socony Flushing Oil. This cuts out all the sediment and leaves in place everywhere a thin protecting film of lubricant. Then he will fill up with Socony Motor Oil.

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Set aside the few minutes today that are needed for this service. Insure the joy of your spring driving. Protect yourself against expensive repairs later on.

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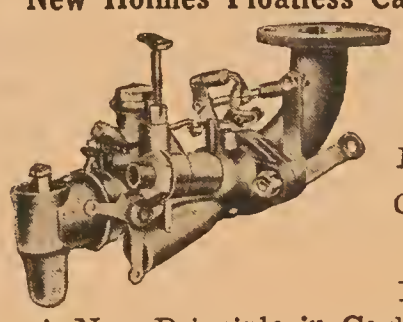
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1420 So. Salina St. Syracuse, N. Y.

New Jersey Farm News

(*Continued from Page* 17)

dropping of Mr. Bush. Many appeals to Senator Prall have been made to have Mr. Bush reappointed to the Board of Visitors.

Cedarville Auction Assured

The Cedarville Wholesale Auction is now assured for this year. The necessary funds have been subscribed and we have been told that it will be in operation with the strawberry crop. The money was raised through loans of growers who will sell all or a part of their produce over the auction. They will be repaid through the charges for selling on the auction market. The members of the board of directors are Howard Sheppard, A. S. Hedquist, John Taylor, Myron Powell and Levi Keller.

During the past few days the feed dealers and the farmers of Cumberland County have formed a cooperative movement to solve some of the feeding problems. This bringing together the dealer and the consumer of feeds aims at a more efficient service to the feed buyer. In this way the County Board of Agriculture hopes to interest the dealer in the supplying of the feeds that are especially adapted to the dairy and poultry conditions of the county.

A New Apple Washer

A new type of apple washing machine has been installed on the Ward Heritage farm at Glassboro. This machine it is understood has many mechanical improvements over the others in use and it is being watched with interest by all fruit growers. Considerable difficulty has been experienced with the other washers this winter due to the inability to keep the temperature of the solution at the right point.

Potato Planting Late

South Jersey will be two weeks late in planting the white potato crop, according to A. B. Lippincott, manager of the South Jersey Farmers' Exchange. Very few potatoes will be planted until April and it will then take about three weeks to finish the job. There will be at least a ten per cent increase this year compared with 1927.—Amos Kirby.

Central New York Farm Notes

THE big snow last week was the result of a storm center that came up the Atlantic Coast and drew wet winds from the ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The snowfall amounted to about 12 inches all over central New York.

The Department of Highways has closed some of the lighter macadam roads in this section to all trucks over six tons gross weight, until the roads are settled in order to avoid frost boils. Some 24 miles are so closed in Tompkins County. As far as heavy trucking is concerned, most of the dirt roads are impassable anyway.

Members of the Isaak Walton League of Honeoye Falls are conducting a vermin shoot. Squads of armed men are combing the countryside in search of crows, hawks, certain kinds of owls, woodchucks, rats and other pests, the destruction of which will be a benefit to the community.

The statement is said to be current in Broome County that one John Meade near Deposit found an Ingersol watch next the heart in one of his cows that died mysteriously, and that it had been kept wound up and running by the cow's heart beat.

Elias F. Barnes for 36 years a thresherman in the community of Hall in Ontario County, says he has noticed that since a considerable quantity of certified farm crop seed has been used in that sections, yields of oats, barley, and beans are nearly double what they were a few years ago and that the quality of the crops is better also.

Central New York farmers are again enjoying maple syrup on pancakes. One of the tragedies of farm life is that the pancake, maple syrup and sausage combination does not work out according to tradition. The sausage made in the fall is all gone before maple syrup time and the maple syrup never lasts until sausage time. The pancakes, like the poor, are always with us.—C. A. TAYLOR.

With the Farm Mechanic



How To Calculate Pulleys

IT is rather surprising that so many readers have trouble calculating pulley sizes and speeds when the process is so extremely simple. In every case, where a belt runs over two pulleys, both the *diameter and speed* of one are given, which we will call the *known pulley;* while either the *diameter or speed* of the other is given, which we will call the *unknown pulley.* Here then is a simple rule which will work in every case:

Multiply the *diameter in inches and* the *speed* of the *known pulley* together, and divide the product by the given *diameter or speed* of the *unknown pulley,* the result will be the required *speed* or *diameter* of the unknown pulley.

Thus if a line shaft pulley running 200 R. P. M. must drive a pump pulley 14 inches in diameter at 300 R. P. M., the pump pulley is the known one and the line shaft pulley the unknown. Multiplying 14 by 300 gives 4200, and dividing this by 200 (the speed of the unknown pulley) gives 21 inches as the required size of the unknown line shaft pulley.

Figuring a Tractor Pulley

If a tractor pulley 10 inches in diameter and running 750 R. P. M. drives a 6-inch separator pulley, what speed will the cylinder have. Here the tractor pulley is the known one and the separator pulley the unknown. Multiplying 10 by 750 gives 7500 for the known pulley and dividing this by 6 (the diameter of the unknown) gives 1250 as the speed of the unknown pulley.

The important thing to keep in mind is that the speed and diameter to be multiplied together must always be for the *same pulley.* In case the size comes out as a fraction of an inch, usually the nearest commercial size will give satisfactory results or else either the driver or the driven pulley can be lagged with leather belting to increase the diameter slightly.— *I. W. D.*

Size of Pulley Does Not Affect Horse Power

Assuming that we have a machine to operate that requires ½ horsepower to operate it, which would be most practical to build—a motor on the shaft to be driven or use a separate motor with a small pulley wheel belted to a large one on the shaft to be driven. I presume it would require more power with the motor built on the shaft to be driven. Can you tell if this theory is right? How much more power will be given by using a three-inch pulley on the motor than a twelve inch pulley? Will that give four times as much power with a three-inch pulley?

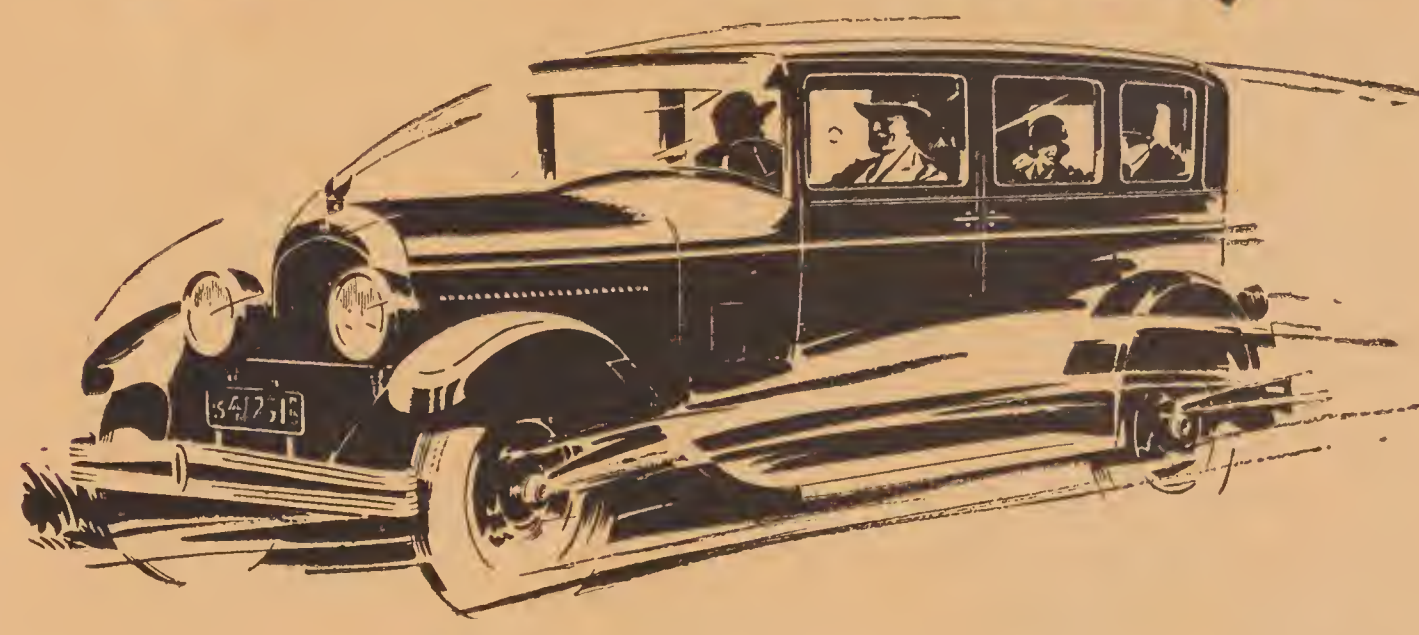
THE AMOUNT of power in a motor is not increased by the size of the pulley used with it. The pulley simply changes the speed with which the work is done.

A small motor can do a fairly big job if you only will give it time enough by hooking it up to a large pulley.

You would lose a small amount of power by belting the motor to a shaft and then running a belt from there to the machine which is to be operated. However, this power loss is relatively small and I do not believe that you need consider it seriously. If the motor can be hooked directly to the machine and if no other machine is to be operated by it we suggest that you arrange it that way.

The advantage of a shaft containing several pulleys is that one motor can do several jobs.

First comes CHRYSLER "72"



.....all others trail

Chrysler "72" performance makes all other performance in its field seem as out-of-date as last year's license plates. All you have to do is to ride in a "72," and drive it to appreciate the difference.

Only Chrysler's great engineering staff and precision manufacturing organization — only Chrysler Standardized Quality — could have produced such performance results.

Only Chrysler engineers could have developed 75 h. p. from an engine of such moderate size, insuring economy and long life, as well as extraordinary power.

You can, at will, do 72 miles an hour and more—smooth, easy miles—due to this vibrationless engine with *counterweighted* seven-bearing crankshaft.

It takes mountain grades at constant acceleration. In traffic, the "72" flashes to the fore with characteristic Chrysler get-away.

The safety and simplicity of Chrysler's self-equalizing hydraulic four-wheel brakes insure positive braking on all four wheels at one time and make Chrysler brakes surer.

Go to any Chrysler salesroom and ask for a "72" demonstration. Drive the car where and as you will. Demonstration will prove to you just how much better the "72" performs.

Illustrious New Chrysler "72"—Two-passenger Coupe (with rumble seat), $1545; Royal Sedan, $1595; Sport Roadster (with rumble seat), $1595; Four-passenger Coupe, $1595; Town Sedan, $1695; Convertible Coupe (with rumble seat), $1745; Crown Sedan, $1795. *All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time payments.*

New Chrysler "Red-Head" Engine—*designed to take full advantage of high-compression gas, giving 12% greater torque with greater speed, power and hill-climbing ability; standard equipment on all body models of the 112 h. p. Imperial "80," also standard on the roadsters, and available at slight extra cost for other body types, of the "62" and "72."*

Firestone LEADERSHIP



The Mark of Quality

Saves Millions for Motorists

In twenty-eight years' specialization in tire manufacture and selling direct to regular service-giving tire dealers only, Firestone has built up the world's greatest exclusive tire organization. With direct control of raw material supplies middlemen's profits are eliminated. Great economies are effected in the world's largest and best equipped tire fabric mills and mammoth tire and tube plants, equipped throughout with special Firestone-designed, cost-saving machines.

Firestone pioneered the Balloon Tire and made it practical by Gum-Dipping. Firestone has also taken the lead in developing dependable secondary lines—Oldfield, Courier, and Airway—giving these tires advantages in design, construction and quality which can be found nowhere else at such extremely low prices.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR



FIRESTONE
—the tire de luxe; Gum-Dipped for extra strength, stamina and mileage.

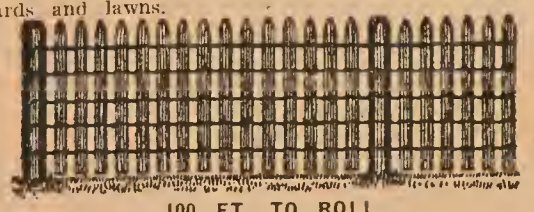
OLDFIELD
—built according to Firestone long mileage principles.

COURIER
—low price; carries Standard Manufacturers' Warranty.

AIRWAY
—a good tire at a very low price; designed for the light car.

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER . Harvey S. Firestone

FENCING We manufacture a ready-made Cedar Picket and Galvanized Wire Fence—interwoven—Painted Green—Red or Plain—made in 3 or 4-ft. heights. For chickens, farms, yards and lawns.



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WITTE Engines

50 New Features. Years ahead of old style engines. Run on Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas. MORE Power—LESS Cost. Easy to Start—Easy to Use. For description and prices 2 to 30 H-P. send for Catalog.

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30 Days FREE Trial
1928 bicycles direct from factory on approval. Save $10 to $15. Many models. *Tires*, sundries at Factory Prices. Write today for catalog and *marvelous offers*.

MEAD Cycle Co., Dept. A 205 CHICAGO

511 RATS KILLED

At One Baiting—Not a Poison

"Picked up 511 dead rats in three days' time, after I put out the new Rat Killer," writes Pat Sneed, of Oklahoma. "First day I counted 282 dead rats. A pile of rats from one baiting."



Greedily eaten on bait. Affects Brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

So confident are the distributors that Imperial Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send a large $2.00 bottle (Farm Size), for only one dollar, on 10-Days' Trial.

Send no money—just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, 2007 Coca Cola building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once, by C. O. D. mail. If it does not quickly kill these pests, your dollar will be cheerfully refunded. So write today.

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for your Ford motor used for power. Also power take off. Write BUTLER MACHINE CO., Butler, Ohio

With the Radio Man



Device to Improve Radio Volume and Quality

DID you ever notice that as your "B" batteries became older your radio frequency tubes were harder to control and that a howl sometimes started in the amplifier? Such a condition is caused by increasing resistance in the "B" batteries as much as by actual loss in voltage.

Even when brand new, "B" batteries offer resistance to some extent. This may seem peculiar, on account of the fact that the batteries themselves furnish the current, but it is true, nevertheless, that the connecting wires, joints and chemicals in the "B" battery combine to offer resistance to the current flow. Energy set up by the radio and audio tubes should be kept out of the "B" battery to avoid distortion from allowing energy from different tubes to flow in the same source and thereby affect each other.

To do this, secure a fixed condenser of large capacity and connect it from the "B" plus 90 post to the "B" minus post. Suitable condensers are made up in small sizes, to stand a maximum of 250 volts or more and should have a capacity of 1 or 2 mfds. The cost is slight and the improvement in results, particularly after the "B" batteries are half used up, is usually very pronounced.—BRAINERD FOOTE.

Rattling Loud Speakers

A "RATTLING good car" may refer to a Lincoln or a lizzie—according to how you look at it! Likewise with a radio loud speaker. When one really rattles, however, the condition can usually be overcome. Sometimes the rattle can be stopped by reversing the cord tips in the plug and this is particularly true of a speaker using a unit like the Baldwin.

Where the rattling is caused by mere "overloading" or increased volume, one of the simplest remedies is to cut a "washer" or ring out of a sheet of paper and insert this under the diaphragm. The cap is unscrewed and the diaphragm lifted up to permit this. The separator must be trimmed closely so that it is a narrow paper ring about the right size to fit the rim of the unit case neatly. Perhaps another thickness may be necessary to raise the diaphragm enough so that even in its strongest vibrations to and fro it cannot strike against the magnets. This is what causes rattling in loud speakers.—B. FOOTE.

Voters' Radio Service

A non partisan radio service inaugurated January 3 by the National League of Women Voters and the National Broadcasting Company. Red Network stations broadcasting the Voters' Service are: WEAF, New York; WTIC, Hartford; WJAR, Providence; WTAG, Worcester; WCSH, Portland; WFI, Philadelphia; WRC, Washington; WGY, Schenectady; WGR, Buffalo; WCAE, Pittsburg; WSAI, Cincinnati.
(APRIL 10—7 *to* 7:30 *P. M.—E. S. T.*)

Campaign Issues as Seen by—A Business Man: Merle Thorpe, Editor, The Nation's Business, Washington. A Farmer: Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas. "The Man on the Street": Bruce Bliven, an editor of The New Republic, New York.
(APRIL 17—7 *to* 7:30 *P. M.—E. S. T.*)

What Congress is Doing—A fortnightly service, conducted by Charles G. Ross.
(APRIL 24—7*to* 7:30 *P. M.—E. S. T.*)

The Farm Problem—
The American Library Association contributes brief book lists on the Voters' Service topics which listeners-in will find at their local Libraries.



for New buildings

If you are putting up a new building this spring, it will pay you to make a good job of it. Be sure that the hardware for the doors and windows are of the right quality to give you long, satisfactory service. You will want a good roof and the right kind of paint for the weather conditions in your district. The work you do is really the most expensive part of the job, and remember that it does not take as long to put on good paint or roofings as it does cheap ones.

That is why we ask you to come to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store and get first hand, dependable information on builders' hardware, barn equipment, fencing and all of the other things that are required to build a new home or barn or repair your old ones. Our personal, face-to-face help will save money for you.



Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

Behind the Scenes in a Chick Hatchery

(*Continued from Page 3*)

"For six years we have been working on this improved breeding plan and it is growing each season," continued the manager. "We are planning to increase each year the number of breeders we will blood test."

Improvement Work Pays

"Has this work of stock improvement helped you and the poultrymen enough to pay the extra cost? We notice that you charge but little more for your blood tested stock in your catalog," we asked. "We have been able to increase the production of the birds in our farmer flocks on an average of 40 eggs per bird. This means that the owner has about 3½ dozen more eggs to sell from each bird which represents $1.25 to $1.50 extra profit per bird. Yes, they believe it pays and the buyer is learning that it pays. The 40 extra eggs per hen has proven to our satisfaction the success of our breeding program."

"Do you supervise the flocks during the summer?" we asked. "Yes, we work with the flock owners every week in the year. There are three of us that spend nine months of the year with our 500 farmers and two of them spend the other three months on the farms. We consider the work with the poultrymen on their farms one of the most important features of our success with the poultry business.

Incubator Room

Returning to the plant, we were taken into the incubator building. From the outside, it is 100 feet wide and 140 feet long and closely resembles a huge automobile assembly plant. The first floor is devoted to the boilers, the receiving rooms, the grading racks, the packing department, the box making division and other activities of the business. On the second floor are the huge incubators which we will describe fully a little later.

The eggs are brought in by trucks which go to the farms twice each week. Each farmer's eggs are packed in individual crates, bearing the owner's number and the number of dozen of eggs. Only one breed to a farm simplifies the work and prevents any cross breeding or mixing of eggs.

In the receiving room, the farmer is given credit for the number of cases and the grade. A special tag is placed on each crate, made out in duplicate and this is the tag that follows the eggs through the incubator room and then after the chicks are hatched, to the shipping room.

Choice of Eggs a Factor

From the receiving room, the eggs are placed on the trays ready for inspection before being placed in the incubator. "This is very particular work," said the manager. "We do not set any eggs that are over five days old. The older the egg the less chance for a big hatch."

"Do you make any allowance for weight?" we asked. "We prefer a 24 ounce egg for setting. Anything larger is discarded.

"The next step in our plant is very important," continued our guide. "Very few folks realize it, but many eggs that go into the average incubator are cracked and will not hatch. We have developed a machine for detecting the cracked eggs. See this rack filled with electric light bulbs? Every tray of eggs goes over this rack and the light turned on. Regardless of the position of the crack in the egg it shows up under this test." With

(*Continued on Page 20*)

Oatmeal builds BIG, strong chickens!

Here is a feed made for just one purpose: *to help you develop young poultry into profit!*

It is Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash —a perfected combination of just the things a young bird needs to grow a big frame, sound flesh, and vigorous organs.

Pullets raised on this mash are eager, steady layers in future months. Meat birds go to market full, plump, and heavy. Cockerels are capable and active.

So, every young bird deserves a chance to grow on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash. It's a balanced feed, with an *oatmeal* base. And everybody knows there's nothing like oatmeal for building "youngsters."

Molasses in dry form keeps flock healthy

The molasses in Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash helps to keep the flock free from coccidiosis and digestive troubles. Molasses is high in potash, and is rich in vitamin B. And cod liver meal assists the birds to get more good from every other ingredient.



Grow your birds the Ful-O-Pep way. Near you is a Quaker Dealer who has this mash for you. It costs less to use because it shortens the unproductive period.

Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash

The Quaker Oats Company

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of a complete line of live stock and poultry feeds—buy the feeds in the striped sacks

POULTRYMEN!

G.L.F. STARTING AND GROWING MASH meets the two big tests

Low Mortality

On March 1, 1928, Benjamin F. Turner, R.F.D. 2, Horseheads, N. Y., bought 1000 S. C. White Leghorn chicks. He has fed them G. L. F. STARTING AND GROWING MASH from the first, following G. L. F. feeding recommendations. To date he has lost only 5 chicks.

* * *

C. J. Wetmiller of Cohocton, N. Y., put 218 chicks under the brooder last Spring and raised *215* to maturity on G. L. F. STARTING AND GROWING MASH and G. L. F. CHICK GRAINS.

Low Costs

Charles Holcomb, of Afton, N. Y., raised 410 pullets last year at a cost of 38 cents apiece, feeding G. L. F. STARTING AND GROWING MASH. He paid $144 for 900 chicks and his feed cost $187, a total of $331. He sold his broilers for $175, leaving the cost of raising his pullets only $156, or 38 cents apiece.

The **G.L.F.**

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

ITHACA, NEW YORK

(*Continued from Page* 21)

this comment, the current was turned on and the efficiency of the machine was ably demonstrated.

"What about the cracked eggs?" we asked. "See those baskets over by the wall? Well, they belong to folks of the town who come in and buy the cracked eggs at 25 cents a dozen."

A Gigantic Automatic Setting Hen

After this test the eggs go to the elevator and then up to the incubator room. Here we found 9 incubators holding 450,000 eggs, only part of our 700,000-egg capacity at this plant. Keep in mind that the tag on the egg case is still on the tray. During the three weeks in the incubator, this tag never leaves the tray.

The long rows of silent machines, with their myriads of pipes and wires and thermometers and rectangular portholes are fascinating to the onlooker. Peeping in the portholes, one sees tray after tray, hundreds of them, filled with eggs.

Over on one side of the room a different tale is told. Here we detect signs of life—the faint peep, peep, peep of hundreds of tiny balls of fuzz or feathers as they break from the shell.

When the hatch is completed and ready for the long journey, they are carried down to the packing room, tray and all. Here the final inspection is given.

At this point the purchaser enters the scene. You have read the catalog and made out your order; it has been received, acknowledged, filed and is ready waiting the chicks when they come down from the incubator. Your order calls for delivery on a certain date. Allowing for slight delays, the order is filled, mailed by parcel post and reaches you on the specified date.

Record of Hatches Traceable

Remember the tag that started in the receiving room three weeks previous? With your order in hand and some of those fine healthy chicks from one of those blood tested flocks out in the country, an experienced packer can tell the flock that laid the eggs from which your chicks were hatched. The chicks are carefully sorted, keeping out all small and weak chicks. The lid is placed on the box and then the girl places her number on the box to identify her pack should trouble arise later.

All packing is done by girls. "They have a keener feeling and are more careful packers than men," said our friend.

Then comes the journey, to Maine or Florida or out on the prairies of the Dakotas. This completes the story of a big hatchery. It takes sixty hands to operate a plant during the busy season, gathering eggs by the millions, shipping to scores of states and into thousands of homes. Everything moves with railroad precision and every effort is made to please the customer.

Complaints

Then come the complaints. Do you remember the check marks on the box? They tell a lot of things about the chicks you receive. In the first place the hatchery guarantees 100 per cent delivery. There will never be any trouble from that point as that guarantee is filled to the letter. A system of checking troubles and complaints has been developed after years of experience that leads the operator to offer certain warnings to the public in buying chicks. Here are a few from our friend and guide.

Do not leave to the mail carrier the job of delivering chicks. You have specified a special date for delivery. Have the postmaster call you when they are at the office. Come in your-

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

Baby Chicks

Keystone Chicks *Leaders since 1910*

30,000 Chicks weekly. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas ,etc. at lowest prices. 100% live guaranteed. Prepaid.

Mr. Adams says, "I raised 973 from the 1000 chicks purchased last year."

Mr. Hubler ordered Keystone chicks yearly for last 14 years.

Mrs. Rickford says: "I have the best laying hens around here from chicks I bought from you for last three years."

Mrs. Simpers says: "Pullet laid 104 eggs from Oct. to Feb. 22."

Get our prices before you place your order. Our 18th year in business. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.

The Old Reliable Plant

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks *Win Gold Medal* for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania State Contest for Best Project $926.40 clear in 6 mos.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS — Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Penna

You can do as well, catalogue of these Sturdy Well Bred Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds, Good Discount for Early Orders—*Write now*

"SUNBEAM" ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

Healthy, Hardy, Vigorous Chix backed by 11 years experience in careful breeding. Ohio State Accredited. Low prices. Superior Quality. Personal attention to all orders.

PRICES	50	100	300	500
Barred, White & Buff Rocks	$7.75	$15.00	$43.50	$70.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00
S. C. White & Buff Orpingtons	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00
White & Silver Wyandottes	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00
White & Brown Leghorns	7.00	13.00	37.50	60.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 2% Discount on all cash orders three weeks in advance. Postpaid to your door. Send for beautiful 1928 catalog. Member I. B. C. A. Reference: Buckeye Commercial Bank.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY Box 2958 FINDLAY, OHIO

BABY CHICKS 100% Live Delivery. Postage Prepaid.

	50	100	500
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	6.00	11.00	52.50
Anconas	6.00	11.00	52.50
Barred Rocks	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and Buff Rocks	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC and RC Reds	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC Bl. Minorcas	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and SL Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	67.50
Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.50

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

James F. Krejci, 9507 Meech Av. Cleveland, O

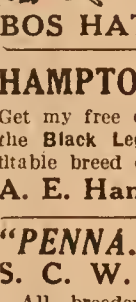
100,000 CHICKS Pennsylvania Supervised — *Send no Money. Chicks shipped C. O. D.*

Tancred-Hollywood-English or American Strains, SC White Leghorn Chicks produced from State Banded Breeders that are under the direct Supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. SC Brown or Buff Leghorns breeders not banded. All chicks $14.00 per hundred; $41.00 per 300; $67.00 per 500; $125.00 per 1,000; $240.00 per 2,000. Dependable chicks for commercial poultrymen. 100% live arrival. Dependable Service. Send no money. Order at once. Bank reference. Write for catalog.

Pennsylvania Co-Operative Leghorn Farms, Grampian, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—*$10.00 per 100 up.* Five extra chicks given free with each hundred. Our April Hatched Baby Chick prices are
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black.....$14. per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minoreas, Anconas....$16. per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons....$18. per 100
Custom Hatching. May $2. less; June, $4. less. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler chicks Light, 10c; Light and Heavy, 12c; Heavy, 14c. Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

BOS QUALITY CLASS A CHICKS



From healthy heavy layers of large eggs. S. C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds, and Assorted chicks at reasonable prices. No money down. Pay full amount 10 days before chicks are shipped or C. O. D. Special discounts. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalog FREE.

BOS HATCHERY, *ZEELAND, MICH., R. 2 A.*

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn CHICKS

Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today.

A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

"PENNA. SUPERVISED CHICKS"

S. C. W. Leghorns and Barred Rocks

All breeders culled and blood-tested under State Supervision. A quality guarantee and your protection.

JUST-A-MERE FARM & HATCHERY, Milan, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

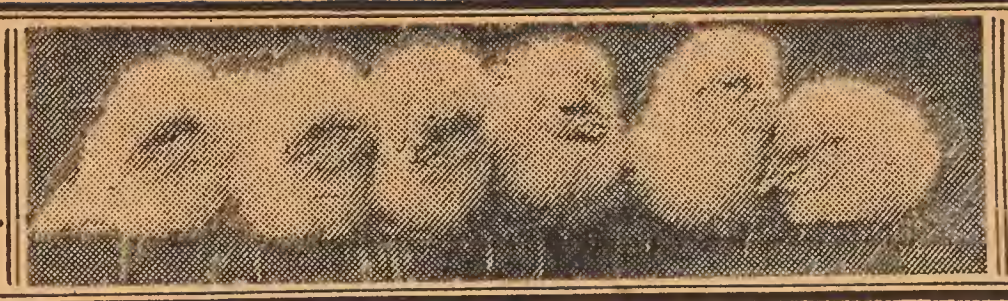
W. Leghorns	$10.00 per 100
B. Rocks	12.00 per 100
R. I. Reds	12.00 per 100
Light Mixed	8.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	10.00 per 100

FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

CHICKS

Eng. W. Leghorns	$12.00 per 100
Common W. Leghorns	11.00 per 100
Reds and Rocks	13.00 per 100
Mixed, 10c each.	

CLOYD NEIMOND, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY  CHICKS

10 FACTS Worth Looking Into When Buying White Leghorn Chicks

1 **Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.**
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection. Write for Prices on 8 week old & Ready to Lay Pullets.

Eigenrauch Farms
Red Bank, New Jersey

Leghorn Chicks
Giant, Heavyweight Large Type

Hatched from two and three year old hens. Egg records up to 301. Since 1915 our commercial egg farm customers report extra heavy production pure white eggs up to 24 ounce per dozen. Either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron separate strains, hatch weekly. Forty-one years experience with chickens. Send for full information and *Special Discount Offer FREE.*

FARM SERVICE, Route A10, Tyrone, Penn.

Kerlin Leghorn Chicks



"If you want more winter eggs and larger profits you must have Kerlin's Leghorns." L. J. Matheny, Marion, Ill. "None better in my 35 years' experience with chickens," says Mrs. P. Norris, Letart Falls, O. **Beautiful, Wonderful, Winter Layers.** Large White Eggs. 265-332 egg record stock. Official Egg Contest Winners. **Breeders White Diarrhea Tested. Bargains in Baby Chicks—Free feed** with chicks. **Big discount** if ordered now. 100% live, delivery when wanted. Valuable Big four-color Catalog FREE. Write for it today.
Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Box 33 Center Hall, Pa.

BABY CHICKS That Grow
From High Egg Laying Flocks

All leading varieties. Ten years reliability. Satisfied customers continually buy our strong, healthy chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for catalog and price list. Prompt and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Address box 415A.

BUCYRUS HATCHERY CO. Bucyrus, Ohio



CHICKS—CUT PRICES

That are better, stronger, with plenty of "pep;" chicks easier to raise. That's the kind you have been looking for; that's the kind our system produces. It will pay you to learn how it is done.

Write today for free new Bulletin N.

ELDEN E. COOLEY FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow succcessors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

CHICKS *March and April Prices*

	25	50	100		25	50	100
S.C.W. Leghorns	2.75	5.50	10	S.C.R.I. Reds	3.25	6.50	12
S.C.B. Rocks.....	3.25	6.50	12	Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.50	8

Special prices on larger lots, free range. 100% live delivery postpaid, circular free. **CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS *Reds—Leghorns Wyandottes—Rocks*

Selected, healthy, heavy laying, free range flocks insures you livable, profitable chicks. Fully guaranteed. Catalogue free.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Barker, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS

$33; Eggs $14-100 "Duck News" Free
ROY PARDEE
Islip, L. I., N. Y.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

self and get them to prevent chilling. Few chicks are chilled while in transit. If they have been chilled while on the way to your plant, some will be dead or will die in a few hours after reaching your plant. A chilled chicken will live but a few hours. Chicks that die two or three days after reaching the farm usually die from exposure or other causes coming after they are placed under the hover.

White diarrhea covers a multitude of evils and it is blamed for most chick troubles. The symptoms of diarrhea are often signs of other troubles.

Regardless of the trouble you have had, or the complaint you might have over a lot of chickens, you can count on the honesty of the hatchery operator. There are a few crooks in the world, but you can depend on this hatchery for a square deal. They make every effort to produce only quality chicks.

Most Hatcheries Honest

We saw a few complaints and the replies. The man in Indiana received the same courteous treatment as the man less than twenty miles away. Distance has become an unknown quantity in the chick business and the customer is safe in buying, if the stock is what is wanted, regardless of where it may be hatched.

These are the high spots in the hatchery business. Poultrymen and farmers are demanding chicks bred from flocks of proven egg producing strains. The time will soon be here when the customer will buy production records just as the dairymen judge value on the ability to produce milk.

A new day is at hand in the chick business and the customer will buy more chicks for the same money in the near future.

Chicks Have Sore Eyes

A number of our chicks have sore eyes. Can you tell us the cause and how to cure it?—F. R., *New York.*

SORE eyes in chicks is sometimes caused by a lack of something they need in the ration. It is one of the so called "deficiency diseases" and is closely connected with the question of vitamins. It can be prevented by supplying the chicks with plenty of green feed. Eye trouble is sometimes caused by dust. This can be prevented by keeping the floor clean and covered with clean litter.

Increase the Size of Your Flock Slowly

IF ten hens will pay $20 per year ten times that number or 100 hens, would pay $200 per year and continuing the multiplication a flock of 1000 hens should yield annually the pretty profit of $2000. That's good arithmetic on paper but the attempt to put it in actual practice has spelled disaster for many a proud ship on the uncertain waters of poultrydom.

It is a fact well known to seasoned poultrymen that as one increases the size of the laying flock, even under favorable conditions, the percentage of egg yield decreases and very naturally so if the increase be carried to the point of overcrowding.

With the increase of numbers come problems unknown to the small breeder. It should never be attempted

(Continued on Page 24)

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease.

	S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Grade A	$22.00	$25.00	$28.00	$30.00
Special Matings	25.00	28.00	32.00	35.00

For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.
TERMS—25% with order. Balance 10 days before date of shipment. Orders totalling less than $20, cash with order.

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery.

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive **FREE** our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

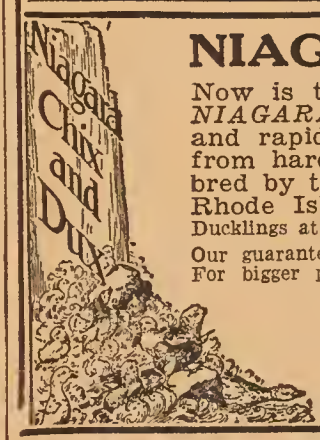
HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 63 WALLINGFORD CONN.



EYES RIGHT!

The right guide to poultry profits is HILLPOT QUALITY. These chicks just brim over with life and vitality—instantly seen when they come out of the box. That results from right hatching. But their deep-seated vigor—inherited from sturdy farm-range ancestry of high egg average is another reason why they mature early, lay well, pay better. FREE—my 1928 Chick Book.

W. F. Hillpot, Box 129, Frenchtown, N. J.



NIAGARA "QUALITY" CHIX and DUX

Now is the time to order *NIAGARA* Chix for your winter layers. *NIAGARA* Chix have a country-wide reputation for vigor, vitality, and rapid development into profitable layers. *NIAGARA* Chix are from hardy, northern grown, free range breeding flocks selected and bred by the Hogan System. We can now supply you with Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred & White Rocks, Wyandottes and Pekin Ducklings at 13c and up. **1, 2 & 3 week old chicks at prices that will save you money.**

Our guarantee protects you and insures you profits and satisfaction.
For bigger poultry profits get our free catalog.

Member International Baby Chick Association.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 25 Ransomville, N. Y.
Established 1887 *Ref. State Bank of Ransomville*



SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.



Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 38 Fairport, N. Y.

Buy C·M·L· Chicks



C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years in Barron Leghorns. Imported direct from England. Pedigrees 285 to 314. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Prices Prepaid.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron S. C. W. Leghorns.....	$3.75	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes...	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00

These chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Breeding few varieties enables us to offer unusual value. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get free catalog.

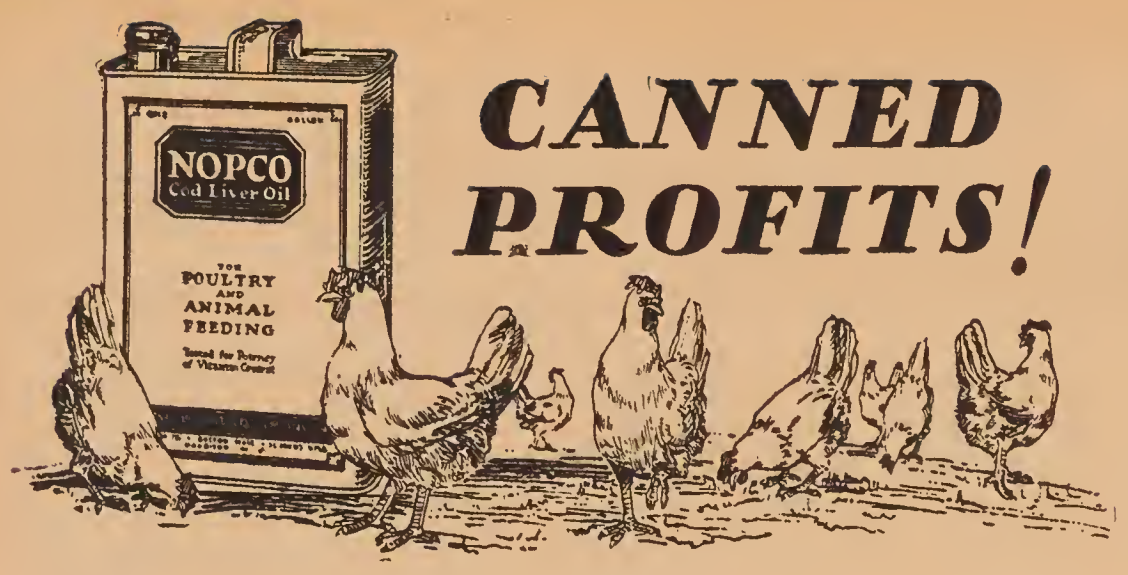
C. M. LONGENECKER Box 40 Elizabethtown, Pa.

SELECTED CHICKS

Our chicks are selected from strong, healthy flocks, that are culled for health, type, color and egg production. Such leading strains as Barron, Wycoff, Sheppards, Fishels, Holdermans, 100% Live Arrival.

Prices Delivered	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns, White, Brown, Anconas.....	*$6.00*	*$11.00*	*$52.00*	*$100.00*
Rocks, Barred, White, Buff, B. Minorcas.....	*6.25*	*12.50*	*60.00*	*115.00*
R. C. & S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons.....	*6.25*	*12.50*	*60.00*	*115.00*
White and S. L. Wyandottes.....	*6.25*	*12.50*	*60.00*	*115.00*
Heavy Mixed 10c				
Light Mixed 9c				

Banner Hatchery, Route 2, Columbus Grove, Ohio



CANNED PROFITS!

EVERY can of Nopco Cod Liver Oil is just chock-full of potential poultry profits—profits that *you* may well pocket!

Feed Nopco to your grown fowl and your chicks alike if you want fine, healthy birds, increased egg production, lowered chick mortality and many more profitable poultry benefits.

Nopco is pure cod liver oil scientifically tested three times—once chemically, once on baby chicks and once on white rats—for purity and the all important Vitamin A and D content. Thus its success—and your profits—are assured before you ever open the can!

Sunshine alone will not give the results of sunshine and Nopco combined. So be certain to feed Nopco *every* day in the year, regardless of the weather, to get all the profits that your flock can produce.

NOPCO Cod Liver Oil

Dealers! We can serve you promptly through your jobber. Write us today for particulars.

Ask your Dealer for rich, golden Nopco Cod Liver Oil in the container that keeps the oil fresh. Insist on the distinctive yellow Nopco can because with it goes an iron-clad guarantee of the purity and potency of the oil. If your dealer is out of stock, send one dollar for a trial quart can. Also obtainable in half gallon cans—$1.75. One gallon cans—$3.00.

Fill in coupon for our free illustrated book.

National Oil Products Co., Inc. 635
Refiners of Cod Liver Oil for 25 years
4 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.
Kindly send me your free book. No obligation.
Name.....
R. F. D......
County..... *State*.....
I buy my poultry supplies from.....

Use Beacon Poultry Feeds

We do more than talk quality—we put it in the bag! That is what has made our business grow so quickly to about the largest of its kind in the East. And here is what we mean by quality:

CHICK FEED

Contains most liberal percentage of cracked New York State white wheat (finest milling wheat), best cracked yellow corn and plenty of steel-cut oatmeal. No weed seed or other filler used.

STARTING MASH

Contains finest quality of ground whole wheat, dried milk, yellow corn meal, standard wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, bone meal, ground oat groats, choice wheat bran, soluble calcium carbonate, ½% salt, *Protozyme*. No meat or fish—just milk and plenty of it!

EGG MASH

Contains finest quality of dried milk, yellow cornmeal, fish meal, standard wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, bone meal, pulverized heavy oats, choice wheat bran, corn gluten meal, choice meat scrap, soluble calcium carbonate, ½% fine salt and *Protozyme*. *It makes eggs!*

SCRATCH GRAINS

N. Y. white wheat, best No. 2 yellow corn, heavy barley, buckwheat, sunflower seed, milo maize for variety.



Send your name for our booklet, *"Profitable Poultry Management."* It tells many things you should know. Written by Prof. C. E. Lee. It's *free*.

BEACON MILLING COMPANY, Cayuga, N. Y.

Post Your Farm
And Keep Trespassers Out

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvanai. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York



Costs Only $4.96, Complete

In an hour you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but saw and hammer. The materials, including heater, cost $4.96.

I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds 1 quart of oil and *burns 10 days without attention*. Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering, please give your dealer's name. Send for my free Booklet, "Poultry Helps."

I. PUTNAM, Inc., Route 427-B Elmira, N.Y.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

without sufficient room, both indoor and out. It should be borne in mind that if more layers are to be carried, more chicks must be hatched or bought and reared; for whatever may be said about the profitableness of "old hens", we believe that only the highest returns can be realized by carrying all pullets, with the exception of some yearlings reserved for breeders each year. And it takes a lot of room to rear chicks year after year and preserve the vigor in the pullets necessary to insure heavy production for most part of a year.

Disease Troubles Large Flocks More

Disease is more common among large flocks, pernicious habits, like feather-picking, egg-eating and cannibalism, more prevalent.

But on the other hand, a flock of 200 chicks can be cared for about as easily as a flock of 100. And the same with hens. Grain can be purchased cheaper in large lots, and a better market can usually be found for both eggs and poultry when one is able to furnish them regularly in considerable quantities.

So, increase your flock if desired, but be prepared for added responsibility and be careful never to have more stock than you can house and care for properly.—J. L. W., *Maine*.

For Sick Turkeys

Would like to know what to do for turkeys with good appetite but have been drooping for two weeks. They have diarrhea and droppings are very yellow.

I WOULD suggest that you give your turkeys 1 tablespoon of castor oil and about 6 drops of turpentine in it, if they are full grown turkeys; if small turkeys ½ the dose.

The next day give the flock 1 teaspoonful of common baking soda to a quart of water. Be sure they are thirsty so they drink plenty of it. Give the soda every other day for a week.

Sometimes a dose of epsom salts once a week is effective. Use 1 tablespoonful of salts to a quart of water. First look your birds over and make sure they have no lice. Are their quarters cleaned often and well ventilated? Are you feeding perfectly clean sweet grain? Have they had a chance to get any soft or unripe corn or grain? If one of these birds dies, open it and see if you find worms. If so use turpentine in the drinking water, a teaspoonful to a pint of water.—MRS. C. J. D.

Is Your Incubator Thermometer Correct?

THERE is a story that a doctor left a thermometer at the home of a patient and requested the mother to keep the temperature at 70. When he returned and inquired regarding the temperature he was told that they had kept the thermometer as he requested but that it was necessary to hang it over the stove to do it!

The point of this story applies equally well to the thermometer used in the incubator. It doesn't matter so much what the thermometer says. It is the actual temperature of the eggs that counts.

The thermometer may not be accurate. It can be tested by comparing with a clinical thermometer. If the incubator registers 100 when the clinical thermometer says it is 103 then the incubator thermometer should be kept at 100 in the incubator and not at 106 as has sometimes been done.

An incubator that is not level

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Baby Chicks

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay for your chicks when they arrive. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. Prices on:

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed all Varieties	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 114, Bellefonte, Pa.

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS; hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $13.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $15.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $16.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30.00 per 100. Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
Nunda Poultry Farm, *Desk H*, Nunda, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association

High Grade CHICKS
Every Chick produced from Pure Bred Heavy Laying Flocks. March and April Delivery.

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$13.00	$62.50	$120
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	15.00	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes & Bk. Minorcas	16.00	77.50	150

Assorted chicks—Light 9c, Heavy 12c; Pekin Ducklings 28c each. 25 and 50 lots 1c more than 100 prices. Order direct from adv. or write for Circular and prices. Also special Mating and Two-Week Old chicks. Bank Reference. Postage paid. 100% Live Delivery.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box 12, LIBERTY, N. Y.

200,000 CHICKS — 1928
"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS ON FREE RANGE.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	75.00	
Assorted Broilers	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order Direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular free.
The Valley Hatchery, R. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

BLOOD-TESTED
SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS
15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.
MASSANUTTEN FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 3312, Harrisonburg, Va.



Van Duzer Baby Chicks Bred to Lay-Bred to Pay
Van Duzer Chicks are bred for ancestries back for greater egg production. They are bred to lay and bred to pay, the kind that produce poultry profits for you. All flocks are tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea by the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, New York. Send for our catalog describing strong, healthy chicks, all Smith hatched.
We guarantee satisfaction Write today!
The VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Box A Sugar Loaf, N. Y.

ULSTER BETTER BABY CHICKS
$12 to $25 per 100
Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. 20,000 Weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS *Box 40* WALDEN, N. Y.

Quality Baby Chicks
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds and W. Leghorns. From suprivised flocks on free range. Chicks carefully culled. Write for catalogue.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM,
WM. A. SCOTT, Prop. Harrington, Del.

White Wyandottes—Single Comb White Leghorns
DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS
White Leghorn breeders State Banded. Catalog gives complete prices—Send no money—Chicks shipped C. O. D. —100% live arrival.
KEISER'S WHITE ACRES GRAMPIAN, PA.

Wyckoff LEGHORN CHICKS
from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at right prices. Special prices on March and May Chicks. Catalog. **Ridgeway Poultry Farm, M. A. Campbell, Box H, Jamestown, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks and White Leghorns from Delaware best breeding flocks $12.00 per hundred. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid.
Scarborough Poultry Farm Milford, Del.

CHICKS White Leghorns, $10; Barred Rocks, $12. Mixed $8 per 100. Postpaid. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Culled for heavy laying. Circular, free.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY  CHICKS

OSSEGE—BIG C.O.D. CHICK OFFER

Pay the postman when you get your chicks. Pure-bred selected stock with fine breed type and laying ability. **Big Catalog Free.**

Write for our illustrated catalog which tells all about our chicks and our C. O. D. plan of shipment. Write today.

We also furnish 2 and 6 weeks old chicks.

J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Dept. 28, Ottawa, O.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$ 90
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	4.00	8.00	15	72.50	140
Assorted Chicks	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	60

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS

The result of years of building and breeding. All types of heavies, 14c; lightbreeds, 12c. Catalogue. 100% live delivery.

MILTON POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Milton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From free range stock. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

Lots	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00	$47.00	$ 90.00
Barred Rocks	12.00	57.00	110.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	12.00	57.00	110.00
S. L. Wyandotts	14.00	65.00	
Heavy Mixed	10.00	47.00	90.00
Assorted Chicks	7.00	33.00	60.00
Light Mixed	8.00	37.00	70.00

Order from ad or write for Catalogue.

The Richfield Hatchery, Box D, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

From: Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks. Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Rocks	$3.25	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Leg.	2.75	5.50	10	47.50	90
Assorted	2.25	4.50	8	37.50	

I pay postage—100% Live delivery full count. Order direct from this advertisement or write for circular.

FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR DUCKLINGS

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings $17.00 per 50; $32 per 100; White Indian Runner Ducklings $16 per 50. $30 per 100. Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe arrival guaranteed. 20th year Producing Ducklings that Live.

ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R33 Phoenixville, Pa.

Long's Large Type English

S. C. White Leghorns$10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds & Brd. Rocks .. 12.00 per 100
Assorted lt, $8.00 heavy 10.00 per 100
Postpaid, live arrival and Sat. Guar.

TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa., R. 3

Pekin Ducklings

Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity, Catalogue free.

Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Wyckoff and Tancred strain

100	500	1000
$10.00	$47.00	$90.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY
Box D, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

100% Delivery	May Prices 25	50	100	500	Catalog Free 1000
Bd. Rocks & Reds	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop., Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00

Special prices on 500 or more. 100% delivery. Healthy free range flocks.

B. N. LAUVER McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks 6c up for May. S. C. White Leghorns, Large Barron and Common Leghorns, Barred Rocks. Mixed, 100% Guaranteed. "New" Circular Free.

TWIN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

causes trouble that is difficult to locate. Use a level when setting it. If not level the lowest corner will be cooler than it should while the high corner may be too warm. The temperature of the incubator varies 1 degree for each inch in height above the eggs. If the thermometer registers 103 an inch above the eggs then the temperature at the level of the eggs is only 102.

R. I. Reds Still Ahead at Farmingdale

FOLLOWING are the high pens of each variety at the Farmingdale Egg Laying Contest at the end of the 21st week. The pullets in the contest produced at the rate of 63% for the week.

White Leghorns

Waverly Poultry Farm, Whitehouse, N. J.	789
Warren's Farm, Webster Groves, Mo.	769
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J.	745
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Dayton, Ohio	699
E. C. Foreman, Lowell, Mich	690
The Grove Poultry Farm, Milford, Del.	688

Rhode Island Reds

Jos. P. Moynahan, South Hadley Falls, Mass.	872
Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass.	735
John Z. LaBelle, Ballouville, Conn.	647
Frank M. Corwin, Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.	605

White Wyandottes

Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.	371
Harvey B. Byerly, Sharpsville, Pa.	347

Barred Plymouth Rocks

A. C. Jones, Georgetown, Del.	629
Poultry Dept. I. A. C., Guelp, Ontario	577
Robert C. Cohh, Littleton, Mass.	573

White Plymouth Rocks

William R. Speck, Utica, N. Y.	574
E. A. Hirt, South Weymouth, Mass.	560

Cabbage for Poultry

CABBAGE is recommended as a green feed for poultry in late summer and winter as it is easily grown and produces heavily.

For the summer and fall crops the practice at the Ohio Experiment Station is to sow the seed thinly in rows a foot apart early in April. Plants for the winter crop are started a month or two later. In the field the rows are 30 inches apart from the plants set about 18 inches apart in the row.

Desirable Varieties

All Season is a good variety for the summer and fall crop as it grows well in hot weather, producing large flat heads. Plantings of this variety may be made every two or three weeks till the first of June, in order to provide a continuous supply.

Short Stem Danish Ball Head is planted about the first of June to provide a supply for winter storage, as this variety keeps better than All Season. Where cabbage yellows is present, a disease resistant variety such as Wisconsin Hollander is safest for planting.

Storing for Winter Use

Cabbage may be stored by cutting the heads and placing in a cool well-ventilated cellar on racks that will allow the free circulation of air around each head. If stored in the field, the whole plants are placed head down in double rows with a third row resting on the two, and covered with five or six inches of soil rounded off so that water will quickly drain away. By making several small mounds rather than one large one for the whole crop, all the cabbage can be removed from a mound at one time when it is opened.

KEYSTONE CHICKS

Healthy, Strong and Vigorous. Hatched Right, by men witht 18 years experience. Special prices for May.

LOTS OF	50	100	500	1000
Single Comb White Leghorns	11c each	11c each	10½c each	10c each
Single Comb Brown Leghorns	11c "	11c "	10½c "	10c "
Barred Plymouth Rocks	12c "	12c "	11½c "	11c "
Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	14c "	14c "	13½c "	13c "
Single Comb Black Minorcas	12c "	12c "	11½c "	11c "
Heavy Breeds Mixed for Broilers	12c "	12c "	11½c "	11c "
Light Breeds Mixed for Broilers	10c "	10c "	9½c "	9c "

Keystone Chicks have pleased thousands of customers and they will please you. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door. Member I. B. C. A. Fine catalog free.

The Keystone Hatchery *(The Old Reliable Plant)* Richfield, Pa.

20TH CENTURY



THOUSANDS OF PLEASED CUSTOMERS

can tell you about the splendid chicks we have been producing from our High Class, Heavy Laying, American-Cert-O-Culd flocks for 28 years; pure-bred, carefully culled for size, type, color, vigor and egg laying ability. Look at the low prices—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—you can safely order from this advertisement. References: Commercial Bank, or Dun and Bradstreet.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff, Blk. Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$115.00
Barred and Wh. Rox, R.C. and S.C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	70.00	135.00
W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	8.50	16.00	75.00	145.00
Impt. Barron W. Leghorn, W. Minorcas, Parks' Rox	9.50	18.00	85.00	160.00

Heavy Mixed, $12.50 per 100; Light Mixed, $9.00 per 100; Wh. Pekin Ducklings, 25c each.

Special Mating Imported Barron S. C. White Leghorns

Our flocks for this very Special Mating consist of 350 YEARLING hens carefully selected by an Expert Poultryman. These hens weigh not less than 4½ pounds, and up to six pounds. They produce better than 250 eggs per year, per hen, imported direct from the TOM BARRON of England.

C. O. D. Shipments We will ship 20th Century Chicks C. O. D. (pay postman on delivery) if you prefer.

Get our FREE illustrated catalog. Tells all about our money-making chicks, C. O. D. plan, imported matings, etc.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY Box R New Washington, Ohio

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



CHICKS C. O. D. *send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.*

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send order with $1.00.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S. C. M. Anconas	$3.25	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. B. Minorcas	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
White Wyandottes & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Jersey Blk. Giants	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.00	190
Assorted Odds & Ends Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1. GIBSONBURG, OHIO

FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS ARE BEST

because customers have already found what "AMERICAN" quality means in quick maturing broilers and heavier egg production in Winter when eggs are highest.

American or Eng S. C. White Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Hollywood White—Brown—Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh Leghorns—Barred Rocks—Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks Rocks—RI Reds—White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes—Buff Orpingtons, Blk. Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00

Light mixed 9c each—Mixed 10c each—Heavy Mixed 12c each. Also Andelusians—Brahmas—Columbia Rocks—Write for catalog. Order early. Bank reference. 100% live arrival. Excellent service.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Box 214, GRAMPIAN, PA.

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Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. Guaranteed Chicks. Find out about our guarantee plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

Hoytville Accredited Hatcheries, 106 Main St., Hoytville, Ohio

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of

BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

STONY POINT HATCHERY, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

TWO FREE BOOKS

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free book telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. **Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts.** Established 27 years.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S.C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S.C. Brown Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00
S.C. Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

Cash or C. O. D. ½c less on 500 lots. 1c less on 1,000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement or write for free circular.

Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 50, McAllisterville, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C.O.D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	12.00
Wlute Leghorns	3.50	6.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER McALISTERVILLE, PA.



100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Brown Leghorns	12	57.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks	12	57.50	110
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	12	57.50	110
Black Minorcas	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	8	37.50	70

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

SCOTT'S QUALITY CHICKS

S. C. Leghorns—Half Price—Now $12.50 Per 100.

ALFRED R. SCOTT Box 405 TOMS RIVER, N. J.

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Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Where to Write for Advice or Information

HERE are the second and third prize stories in Aunt Janet's Fortunate Incident Contest. We hope to have room for other letters later.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner is the department of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST where our readers may write for information or advice on personal and perplexing problems. It is gratifying to see how many of our readers have taken advantage of this opportunity which is open to all. All letters should be signed but if printed no names are given.

A Scholarship

Second Prize

I WAS the next oldest of six children of parents who had to work hard to make both ends meet. When in high school I developed the one ambition of being a school teacher and a pressing desire to have a college training. I hoped and prayed that some miracle would happen that I might attend college; for it seemed to me that nothing short of a miracle would provide finances enough. Then in my junior year, New York State created the Scholarship Fund. Oh, how I worked to earn one of the five scholarships to be awarded in our county. Alas, when the list was published, I was seventh. It seemed as though I could not give up my dream. But I turned to what seemed to be the next best thing and entered Teacher's Training class.

I had been in training class a week, when one day I received a letter from the Board of Education, Albany. What could that be? I soon had it open. I could scarcely believe my eyes. I read the letter over again. Then I had a good cry, I was so happy. I had received a scholarship on a reward. As soon as I could gather my wits, I got in touch with the college and joy! joy! joy! it was not too late to enter that year. And ths, I feel is the most fortunate incident of my life to date.—MRS. J. E. L., *New York.*

* * *

I Was Fired

Third Prize

I WAS fired. Suddenly getting fired from my first job has been, I believe, the most fortunate incident in my life so far.

Against the advice of my mother I left school to take a small job at a small salary but to me it, or rather they seemed big. I was satisfied even though I was reasonably sure there would be no advancement. In justice to myself I will say that when I was on the job I did my work satisfactorily but was often late or absent. The latter happened at an inopportune time—when I came in late the next morning—I was fired. Of course I was angry and humiliated, placing the blame everywhere but the right place.

I tried to get another job but I soon found it required some business training to get a position so I returned to school to finish my course and have been promised a good position on graduating—and believe me I will not be late or absent without a good reason. So, after all, getting fired was what I needed.—H. L., *New York.*

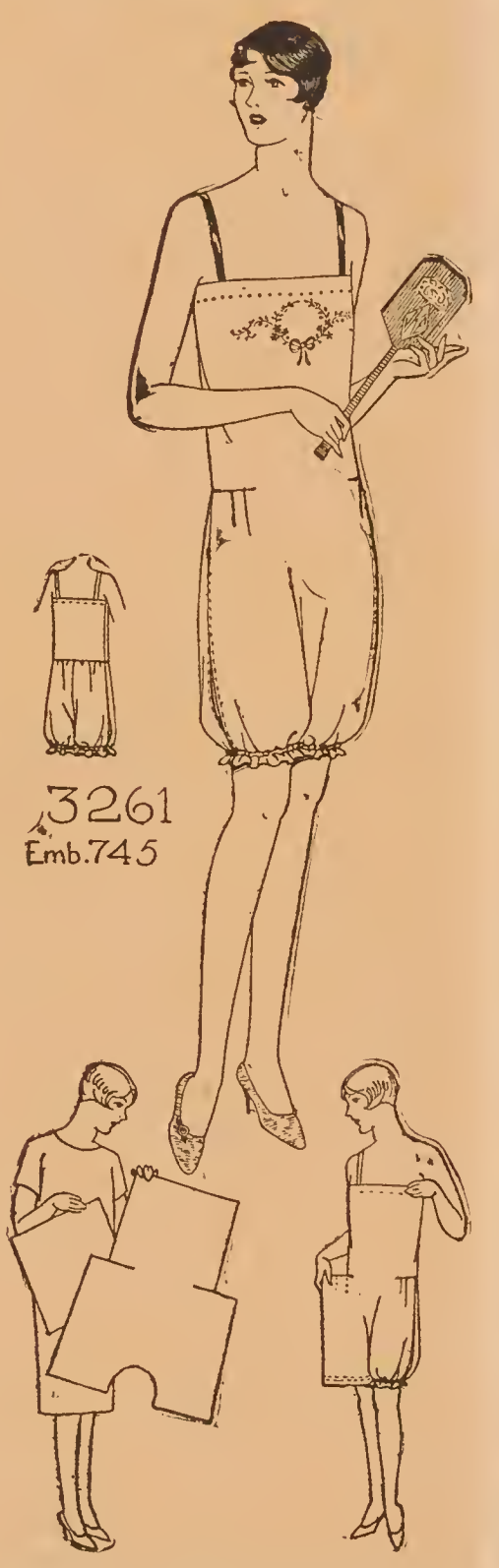
A Dainty Apron



This charming organdie apron No. 5353 graces a dainty hostess in serving tea to friends. Or it is just the sort of thing one likes to give to prospective brides. It is made of yellow organdie with the flowers in shades of blue organdie upon it. The petals of the flowers are of double thickness. An ivory lace edging one half inch in width is suggested as an effective finish with tiels of pale blue ribbon. A detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme to entirely finish the apron, is furnished. The price of this apron postpaid to any address is 65 cents.

For 25 cents additional we will send our book, The Art of Embroidery consisting of ten complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches. Our complete catalog of embroidery stamped goods may be had upon receipt of ten cents. Address all orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

Ensemble Lingerie



PATTERN 3261 *is a daintily charming and healthful idea in underwear. There are no bands or elastics to bind at the waist; besides, the whole garment helps to produce a slim silhouette which is necessary with present styles. It cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure, only takes* 2 *yards of* 40*-inch material with* ⅞ *yards of* 2 *inch ribbon for shoulder straps for the* 36*-inch size. Front of camisole and bloomers cut all in one, and are slashed in from underarm edges and laid in pleats below slashed opening. Sides of bloomers are left open below hips.* PRICE 13c. EMBROIDERY NO. 745 *adds a touch of daintiness and comes in blue and costs* 15c *extra.*

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Spring catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

A Basket for Baby

Baskets Have Many Uses and Are Decorative As Well

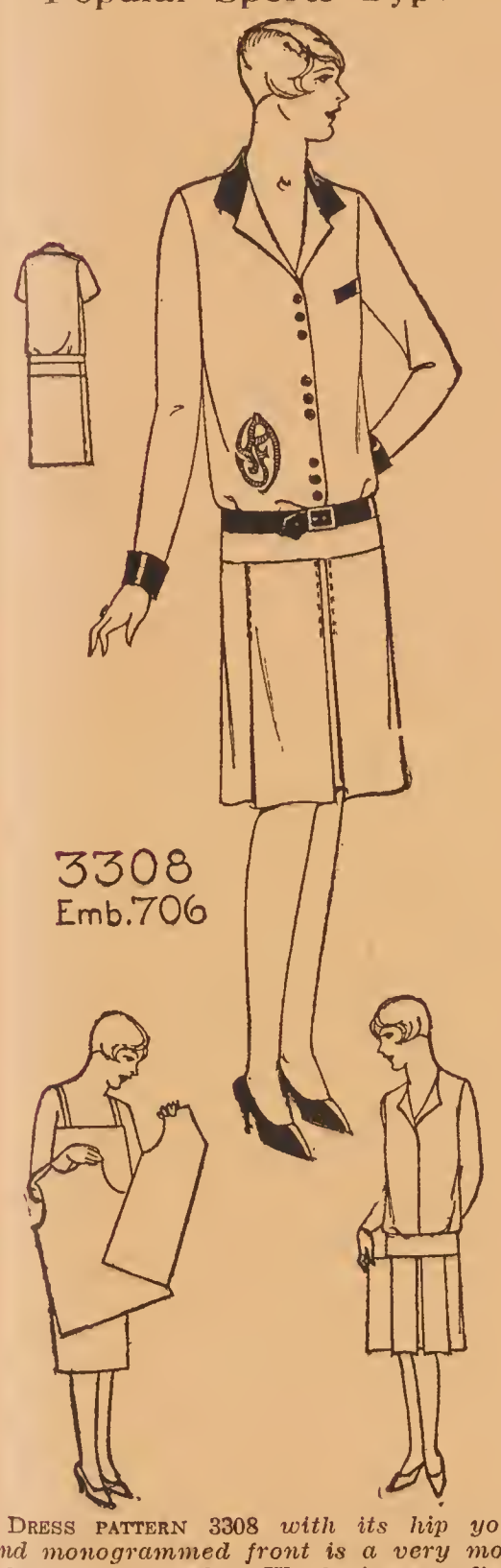
AN attractive and serviceable basket for the tiny baby is made of a clothes basket of the oblong or oval shape using either a round or flat splint variety as one prefers. The inside is lined first with cotton batting, then covered with pink or blue cambric. Over the cambric white dotted swiss is used, it being laid in shallow plaits and caught at the top with brass upholstery tacks. The outside of the basket may be either enameled or varnished.

A pillow placed in the bottom of the basket will bring it up to the right height for baby but a cotton pad should be used over the pillow for baby to sleep on. Other pads of white cloth lined with cotton batting made about fifteen inches square and stitched three or four times around on the machine are used under the baby and washed every day.

Attractive little quilts are made of cheesecloth lined with sheet wadding and tied with pink or blue silk. As the basket is easily carried it may serve for both day and night for the first few weeks and it will serve as a safe place in which baby can play for a long time.

The sides serve as a protection but it should never be set in a direct draft or baby will take cold.—E. M. N., *New York.*

Popular Sports Type



DRESS PATTERN 3308 *with its hip yoke and monogrammed front is a very modish sports model. Wool jersey, light weight tweed, wool crepe, or the heavier silks work up well in such a design. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure.* LLSize 36 *requires* 3⅜ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ⅝ *yard of* 36-*inch contrasting.* PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

My Cleaning Basket

I FIND it convenient to keep my small cleaning utensils and compounds in a small market basket which I carry on the rounds of setting the rooms in order each morning. In it I keep a small brush-broom, a small dust-pan, one or two dustless dusters, a pair of cotton gloves, a bottle of furniture polish, one of liquid wax, and —if I think it may be needed—a small, deep pail of warm water and a soft cleaning cloth.

By having all of these things right at hand I do my daily dusting more thoroughly than if I had to go for each extra thing as needed. This reduces the number of strenuous cleaning days necessary to keep the house in order.

I accumulated these things gradually as I found I needed them. After the cleaning is finished I shake the dusters or replace them with clean ones if needed, add polish or wax to the bottles if these are low, and endeavor to leave the basket in readiness for use next morning.—ALICE MARGARET ASHTON.

What Have You Done?

MANY of our readers have added to the farm income by fixing up a spare room and putting out a "Rooms For Tourists" sign. It would be interesting to know just what features influence tourists to stop at some farms rather than at others. We know that many of our readers have had valuable and interesting experiences in attracting tourists. What influences tourists to stop at one place rather than another? What advertising if any, can be done? What are the chances for profit along this line?

We are sure that our readers will be interested in knowing more about this. For the best letter telling your experiences with tourist roomers, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $3, for the second best $2 and for all others printed $1.00. This contest will close *May 20th.* Address Household Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Quick Rolls

5 cups flour (sifted and measured)
1 cup sweet milk
½ cup water
2 teaspoons salt
1 tablespoon sugar
4 tablespoons shortening
3 yeast cakes dissolved in ¼ cup cold water

Scald the milk; add the water. To the flour and salt add sugar. Mix in the shortening as for any dough, and knead until it is smooth and springy (about five minutes). Set in warm place and in 20 minutes or perhaps half an hour the dough should be ready to punch and mash down. This will take about 10 minutes more and then the dough should be made up into rolls of any shape desired. Of course the time is necessarily regulated by the temperature the dough is kept in, which should be warmer than for rolls made by a longer method (about 88°) in a warm oven or in a pan set in warm water. The handling must also be quick or the process will be somewhat delayed. Use enough flour to handle easily,—no more and no less. Should turn out three dozen rolls. This is a most successful and delicious recipe.—ROBERTA SYMMES.

Even in the best regulated families circumstances sometimes make it necessary to hurry the rolls along as fast as possible. By using extra yeast this can be done. However, the dough should be slashed several times during the process of rising to allow the gas to escape. By careful handling these rolls may be just as delicious as any others and with no flavor of yeast.

Charming Spring Frock



PATTERN 3307 *has some delightful touches which distinguish it from other frocks, although it remains simple enough for the home dressmaker. The new printed silks, trimmed with bands of plain material are especially good for such treatment. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure, and only takes* 3 *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ½ *yard of* 36-*inch contrasting for the* 36-*inch size.* PRICE 13c.

From Disaster to Decoration

JUNIOR had torn a hole in the front of his good sweater, and a "darn would show and look awful!" he protested. But from an old felt hat I cut an emblem—a pair of wings and appliqued them neatly on the front of the sweater, making what son was pleased to call "a nifty ornament". In the same way, later on, I repaired a torn bathing suit, appliquing a lobster on it. This plan can often be followed with a little girl's dress which has torn. Cut the patch in some fancy form, a leaf, an apple, an orange, in a contrasting color, and applique neatly, thus turning a disaster into a decoration!—E. D. Y., *Calif.*



THREE of Your Five Senses

Smell the clean naptha! *Feel* the rich, soapy suds! *See* how they work together—the naptha loosening the clinging dirt, the rich suds washing it away! Three sure proofs that Fels-Naptha makes washing easier and quicker. There is *extra help* in this golden bar—two active cleaners instead of one: plenty of naptha and good golden soap, blended by our own exclusive process. That's why...

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FELS-NAPTHA

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ROSE BUSHES

Two and three years old, $3.95 per doz. $27 per 100. Postpaid Insured Delivery.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. Rapture. Mrs. F. R. Pierson. Templar, Double White Killarney. Silver Columbia, America, Commonwealth, Ophelia, Premier, Columbia, Madame Butterfly. Bloom from these bushes won first prize at the International Flower Show, New York City, four years in succession—1924, 1925, 1926, 1927.

RAMBLER ROSES, 2 and 3-year-old. $1.95 for 6; Dorothy Perkins, Crimson Rambler, White Dorothy Perkins, Excelsa, American Pillar, Tausendschen.

CLIMBING ROSES, 6 for $2.95. 2 and 3 years old, the finest varieties that grow: Dr. Van Fleet, Silver Moon, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Aviator Bleriot, Mary Wallace, Climbing American Beauty.

All roses add 25c per order west of Mississippi.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUM Plants, all colors, $1.50 per doz.; $11.00 per 100. Postpaid Insured Delivery.

LILY-of-the-VALLEY, the sweetest flower that grows, two-year old pips, 25 for $1.00; 100 for $3.00. Postpaid Insured Delivery.

Order now for planting time. Booklet on request.

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Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
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Basketry Materials 65 Page Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.

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Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

IT was still light, and he calculated to reach St. Boniface soon after Duval opened. But he had not gone a dozen paces when he heard the sound of a trotting horse, and presently, from among the trees, he perceived Madeleine Rosny upon the chestnut which had bolted with her on the day of the dynamite blast.

Hilary stood still, overcome with surprise. He had not seen her since the day when she forbade him to speak to her, and the thought that she was riding toward his camp at that late hour aroused the echoes of his old hopes, but, with them, resentment at her injustice.

She put her horse to the gallop as she neared him, and reined up so suddenly that she almost threw the beast back upon his haunches. Hilary saw that she had a new and powerful bit, which gave her perfect control. Her pluck was splendid in this riding of the same animal along the same road.

He raised his hat and waited. She leaned over the horse's shoulder, and he saw that her face was expressive of great concern.

"You are not to go to St. Boniface to-night," she said.

"May I ask why?"

"It is my wish, Monsieur—and my warning also."

The memory of their past meetings rushed through Hilary's mind, already unbalanced by the events of the afternoon, and he became conscious of a great rush of anger that seemed to sweep through him like some impersonal force and hold him against his will.

"So you think, Mademoiselle Rosny, that you are entitled to express your wishes and your warnings to me, in the light of our acquaintance?" he demanded.

"You are pleased to be insolent to me again," she answered in a low voice. "It does not matter. If you go to St. Boniface you go at your peril."

"And my safety is your care and interest?"

"You are not to go.

"Mademoiselle——"

"I ask you not to go. I implore you, then."

"By what right?" cried Hilary angrily. "Have you worked for me or against me, Mademoiselle Rosny, since I came here, expecting to find only a welcome among my neighbors? Have you shown any reason why I should heed your advice, or put faith in your disinterestedness?"

She was not looking at him. "No," she answered, very quietly. "But you must not go. Monsieur Askew, I have come here to beg it of you. I——"

"You have come here to beg me not to attend to my interests," cried Hilary, losing all his self-control. "Are you not actively allied with my worst enemy, who seeks to ruin me and drive me out of St. Boniface! How can you dare come here to hinder me in taking any action I choose? How am I to know that this, too, may not be some scheme of Monsieur Brousseau's? I lost nearly a winter's cut of lumber when my boom was treacherously destroyed. You knew, Mademoiselle Rosny, and yet you ask me to heed advice from one who is not my friend."

She started as if he had lashed her across the face. She tried to answer him, but could only stammer incoherently; and her eyes, which had blazed with wrath as he spoke of the boom, were filled with tears which she checked valiantly.

"You think I came here to-night," she began, and paused, her voice choking. "You think I came here—to you —to engage in some plot of Monsieur Brousseau's? It is insufferable! You are not so important an enemy as that." She put out her hands swiftly. "Ah, do not go to St. Boniface," she pleaded.

Hilary looked at her stubbornly. He would not let himself be moved. The moonlight, full on her face, showed the quiver of her lips, her agitation.

"I have come to you, and you have humiliated me," she whispered. "Go, then!" she cried suddenly jerking the reins. "Go, Monsieur Askew! Go to St. Boniface!"

She spurred her horse and galloped wildly away, while Hilary watched her. It was a mad thing to gallop like that along the stony road beside the river. He saw her pass out of sight; he waited till the last reverbations of the flying hoofs had ceased. He was ashamed; and yet he was sustained by a grimmer determination than any that he had ever known. He would not let himself believe in her. His wrath which made him doubt every one, which had suffered him to let Lafe depart, kindled him to fighting heat.

The reputation under which he had chafed since the day when he had thrashed Black Pierre should stand him in good stead that night. He had encountered nothing but hostility in St. Boniface, and he had lost reason and judgment under the lash of the many treacherous blows. He wanted to meet Brousseau face to face; perhaps that chance would come; but in lieu of it he would exercise his rights against the man's underlings.

He meant to fight, and he grew hotter as he tramped steadily along the river road, reeling off the miles behind him, a lonely figure, his heart rancorous against the injustice meted out to him; bitter against Lafe, bitter against Madeleine, but furious in his resolution to show St. Boniface what manner of man he was.

At last the lights of the settlement began to twinkle through the trees. He walked a little faster, fingering the revolver in his coat pocket. But when he reached the gate above the dam he stopped for a while and considered.

His instinct was for physical assault, such violence as alone could appease his rage. He listened to the distant hubub about Duval's shanty; and then he did the wisest, or else the most foolish thing that he could have done. He broke his revolver, took out the cartridges, and threw them away. He put the weapon back in his pocket, opened the gate, and went on.

He strode past the dam and approached the outlying houses of the settlement. As he neared the first house he perceived, beneath the lantern which hung from the roof of the rickety porch, the wrinkled face and grey beard of an old man, aureoled by the downward reflection. It gave the effect of a portrait of some old Amsterdam worthy done by Rembrandt in chiaroscuro; it was such an old man's face as hangs upon the wall of many a picture gallery. The man was old Jacques Brousseau, and at the sight of him Hilary stopped for a moment, without knowing why.

Old Jacques was adjusting the wires of a trap with a pair of large pincers. As Hilary stopped he looked up, chuckled, and pointed at the trap with a long, skinny finger.

The allusion escaped Hilary, but there was something horrible about the senile malice. Hilary shuddered; and then he shook the recollection from him and continued, feeling an implacable resolve harden him as he heard the shouts and the tumult that came from Baptiste's old house. He turned into the little street on which it stood and saw it in front of him, with the higher bulk of the mill beyond. The streets were almost empty; all the men of St. Boniface seemed to have assembled there, and the women had withdrawn anxiously into their huts and drawn the shades.

The shades of Baptiste's cabin were drawn, too, and the lamp-light from within threw the shadows of the lumbermen upon them in gortesque attitudes. Hilary could see through the open door that the place was packed to suffocation. There was no room to dance; but there was to be no dance that night.

A group of men, chattering upon the porch, ceased their conversation as Hilary ascended the three steps, and nudged one another. One of them broke into loud, drunken laughter. Then a small boy, whom he recognized as the one that unnailed the packing cases at the store, leaped from among the feet of the men, where he had been lying, apparently posted as a look-out, looked into Hilary's face, yelled an opprobrious word, and dashed, screaming excitedly, into the shanty.

Hilary followed upon his heels, heeding neither him nor the man who had laughed. He hardly heard them. He strode into the saloon and stood within the doorway.

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. His life's ambition to operate his own timberland at last realized, Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique consisting of Lamartine, a Mr. Morris, business associate of Jonas Askew, and one Brousseau, an unscrupulous power in the north woods, is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland, the quality of which Lamartine lied about.

Brousseau tries to intimidate Hilary by threatening him with loss of the entire legacy, unless Hilary goes back to the States and leaves the management of the timber to Morris. Hilary refuses, discharges Morris and proceeds to run the holdings alone. Brousseau declares war. He tries in every way to break Hilary's will. Madeleine Rosny, to whom Brousseau is engaged, learns of the latter's villainy. She endeavors to warn Hilary not to interfere with a saloonkeeper who has opened a "joint" in St. Boniface. Hilary goes in spite of this. Connell at first refuses to take a hand, but at the last minute starts to help Hilary.

CHAPTER XIII

THE TRAP

THE first man whom he saw was Lous Duval, uncorking a bottle of gin. Their eyes met across the heads of the lumbermen before Hilary's presence was known, while the boy was still yelling his warning at Hilary's side.

Hilary stood still for a moment, taking in the scene. He was faintly conscious that the door at the far end of the room had closed, but this perception made no impression on him. He felt, alone though he was, that he was absolute master of the situation. As in moments of such intuition, the course of time seemed momentarily arrested, and very slowly he saw the look on the faces of the lumbermen change from drunken good humour to hatred, and Louis's hand that held the bottle begin to shake with fear.

Hilary strode up to Louis, pushing the lumbermen who were in his way aside, seized the bottle from his hand, and dashed it to the floor. His movement and the ensuing action were so swift that it was only after their completion that all the company awakened to his presence.

He turned toward the plank table which had been nailed across a recess for a bar counter. On this were a number of bottles, all of brandy or gin illicitly distilled and smuggled up the river. On the floor were two hogsheads. A quantity of glasses newly bought, and still containing fragments of the straw in which they had been packed, stood on a packing case nearby.

Hilary swept his arm along the plank, knocking off the bottles, which crashed to the floor, strewing it with broken glass. A score of streams began to filter between the edges of the boards, uniting in the depressions. The stench of spirits rose into the air.

He kicked the hogsheads over, and they added their contents to the pool. With another sweep he struck down the glasses. Then the lumbermen rushed at him, cursing, infuriated. The foremost hesitated as they came within reach of his arm, however, remembering Pierre's discomfiture. The momentary delay was fatal to them. Hilary struck out with all his force, felling them, or sending them staggering backward against those behind, and clearing a passage in a twinkling toward Louis, with whom alone he had business at that moment.

Louis was a coward, unlike his brother and Pierre, perhaps pardonably, on account of his physical weakness. As Hilary grasped him by the shoulders the little liquor-seller, who made up in adroitness for what he lacked in strength, twisted like an eel, dived under the arms of those about him, and rushed toward the rear entrance, shouting something as he ran.

What it was Hilary did not know. He perceived dimly that the mob fell back, except a few who, unable to restrain themselves, surged about him like a pack of wolves, snarling, and trying to thrust at him with the knives which they had drawn from their leather belt sheaths. Hilary, fighting like a madman, sent them smashing to the floor, cleared his way again, and made for Louis, who was just opening the back door. He grasped at him, but Louis was just a second too quick.. He darted through, and the door, thrown back violently, struck Hilary upon the forehead. The next instant Hilary passed through the doorway in pursuit.

The shanty which Baptiste had once occupied had formerly been a part of a large structure used by the mill for storing machinery. At the back, and contiguous with it, had been the old mill stables.

As Hilary entered the stable the door closed behind him, and he heard the bolt shot. The yells of the lumbermen grew faint. It was only then

(*Continued on Page* 30)



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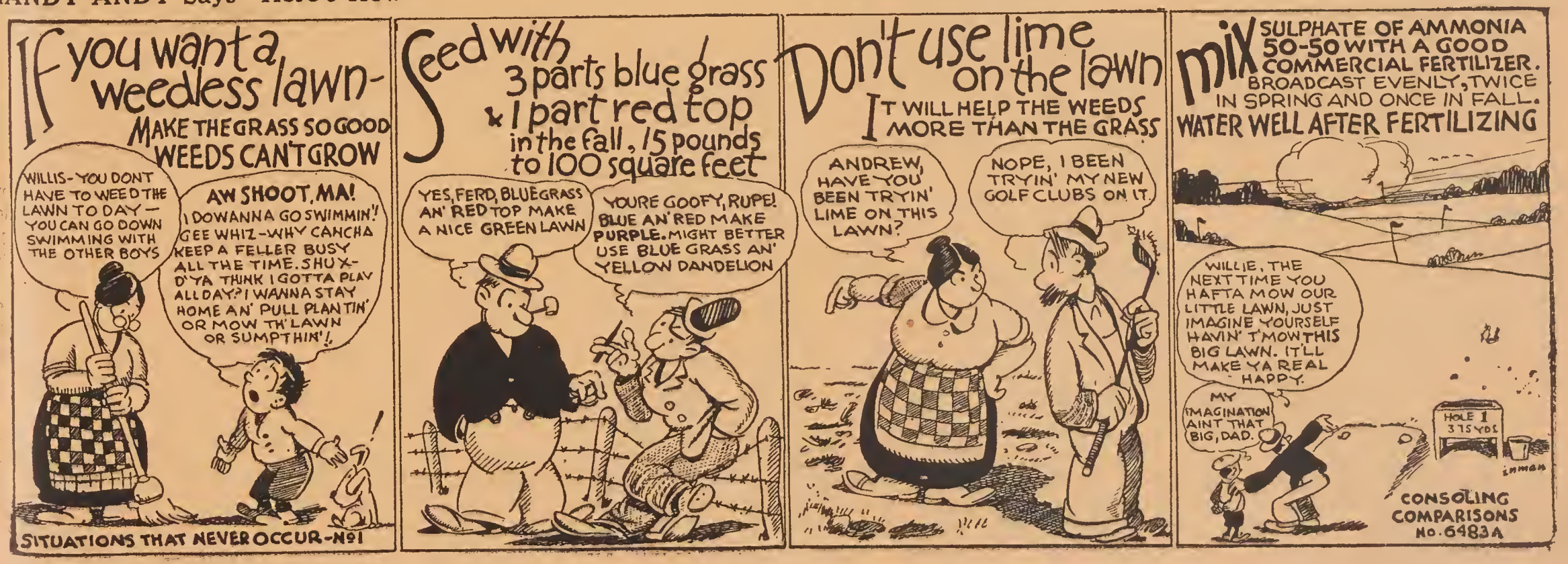
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DO YOU NEED FARM HELP—We have Jewish young men able-bodied, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

NOW IS THE TIME to give in your orders for all kinds of farm help. We have quite a stock of good German and English speaking farmers and gardeners on hand. GERMAN AGENCY, 228 E. 74 St., New York City. Tel. Butterfield 0870.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Man for milking and general farm work $45 per month and board. G. L. HESELTON, Johnson, N. Y.

A PLAIN AMERICAN white woman that wants a good home to care and cook for two blind women. Reference and wages, about fifty year old. F. W. LOOMIS, Chestnuthill, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED

"FARMER REPRESENTATIVES WANTED—to sell Manure Spreaders, Wheat Drills, and Pulverizers. Write for particulars to Box 287, Liberty, Indiana."

BUILDING SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—4 inch White Pine Bevel Siding, $25.00 per thousand.. 5000 feet for $100.00. WHIPPLE BROS., INC., Laceyville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED TO BUY old bags. We pay good prices. Get our prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

SUPERIOR GRAFTING WAX for successful grafting. 1 lb. 45c; 3 lbs; $1.20. Postpaid. VICTOR MFG. CO., So Weymouth, Mass

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

PURE HONEY—Carefully inspected and packed. 5 lbs. clover, $1; 10 lbs. buckwheat, $1.65. Postpaid to third zone. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

HUMOROUS PLAYS—One and four-act. Catalogue. HARRY DOTY, Chatham, N. Y.

UPON receipt of $1.10 will send you postpaid five-pound pail our finest real clover honey. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FRESH FISH—Sea Crocus—Fine eating very solid flesh—right from the water direct to you. Make up a 50 or 100 lb. order among your neighbors at special price to YOU, or write for selling proposition that pays good profit. WM. LORD, Cambridge, Md.

REMNANTS SUMMER or winter weight underwear, pound $1.00. Beautiful rayon tubing for women's wear ½ pound $1.00. Samples free. M. Knapp, Clark Mills, N. Y.

DOLLARS PAID for old envelopes bearing Postage Stamps used before 1880. JOHN W. GLAZE, Westfield, Mass.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

FARM STATIONERY—CARDS—Poultrymen, stockmen. Best values ever offered. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! FRANKLYNPRESS, Milford, N. H.

250 BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid $1.00. 100 berry pickers' record tags 40c. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Rural New Yorkers and Heavyweights, hill-selected, high yielding strains, grown by APPLETON BROS., Canandaigua, N. Y.

C. O. D. FROST PROOF CABBAGE and onion plants. Quick shipments. All varieties. 500, 65c; 1000, $1.00. FARMERS PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

STRAWBERRY—Black, Purple and Red raspberry plants, twenty varieties to make your selection from. Write for price list. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

1,000 STRAWBERRIES $3.00; 100 Mastodons $2.00; Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapevines. Wholesale price list, CLOVERLEAF NURSERY, Three Oaks, Mich.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED ITHACAN OATS AND ALPHA BARLEY. Cornell varieties. College inspected seed. Also select Canada Field Peas. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

SEED CORN—West Branch Sweepstakes. State College bred. For sale. 90% germination and better, Feb. test. $5.00 per bu. shipping point. Cash with order or sent collect. A. L. WINTER, Montoursville, Pa.

DAHLIAS OF QUALITY and distinction. Circular describing varieties free. PEASE'S FLORAL GARDENS, Bowmansdale, Pa.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Smooth Rurals, high yielding, satisfaction guaranteed. E. A. WEEKS, Locke, N. Y.

RASPBERRIES—Certified Latham, Herbert, Cuthbert, St. Regis, Columbian, etc. Also Strawberries, Blackberries, Fruit Trees, Grapes, Shrubs and Evergreens. Everything guaranteed. Prices low. List free. BERT BAKER, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

MY FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS will make headed cabbage three weeks before your home grown plants. I make prompt shipments all leading varieties. Postpaid 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.75. Express $2.00, 1000. Special prices on large quantities. Tomato and pepper plants same prices. First class plants, roots wrapped in moss. P. D. FULWOOD, Tifton, Ga.

SEND NO MONEY—C. O. D. frost proof Cabbage and Onion plants. All varieties. Prompt shipment. 500, 65c; 1000, $1.00. STANDARD PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

RAISE O. K. BEARDLESS BARLEY. Productive, new two-rowed, smutless, stiff straw, plump grain. High germination, no noxious weeds. Excellent opportunity for seed growers. Sample and illustrated description free. LONGACRE FARM, Phelps, N. Y.

FOR SALE—College Inspected Blue Tag Certified Seed potatoes—Green Mountains, Irish Cobblers, Rural Russets, Smooth Rurals, Spaulding Rose—satisfaction guaranteed. N. Y. CO-OPERATIVE SEED POTATO ASSOC., INC., 52 Utica National Bank Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS FOR EARLY CROPS: Frostproof Cabbage Plants: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market; Flat Dutch, Tomato Plants: Earliana, Bonny Best, John Baer, Stone. Onion, Beet, Lettuce, Potato Plants. Prices all above: Postpaid, 100, 50c; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.75. Express Collect, 1000, $2.00; 5000, $8.75; 10,000, $15.00. Packed in moss. Delivery guaranteed. PIEDMONT PLANT CO., Albany, Georgia.

DAHLIAS—50 standard varieties, cheap, send for list. MRS. BERT HAWES, Delanson, N. Y.

60 LARGE GLADIOLUS $1.25; none alike, 10 choice Dahlias $1.25. 24 pkgs. Flower Seeds 50c. GLADHLIA FARMS, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, Grape, Loganberry, Wineberry plants; Asparagus, Rhubarb, Horseradish roots; Roses, Hedge Plants, Shrubs, Vines, Perennial and Annual Folwer plants. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

FREE GLADIOLUS BOOK—36 pages, 46 illustrations. Describes 165 exquisite varieties, many new. Tells how to grow. It's free! The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection of thirty bulbs, all different, $1 postpaid. HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

SEEDLINGS—Ready now to transplant or pot. Tomatoes Langdon's Earliana, Marglobe, Bonny Best, John Baer, Stone, Matchless and Jewel $3.00 per 1000. Prepaid. Peppers—Ruby King $3.00 per 1000. Egg Plant—Black Beauty $5.00 per 1000. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morriston, N. J.

HOLLYHOCK, BLEEDING HEART, PHLOX, Delphinium, Foxglove, Oriental Poppy, Columbine, Gaillardia, Chrysanthemum and 112 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants; Pansy, Zinnia, Snapdragon, Petunia, Aster, Salvia, Verbena plants; Roses, Hedge plants, Shrubs, Vines; Dahlia, Gladiolus bulbs. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

JAPAN ONION SETS 35c quart—4 qts. $1. Pick Strawberries 5 months June to November. Everlasting plants $2, Mastodon $3 per 100, all postpaid. W. E. OVERTON, Bridge Hampton, Long Island, N. Y.

NORTHERN SPY—new blightless potato. Other varieties. Write. GEO. M. PROPER, Summit, N. Y.

SEEDS—Alsike Clover, Marquis Spring Wheat, Victory Oats, Dwarf Essex Rape. C. J. BALDRIDGE, Kendaia, N. Y.

OSWEGO ENSILAGE CORN bred for high yield of grain and silage. Certified seed. Germination 98%. Price and sample free. HAYNES SNYDER, FULTON, N. Y.

SWEET CLOVER SEED—Standard Biennial Yellow. Hulled and scarified $5.40 per bu. New, clean, well graded. Wilson Soy Beans. R. M. HANNA, Skillman, N. J.

WORLD'S RECORD corn crop was grown with Clarage Seed, 1,680 bushels on 10 acres. We have certified seed of this variety for sale. DUNLAP & SON, Box 2A, Williamsport, Ohio.

FIELD GROWN CABBAGE—Onion, Tomato, Potato plants, leading varieties ready now, packed damp moss. Postpaid 100, 50c; 500, $1.50; $1,000, $2.50. Expressed 1,000, $2.00; 4,000, $7.00; 10,000, $15. Order today. Catalogue free. JEFFERSON FARMS, Albany, Ga.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. Wakefields, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch. Leading varieties of Tomato, Onion, Beet, Lettuce, Potato Plants. Prices: 100, 50c; 500, $1.50; 100, $2.75. Express Collect: 1000, $2.00; 5000, $8.75; 10,000, $15.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed. PIEDMONT PLANT CO., Greenville, S. C.

Wooden Spoil

(*Continued from Page* 28)

Hilary realized that he had run into a trap.

The stable was dimly lit by two oil lamps, placed in the wooden window embrasures. On either side of the stable's length ran the horse-boxes, with pieces of old harness still hanging above them from rusty nails, and slowly rotting under the damp and the cold of many winters. There was a passage of a few feet down the centre. The stable contained Louis, who had posted himself within the stall immediately opposite the entrance, and grinned at Hilary defiantly. Between the two stood Simeon Duval, a grotesque grin upon his scholar-like features. The man who had bolted the door was Leblanc, and Black Pierre stood beside him.

The four, executing a flanking movement simultaneously, advanced and took up ther position between Hilary and the door. Nobody spoke, but Simeon Duval took off his spectacles quite methodically, folded them in their case, and placed it back in his pocket. Standing with his back close enough to the wall of one of the horse-boxes to be able to prevent an attack from behind, Hilary watched the four contemptuously. They had got him there to fight and there was nothing he wanted more, even against the lot of them. He half regretted having drawn his cartridges, but he was conscious of no sense of fear whatever. He kept his right hand lightly against the pocket in which the revolver lay; it might be useful for intimidation, or even for self-defence.

(*To be Continued*)

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PLANT FILBERTS earliest fruiting nut trees, black walnuts, butter-nuts, raspberry, phlox, roses. Free list. M. CULVER, Milburn St., Rochester, N. Y.

CHOICE GLADIOLUS at low prices. Buy only named kinds so you will know what you are getting. Prince of Wales salmon, pink, Bertrex white, Schwaben yellow. Evelyn Kirtland glistening pink, American Indian ruffled red, 50c per dozen. No order filled for less than 50c. Order now. B. F. ADAMS, West Edmeston, N. Y.

APPLE TREES, BALDWIN, Cortland, Delicious, Greening, McIntosh Red, Northern Spy, Wealthy. 2 year, 4 to 5 ft. 25c each. $20 per 100. 25 or over at 100 rates. Peach trees, Elberta, Hale, Rochester, Yellow St. John, 2 to 3½ ft. 15c each. $10 per 100. 25 or over at 100 rates. Concord Grape vines, one year, 10c each, $5 per 100. Hardy Hydrangea bushes 25c each. Many other items at special prices. All stock offered strictly first class and guaranteed absolutely true to name. Catalog free. THOMAS MARKS & CO., Wilson, Niagara County, N. Y. The Home of Good Nursery Stock.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.26; 10—$2.00; smoking 10—$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

BEST Chewing 5 lbs. $1.50; Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25. 5c Cigars $1.65 for 50; Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. $1.25. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.00. Box 50 cigars $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

CIGARS—From factory, trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid, $1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WANTED—Raw Furs, especially Black Muskrats, Weasels, Skunk, Mink, Foxes, etc. We hold separate, prompt returns. STERNS FUR CO., New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—Raw Furs and Hides, Muskrats, Deer and Calf skins. Best prices. Try us. Get acquainted. Write R. J. FELTHAM, Olean, N. Y.

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

"WOOL—Wanted—good prices. Write for quotation. S. H. LIVINGSTON, wool specialists, Lancaster, Pa. Dept. AG."

"DAIRY SKINS, CALFSKINS, HIDES wanted. Good prices. Write S. H. Livingston, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa. Dept. AG."

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Home Work Scheme Closes Shop

Will you please look up the Milo Garment Company, 235 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J. I sent them $1.50 for sewing aprons at home and I have not had any answer from them. My mail has been returned to me but not the money.

THE Milo Garment Company has been termed fraudulent by the Post Office authorities and any mail addressed to them will not be delivered but will be returned to the sender.

The Service Bureau has repeatedly warned our readers against doing business with firms advertising to give work at home. The outcome of the activities of this company only serves to emphasize our warning.

Have You Joined Buffalo Auto Owners' Association?

WE have received a number of complaints from our subscribers in western New York, concerning the activities of the Buffalo Auto Owners' Association. We are especially anxious to hear from all subscribers who have paid money to the agents of this company. Give us full details, satisfactory or otherwise, of your dealings with this association.

Rules Concerning Chicken Thief Rewards

1—The reward is given to the person or persons giving information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of the thief or thieves who steal poultry from one of our subscribers.

2—An AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign must be posted on the farm at the time of the theft.

3—Mere notification of a loss to the authorities does not constitute evidence leading to the arrest, neither does a mere response to such a call by the authorities constitute evidence leading to the arrest. Rewards are paid to the person or persons who furnish the information and evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment.

4—The person or persons claiming the reward is expected to notify AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST as soon as possible after the theft occurs.

5—The person or persons must assist the authorities so far as they can and be willing to testify in court.

Important Change in New York Dog Law

THE New York law describing the procedure for appraising the damage done by dogs to livestock has been amended and the changes go into effect immediately. It is important that both assessors and livestock owners become acquainted with the changes.

The amended law provides that the owner of domestic animals attacked or killed by dogs shall notify one assessor, and he must make an appraisal of the damages within three days. He is not required to notify the other assessors.

If the damages, as appraised by the single assessor, amount to more than $100.00 and the claimant is dissatisfied with the appraisal, it is provided that he may notify the assessor that the appraisal is unsatisfactory. It is then the duty of the assessor to notify the other assessors and all or a majority are required within three days to inquire into the claim and make a report as to the amount of damages.

There is no change in the fees and mileage provided for assessors in making appraisals.

"Tipster Sheets" Advise Buying Investment Securities

WARNINGS are being issued to investors as to "tipster sheets", millions of which are being circulated now. These have the double purpose of making the established value of legitimate securities appear to be doubtful and the doubtful value of questionable securities seem to be established, the *National Better Business Bureau* says.

One type of "tipster sheet" imitates the market letter of the established brokerage, presenting a conservative market review, but invariably containing a "joker" suggesting investment in some favored but fraudulent scheme. Another resembles a newspaper or periodical purporting to give truthful, constructive criticism of a crusading nature, but really putting a false light of approval upon questionable enterprises.

Collecting from the Township

I sold a quantity of stone to the Highway Commissioner of our township to be used in repairing a piece of road last fall and have not received pay yet. I would like to know who I can collect pay from in case I do not get my money from him soon.

FOR the stone that you delivered to the highway supervisor and for which he has not paid you you might submit a claim to the Town Board. Try to get the approval of the supervisor to this claim before you submit it, or if he won't give it to you, state why he refuses to do so in your notice of claim. Make out your claim with full particulars and then file it with the town clerk.

NUMBER 17150 NEW YORK, N. Y., January 23rd 1928 9

Manufacturers Trust Company 1-357/2

513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43rd STREET

PAY Fifty Dollars 00/100

TO THE ORDER OF Troop A, New York State Troopers, Batavia, New York $50 00/100

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.

Henry Meyenthaler Jr. PRES.

Thank you very much for your letter of the 28th ult., enclosing a chicken thief reward check for the Troop Canteen Fund. We all appreciate this exceedingly and it will be a great help to us in securing accommodations at our barracks.—Winfield W. Robinson, Captain Troop A, New York State Troopers, Batavia, N. Y.



Now is the Time
to plan a good Harvest

AGRICULTURAL profits are not confined to certain favored sections of the country nor alone to those who specialize. The farmer who is fortunately situated in New York Central Lines territory finds that his accessibility to the great industrial centers and cities, and the superior transportation service that is at his command, give him a decided market advantage.

One half of the people of the United States live in the territory served by the New York Central Lines.

The farmer who carefully plans his crop production, manages thoughtfully, grades conscientiously, packs carefully and markets advantageously, realizes satisfactory returns for his work.

Begin now for a profitable harvest this fall.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

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La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill.
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902 Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

JUST COMPLETED
and the Outstanding Success of the City

The Belvedere Hotel

48th Street, West of Broadway
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Times Square's Finest Hotel

Within convenient walking distance to important business centers and theatres.

Ideal Transit Facilities

450 Rooms 450 Baths

Every Room an Outside Room—with Two Large Windows

Large Single Rooms, size 11x6x20 with Bath, $4.00 per day; for two, $5.00; twin beds, $6.00
Large Double Rooms, Twin Beds, Bath $6 per day

SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

Furnished or Unfurnished Suites with Serving Pantries, $95 to $150 per Month

Moderately Priced Restaurant featuring a peerless cuisine.

Illustrated booklet free on request

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Only two days from New York. Sailings every Wednesday and Saturday on luxurious transatlantic liners. The palatial, new motor ship

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20,000 tons gross

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"FORT VICTORIA"

Most equable climate. Modern hotels. Moderate living expenses. All outdoor sports.

For complete helpful information apply to

FURNESS BERMUDA LINE

34 Whitehall St., New York City
or your author[illegible] local agent



bringing nation-wide advantages to the farm-house!

TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO this month—when this nation-wide retail business was founded by Mr. J. C. Penney—a trip to town meant starting before daylight and arriving back home after dark. In countless instances, the distance was too great for even the long day's trip.

Today the automobile and good roads have changed it into a pleasure spin of a few hours. Gone are the inconveniences of shopping of yesteryears. Gone with the Indian, the scythe, the square piano and the bad roads.

The radio, the automobile and the newspaper are fast making the City and Country one—not only in space, but in needs and desires. Today the family in the farmhouse demand the same up-to-the-minute styles, the same variety to choose from, the same quality and savings, the same advantages of personal selection as their City Cousins.

The J. C. Penney Company Department Stores, located in nearly 1,000 cities and towns over the United States, are supplying this demand in a most satisfactory way. Fast trains thundering across a continent, carry the styles of New York and the best manufactured goods of the World's markets to the Main Streets of the Nation, placing them in our Stores within easy reach of the most remote homes.

These Examples of Thrift

—assure Quality-Value in all J. C. Penney Company Stores.

Marathon Hats
—for men. Our feature hat at.....$3.98

Waverly Caps
For Men, at.....$1.98
For Boys, at 98c

Jaciel—Exquisite Toiletries
For refined and particular women, exclusive with our Stores 19c to 98c

Two of Our Famous Footwear Values
4702—Women's Four-Button Patent or Kid Low Shoes, at$3.98

734—Men's Gun Metal or Tan Oxfords, solid leather sole, at.....$4.98

Millinery Modes of the Moment
Chic Hats for Women.....$2.98, $3.98, $4.98

Our May White Goods Presentation
Table Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Spreads and Towels. Splendid values at our Thrifty Low Prices.

Drive to the nearest town where there is a J. C. Penney Company Store and see for yourself if we cannot save you money on Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes—everything needed by man, woman and child.

Purchases in carload lots and by the thousands of dozen for our many Stores enable us to give you prices that save you money. Look at the quality of our goods, too, for it is Quality alone that determines whether the price is economical.

"Millions of Customers and All of Them Friends" isn't merely a slogan in our Stores, it's the result of 26 years of giving helpful, conscientious Service. We shall strive to be increasingly worthy of your confidence. Make our Store your headquarters when in town.

Our Spring Store News Catalog Is Filled with Such Economies as Are Seldom Found. Write for Your Copy.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION-

J.C.PENNEY CO. INC.

"quality—always at a saving"

Men Under 35 Years, Experienced in Selling Our Lines Are Wanted to Train for Co-partner Store Managers. Write for Details.

Home Offices: 330 West 34th Street, New York City—64 Stores in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, as Follows—

New York
Amsterdam
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Watertown

New Jersey
Bridgeton
Salem
Vineland

Pennsylvania
Ambridge
Beaver Falls
Bloomsburg
Braddock
Bradford
Carlisle
Chambersburg
Clarion
Coatesville
Du Bois
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Jeannette
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Lock Haven
McKeesport
Meadville
Monessen
Mount Carmel
Mount Pleasant
New Kensington
Oil City
Pittston
Pottstown
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Martinsburg
Parkersburg
Welch

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

$1.00 Per Year | April 14, 1928 | Published Weekly

Tidewater Trails in Virginia

The Final Story of Our Trip Through the Sunny South

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

I WOULD like to tell a little concerning the "White House of the Confederacy." During those stormy and desperate years which comprise the brief national life of that ill-fated Republic, The Confederate States of America, the old State House at Richmond became the National Capitol and here was carried on with full and solemn ritual all the traditional observances of a great government. As every one knows, Jefferson Davis was the first and only President and in a really regal old mansion—a great square brick house a few squares from the Capitol—he had his official residence. His life as President must have been unhappy and harrassed in the last degree. Here I believe (I am not quite certain) his daughter Winnie was born. Personal bereavment did not pass him by for from a balcony of the house overlooking the grounds one of his children fell and was killed. Always the plight of his Government was desperate and much of the time the low ominous growl of guns was heard from some quarter or another around the beleaguered Capital. One wonders if he was not glad when the long-drawn-out nightmare was at last over and there was no longer "worse to come."



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Sometime after the close of the War, this house, the Executive Mansion of the Confederacy, was purchased and became a museum and shrine. It is a very large house and a separate room has been set apart for each Confederate state including the so called border states such as Maryland and Kentucky. These states were theoretically loyal but in reality sentiment was sharply divided and each of them made important contributions to the Southern cause.

So it is that this great house is literally crowded with a vast number of war-time relics. There are thousands of them embracing every conceivable type—letters—diaries—uniforms—arms—everything even to a lock of blond hair cut from the beautiful head of J. E. B. (Jeb.) Stuart. He was the handsome, dashing calvaryman of the South and to some extent he has grown into a legend. They say that he rode into battle swinging his hat and calling his men with the same gay abandon that the huntsman follows the fox and hounds. He rode thus for years and men averred that he bore a charmed life but he died while leading a forlorn hope just before the end of the war.

I looked with interest upon the fine military coat worn by Lee on the day when he surrendered to Grant. Years afterwards when his statue was to be modeled in Paris, this coat was sent there in order that the sculptor might correctly determine the size and lines of his figures.

One of the most striking exhibits is kept out side and serves as a border for the lawns and garden behind the house. It is the anchor-chain of the northern naval vessel the "Cumberland". She was sunk by the iron-clad Virginia in the famous naval engagement at Hampton Roads. I suppose the Cumberland was a most insignificant little craft as compared with a modern battleship but her anchor-chain is nevertheless a most impressive piece of hardware. It must weigh many tons. Two or three links of it would make a load for a man and I believe it is about a quarter of a mile long.

But to me the most impressive exhibit in the house is a tablet in the North Carolina room on which is set forth the remarkable part which that state played in the War. She was the last of the seceding states to leave the Union but ultimately she furnished one fifth of all the troops who fought under the Stars and Bars. The first Confederate soldier killed in action (at Big Bethel) was a North Carolinian and the last volley fired in defense of the Lost Cause was by a company of the Old North State and finally more than one half of the 27,000 muskets laid down at Appamatox were in the hands of North Carolina men. Even in behalf of a mistaken cause it is a proud record. I might add that men who are intimately acquainted with the entire south say that North Carolina is today the most prosperous and progressive of any southern state.

(*Continued on Page* 10)



A scene in a typical Virginia county seat. There is the court house, the jail and always a Confederate soldier's monument.



Seed treated with DIPDUST
23 Sound—2 Decayed

Same seed treated with corrosive sublimate
4 Sound—21 Decayed

Which Seed Will Produce the Most Potatoes?

Compare the results of the new Instantaneous Dip — DIPDUST — with the old-fashioned 'two-hour soak" treatment. Above is a photograph taken on the farm of A. Schlechtweg, Freehold., N. J.

While vines were still green, 25 consecutive DIPDUST and corrosive sublimate treated hills were dug. Dipdust hills had 23 sound and only 2 decayed seed pieces. Corrosive sublimate hills had only 4 sound and 21 decayed seed pieces.

DIPDUST is much more effective than the old-fashioned ways of treating seed potatoes. Besides, you can treat your seed potatoes as fast as you can scoop them up. Just dip them in Dipdust solution and out again and your seed is all ready to plant. One man can easily treat from 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes per day.

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HARRY O. DICKEY, Elk River, Minn. "It was easy to see the difference between the treated and untreated parts of the field during the growing season (Early Ohio seed potatoes). The DIPDUST treated plants came up better and appeared healthier and sturdier than the untreated plants. At digging time, I compared the yields and found that the DIPDUST treated rows ran 165 bushels while the untreated rows gave me only 140 bushels per acre."

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Some Roads Cost Too Much

More State Aid Needed

By H. H. LYON

THERE are several causes of taxation that need attention from the farmer and one of these is highways. It looks as though some of the roads are costing too much and in most cases the cost is not placed as it should be to be fair. The expensive concrete road has for a year or two filled the public eye as being almost perfection. It costs very high. Out our way there has been one of these built just recently. The whole length is a trifle over 16 miles and it cost nearly a million dollars. It is termed a federal road. There were stretches of it that cost near $80,000 a mile. True it cost more because of the grade and the fills, etc. It would have cost heavily if of other material. It was said that concrete would last indefinitely. Many thought so. The road was needed.

Such roads are paid for by the federal government at 32½% if they do not cost the federal government over $20,000 a mile, I am told. That is the limit of federal support. The state pays an amount equal to the federal percentage and the county comes in for 35 per cent—or more sometimes. Most bridges were local charges we found. This road after some two years is good but there are places in it that make us think. Another road of concrete not far away after nine years has holes in it. I have seen roads after fifteen years that were pretty good. Evidently it makes a difference where the road is and what the traffic.

Bituminous Macadam is Good

Then there is another road called bituminous macadam that after nine years is smooth and our county superintendent is saying that this is the road to build. It doesn't cost nearly as much Our assemblyman says he is satisfied that the concrete road will have to be resurfaced with bitumen within a comparatively short time. It is just possible that we better call a council on concrete roads before going much further.

Now the good roads are needed, we all agree, but they are not built with any regard for the farmer along the way or elsewhere. In some ways they are not of much help to him. If he is to haul a load to market or one to the farm it is that last half mile or mile or maybe two or more that determines the load he can take. That strip in many cases is almost impassable except for short intervals. Well, we want good highways and the state and federal government ought to pay even more than it does, for the roads are not built with an idea of helping the local people. They are more for the city folks. The general public ought to pay more for them. And then that cost ought not to be passed back to the land owner. Income or similar taxes should pay for such work. It is fair that it should.

An Improved Road For Two Thousand Dollars a Mile

Now we come to the road to the farm that is not considered in building the usual roads under state and county supervision. We have one instance now and there will be more of them if I am not mistaken. It is the first that I have known about. A stretch of a quarter mile perhaps is drained and scooped out and filled with field stones well rolled down. On this will be shell rock distributed and rolled. It has gone on far enough to show that it is a success, I believe. It is difficult to say what will be the cost but in places it will likely vary from one to two thousand dollars a mile. It is built by the town under county supervision and with some county support, and I believe with a little state money. It is along a mail route or I doubt if it could have been put through. More such roads are likely to be put in.

Down in Pennsylvania last fall I saw quite a bit of the old road drag work going on. It appealed to me as used on the dirt roads. I do not mean the road hone although that has its uses. It was of wood and similar to the split log drag that was once advocated. That implement still has its uses in places. No doubt roads cost too much as a general proposition and costs should come down but it is not for farmers to pay the large proportion that they do in their construction. Better adjustment of the cost would lighten farm taxes. Can it be done?

Some Dirt Road Suggestions

By E. Boshford

1. Restrict the town road gang to not more (possibly less) than 50% of its time on county aid road projects. Measure this percent by actual payroll figures.

2. Petition the state legislature to change the highway law so that the state assumes its rightful responsibility and maintenance of state roads the full twelve months instead of from May 15 to Nov. 15 as the present law reads. This would release town funds and labor for the dirt roads.

3. Limit the right of way of trucks weighing over two tons to roads built to bear them. In this way dirt roads once repaired will stand some chance of staying so, thruout the summer season at least. Such a procedure would be in line with a policy now contemplated by several large cities that are considering the limiting of business streets to business vehicles to give greater traffic facilities to business houses. Keep the big oil, booze, moving and construction trucks on the main state and county aid roads.

4. Make those railroads that are substituting trucks and busses for part or full service on their lines, pay franchise or charter rights commensurate with the saving they claim they are making by these substitutions. It is unfair to unload this "overhead" on the general tax-paying public, which, in admittedly too large a proportion, is represented by the farmer tax-payer.

5. Re-assess all farm property making road conditions one of the bases of valuation. In this age of auto travel both sale and rental of farm property is affected by this one item as much as by the condition of buildings or land. Consult your best farm realtor to prove this.

Road Drain Floods Fields

The county put a pipe across a road and it floods my 19 acre field with water. Can I stop them from doing this?

AS THE government has the right to take property for the building of a road very likely if it were necessary to lay this pipe which floods your field in order to make the road, you could not prohibit the pipe from being laid. On the other hand you are entitled to a just compensation for this injury to your property and you should petition your court of quarter sessions to assess your damages. The court will appoint three disinterested persons, landholders in the community, for this purpose, and if you are not satisfied with their decision you may appeal to the Court of Common Pleas.—M. S.

Sheep Shearing Time Will Soon Be Here

Removing the Fleece Before Lambing Will Save Trouble

By MARK J. SMITH

MUCH work incident to lambing time is avoided by flockmasters if ewes are shorn before they lamb. Ewes that lamb in full fleece need to be thoroughly tagged and the wool from around the udder removed—otherwise constant attention is required to make sure that the newborn lamb is successful in finding the teat and getting the very-important first meal. Soon after the lamb is well on its feet it is best for it to secure a fill of its mother's milk by its own efforts rather than through the help of the shepherd. Lambs whose first instincts have not been successful and which have been helped repeatedly to nurse will often become more interested in the guiding hand of the shepherd rather than in the udder of the mother. Such lambs will run to the shepherd when he enters the barn and could be considered as having their wires crossed.

There are sheep-owners who would not keep sheep if they could not shear before lambing time—one man told me last spring that he had forty-eight lambs and that it had not been necessary to help a lamb to suckle because he had sheared before lambing. It is reassuring to the shepherd to feel that lambs born during the night will not be likely to need help before morning—such a situation will prevent the loss of considerable sleep on the part of the sheepman. This presupposes that ewes are vigorous and have plenty of milk and mothering instinct such as well-fed and well-managed ewes are accustomed to have. Another advantage in shearing before lambing is that in case of a shower coming up suddenly, shorn ewes, that happen to be out in a near-by field with their young lambs, will come to the barn, whereas unshorn mothers will not feel the rain and the lambs will become chilled.

Good sheep shearers are scarce and often hard to secure at the time that they are wanted. Sheep shearing is not so arduous a task as many believe who have not tried their hand at it. A little experience renders most men—of the handy type—able to shear sheep good enough so that they can shear a small flock at odd times and on rainy days. Such men take the ewes that are nearest to lambing and work them off—four or five or more at a time. It is easier to shear sheep before they lamb than later because the skin is tighter and does not wrinkle. Shearing a few sheep is pleasant work compared with many of the jobs that fall to the lot of the farmer. The handling of a live animal and the degree of concentration required for the work by the operator is a source of healthful diversion from other more perplexing tasks.



A nice flock of sheep on pasture in New Jersey

Good sharp tools are important—there are many farm-flock owners who never owned a first class pair of sheep shears. I know, from experience, that a sharp pair of standard sheep shears removes 50% of the difficulty in shearing a sheep Old experienced sheep shearers never waste time with poor, dull tools. Every move results in effective work accomplished. The same statement holds true if the shearing machine is used. Many of the younger generation prefer the flexible shaft shearing machine—the older men are apt to adhere to the use of the hand shears. The principle and manner of shearing is the same in both cases.

The sheep is set on its rump in such a way that the toes do not get contact with the floor—the experienced shearer knows how to hold the sheep easily so that its struggling is reduced to the minimum. All sheep shearers have, in general, the same procedure; starting at the right side of head or point of shoulder, shearing

(Continued on Page 15)

A Good Seed Bed Starts the Crop Right

Here; As With Other Problems, Attention to Small Details Pays

THE more I see of spring preparation of ground for crops, the more I come to believe that at least half of the ground fitted could profitably be put in much better shape for planting without necessarily putting any more work on it. Where more work is necessary I feel sure that it would be profitable to take the extra time required. In the case of cultivated crops the extra cost would be repaid by the lesser amount of time needed for cultivating, and in grain crops by fewer weeds and a better crop.

We have several objects in mind in fitting land. First we want to kill the plants already growing there. We turn them under, but frequently with such plants as June grass or quack grass, they do not seem to mind this but are rather stimulated to greater growth. The next object is to mix the vegetable matter with the soil so it will quickly decay and become available for the use of the next crop. Then we break up the soil into fine particles so the moisture will rise from the subsoil and so the seed will come in contact with the soil. By mixing and fining the soil we aerate it, which helps to make plant food available. Vegetable matter must decay before plants can use it. We all know that a fence-post decays fastest right at the surface of the soil, because at this point there is both air and moisture needed by the bacteria and other organisms that cause the decay.

Here are some of the things I have seen that convince me that this job of fitting the soil is not done as carefully as it should be. I once thought that most ground was not plowed deep enough, but I have modified that opinion some. I do not think deep plowing is so important as thorough mixing of the soil clear to the bottom of the furrow slice. This mixes the grass or stubble with the soil and permits close contact between the furrow slice and subsoil.

The best tool I have seen to do this is a disc harrow, and yet I have seen this tool used without the results that should have followed. One thing very often neglected is sharpening this implement. I once observed a disc harow used on a garden. The ground was worked a half dozen times and yet there was only about an inch of mellow soil on top. The harrow was so dull that it did about as much work as a roller would have done. In St. Lawrence County which is quite badly infested with quack grass, it is an almost universal custom to sharpen the disc harrows every spring. One man who owns a blacksmith shop and machine shop does little else during a period each year in the early spring. The result is that the tool cuts. It cuts quack grass sod into tiny bits and makes it possible to cultivate without tearing up pieces of sod the size of a table.

I learned one lesson when I was young that I have never forgotten. I was dragging a piece of fall plowed ground with a spring tooth harrow and was much surprised to find a section of the field that was put into perfect condition for a seedbed with one harrowing. My curiosity was excited and on inquiry I found that it was mainly because the ground had exactly the right amount of moisture when harrowed. Soon after on another piece that was spring plowed, I harrowed one part of the field eight times without doing more than reduce the size of the clods from pieces the size of my head to pieces about the size of a man's fist.



Fitting a seed bed at one operation. There is nothing better than a disc harrow for putting the soil in good condition for planting.

Unfortunately we cannot always regulate this moisture—at least not easily. Tile drainage will do it, but this takes time and money. Some soils work better than others, and the man with this type of soil is likely to get the reputation of being a good farmer.

Another thing that can be done, rather slowly of course, is to add to the supply of vegetable matter in the soil. Green manure crops may be used, manure may be added, or the supply may be increased simply by following good farming practices; rotating crops, plowing under a good

(*Continued on Page* 9)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 April 14, 1928 No. 14

The A. A. Editorial Platform

1: For lower and better adjusted taxes.
2: For swift punishment of chicken and other farm thieves.
3: For better dirt roads.
4: For better grading, packing and marketing of eastern farm products, especially fruit.
5: For relief from farm trespassers.

What We Try To Do

"The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is the most welcome visitor in our home. Of all the diversified reading that comes here, yours is the most eagerly waited for. It affords me the most pleasant evening of the week when it comes."—H. V. K., *New Jersey.*

WE get a good many letters like the above in the course of the week and you have no idea what a great incentive they are for us to work harder to give you a better paper. When we write an article or editorial for A. A., we try to imagine ourselves sitting around the stove or maybe on the barnyard fence with you and visiting in friendly fashion, and with the hope, too, that maybe we can give you some news or a bit of information that will make your job as a farmer or a home maker just a little easier and pleasanter.

Watch For This

IN next week's issue we will publish the most valuable and most interesting information on the TB eradication work that has ever been in print. This is quite a statement, but when you read this material you will fully agree. We have for years made a constant effort to put the plain facts about TB in cattle before our readers and to publish material on all sides of the problem.

Some time ago, we thought you might be interested in knowing what the accredited herd owners themselves thought of the test. These are the men who have been through the campaign, made the sacrifices, and the replacements, and know what they are talking about. Accordingly, we wrote to ten accredited herd owners in each of forty-one counties and asked them to give their experience and frank opinion, suggestions and criticisms of the TB work. The replies make the most interesting reading we have seen in many a long day, and a complete summary of them will be given in next week's issue. If you are a dairyman, you will not want to miss this copy of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Why Not State Aid For Dirt Roads?

THIS is the time of year when the dirt roads drive every family which lives on them almost to despair. They were always bad enough in the old days, in the spring when the frosts come out, but they are infinitely worse at the present time because they receive so little care or attention. Even where there is any pretense of working the dirt roads, too often the scraper is run over them and the clods and stones rolled up to a narrow ridge, and left. There are many roads where nothing at all is done to remove the stones or open the ditches.

To be fair to the road authorities, it must be said that it is a good deal harder to keep a dirt road in shape now than it was before the days of the trucks and the automobiles. A single truck passing over the road daily will soon almost ruin it by cutting it up and filling it full of ruts.

However, it ought to be possible, at least on the most important dirt roads, to run a drag or a road hone over the road at least once a week. This would not be very expensive and it would do much to keep the roads in passable condition. Speaking of expenses, why would it not be fair for the State to give more consideration to this great problem of the dirt roads and extend some state financial aid for the purpose of helping to keep them in shape. Every farmer knows that it is impossible to raise any more local taxes. Farm property is taxed to the limit now. But if every supervisor and representative in the legislature from the rural sections would bring their influence to bear on the State authorities, it might be possible to get at least some State aid for this very necessary job of improving the country roads.

To Investigate Dog Law

MAINLY owing to the efforts of Assemblyman D. P. Witter, the New York State legislature recently passed a resolution providing for a legislative committee to hold hearings in different parts of the State to make a thorough investigation of the sheep and dog law. There have been many complaints from sheep growers because of injury from dogs and it has become very evident that all of the sheep and dog legislation in New York needs drastic revision to give better protection to the sheep industry of the State.

We have suggested to Mr. Witter that this legislative committee could at the same time make a study of the trespass situation so that when this committee reports back to the legislature next winter it will be in position to make recommendations for improving both the sheep and dog law and the trespass legislation. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST intends to follow up this trespass situation until some relief is secured.

"How Spraying Increased My Profits"

THE other day we made a statement to an audience of business men in a small city to the effect that eastern farmers were not bothered by potato bugs much before 1870. After the meeting one of the audience disputed this, saying that potato bugs had been known over a hundred years. When we returned to the office we looked it up again, and found that our statement was correct. Potato bugs were native to the country west of the Mississippi and it was not until after the Civil War that they began to come east in large numbers.

If you follow up the history of most of the other insects and diseases that now trouble farmers, you will find that a great majority are of comparatively recent origin. Any fruit grower can name a dozen diseases and pests that he contends with now, like San Jose Scale for example, that our grandfathers never heard of. All of which means that modern farming is a far more scientific and complicated business than it was even a comparatively few years ago.

In the old days, spraying was unnecessary and unheard of. Today it is an absolute necessity, if quality fruit is to be grown. But there is still considerable dispute as to the right materials to use and the right forms and times of application. The best source of information on this subject is from the practical experience of farmers themselves and in order to get this experience to pass on to your brother farmers, we are offering cash prizes for the best letters on the subject, "How Spraying Increased My Profits."

The letters may apply to spraying either your potatoes or fruit. They should briefly state just the fundamental facts as to the materials used, how the spray was applied, the number and times of application, and, as nearly as possible the actual results obtained, in particular giving your opinion as to why the spraying paid you a profit above time and expense incurred. If you have had any special or unusual experience, such as comparisons between dust and liquid spray, be sure to give the facts.

Letters should be short. For the best one, we will pay $5; for the next best, $3; and $1 each for the other good letters we are able to publish. Letters should reach this office as soon as possible, but not later than June 1, 1928.

Will Orange Juice Crowd Out Milk?

"IT would seem that the use of orange juice in the Berkeley Schools now equals or surpasses the use of milk. * * * The orange juice is the same price as the milk and the Company that furnishes it crushes the fruit early in the morning and delivers it in a fresh, fine condition.

"Well! Well! What do dairymen think of this? Orange juice challenging them as a food beverage for jazzing up lagging students. * * * In other words, while the dairy interests were largely leaving the boosting of their industry to the doctors and nurses and other health agencies, the citrus industry recognized that no one can push your own business as you yourself can, so they got busy with the doctors and nurses and teachers and pupils, and good advertising, and pushed their own orange cart, so to say."—*Pacific Rural Press.*

In addition to the above statements we make a prophecy that the great increase in the consumption of milk that has taken place in the last five years, is going to materially slow up unless the dairymen themselves through their organizations and their dealers, keep pace with other industry in advertising the fine merits of their product.

Eastman's Chestnut

DURING a lull in threshing one warm summer afternoon, the members of a threshing crew, sitting in the shade behind a straw stack, got into a discussion as to which was the most odorous, a tramp or goat.

Each side was fully convinced of its contention, and finally, to settle the argument, it was decided that an actual comparison be made.

The foreman, being a good scout, agreed to act as judge.

It was but a few minutes 'till the goat enthusiasts escorted before the foreman a member of the genus goat, in full vigor of manhood.

The foreman fainted.

Promptly the opposing side produced a typical member of the "leisure class".

The goat fainted.

News from the Publisher's Farm

IT looks as though we were going to have an early Spring this year and that we will be able to start our plowing before Easter. Our plans for the coming season are a little bit different than they were last year. We are not going to grow any more corn for seed purposes. We will, however, continue to use our own Cornell No. 12 seed and plant some of our silage corn extra early with the hope that it will ripen in time to give us enough seed for our own use for another year. I hope that the Certified Seed Association will find several farmers who are so situated that they can grow this Cornell No. 12 to advantage, because it would be a shame to have this variety of silage corn go out of existence for lack of someone to grow it.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

We are going to grow an acre of peas as we have been told that there is an excellent market for them in Westchester County. We have had no experience in growing peas, except in our own garden and so hope for the best.

Two years ago I promised myself never to grow any more potatoes on a large scale. Now I find myself planting ten acres of Irish Cobblers. We are going to try it once more, and we hope by planting the potatoes at the same time we plant our oats, that the crop will be sufficiently mature to escape the hot damp weather in August that we get every year. In our plans for the year it was necessary to grow one cash crop, and potatoes seemed to offer the best possibilities.

* * *

I BEGAN farming in 1914 and paid a married farmer $30. a month and privileges. Each year since then, the wages have steadily increased until last year when I found that in order to get a good man, it was necessary to pay $70 a month with privileges. The last fourteen years have certainly been a period of steadily increasing costs. However, it seems to me that we have reached the point where either wages on the farm will become stabilized or else the trend will be downward.

* * *

THE New York State Holstein Friesian Association have agreed on rules for their Scrub Bull Elimination Campaign. We hope that this campaign will prove to be a successful one. In order to bring this about, the Holstein Friesian Association expect to cooperate in their campaign with the other dairy breed associations, as their prime object in this campaign is to eliminate the Scrub Bull and not to particularly push one breed over another. The rules in this campaign were published in our April 7 issue.

* * *

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Edsel Ford I spent a very interesting morning at the Ford Air-Port outside of Detroit. They have a large field where planes can land. On one side is located a hangar for storing planes and alongside of this is another building where they are repairing and constructing new flying machines. In the first hangar they pointed out to me the plane, "Josephine Ford" which was the aeroplane used by Commander Byrd and Bennett when they flew over the North Pole. Alongside of this was another famous plane, "The Pride of Detroit", which flew last summer from Detroit to Tokyo, Japan. Mr. Fred Black, who was showing us around, next pointed out the planes which were being fitted out for Commander Byrd's South Pole Expedition. They were attaching skis to one of these planes and they expected to fly to Canada that afternoon to try it out on the snow and ice. I met Bennett and Balchen who are planning to fly with Commander Byrd to the South Pole.

Next Mr. Black pointed out to us a small plane which belongs to Mr. Ford's farm superintendent. I do not know whether the plane is being used to bring in fresh eggs every morning for Mr. Ford's breakfast or only for the amusement of his farm superintendent.

While there I also saw under construction some of the Ford-Stout all metal monoplanes. These are equipped with three Wright Whirlwind motors and will seat about fourteen people. To give you an idea of the size and the value of these planes, they cost between $45,000 and $50,000, depending upon how they are equipped.

Hearing the roar of an areoplane taking off, I asked where it was going, and it was casually told that the plane was the regular morning plane for Buffalo. Mr. Black told me that he has had breakfast in Detroit and flew to New York in a little over four hours in time for lunch. It took me fifteen hours on the fastest train to make the same trip.

I got the feeling from this visit that flying is coming along much faster than any of us, who are not closely allied with it, have any idea. The next five years, in my opinion, will see aeroplanes thoroughly established. If this is so, flying will have a tremendous bearing on the farm land values here in the East, because it will make very little difference whether a farm is within 50 miles or 100 miles of a large city. The reason that land sells for $2,000 and $3,000 an acre in Westchester County is because the owner wishes to have his home within an hour's ride by train to his office. If the commuter can fly 100 miles in an hour he will be just as well satisfied to live that distance away from his office, and I see no reason why land values should not increase as flying becomes more popular.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

I WAS walking along the streets of Albany a few days ago when a man stopped me and proceeded to tell me a tale of woe. He said he was a railroad man but that he had been out of work since last fall, and since that time had been tramping the streets trying to get a job, only occasionally finding work for a day or half day at a time. He said he had a couple of children but had been obliged to give up his home and put these children in an institution. He had had no breakfast and no dinner, and asked me to stake him to a meal.

"Things have got pretty bad, stranger," he said, "when a decent man has to get down to begging for something to eat, especially when I'm willing to work at any kind of a job, and don't drink or gamble."

I believed him. He was neatly but shabbily dressed and he did not look like a booze fighter.

"Why don't you break away from these cities?" I asked him, "and get out on a farm? At least you will not go hungry there if you are willing to work."

He replied: "I have thought about it, mister, but city work is the only kind I can do. I couldn't milk a cow to save my life and I don't believe any farmer would have me around."

This incident and the fact that decent looking laboring men are coming to our home in Yonkers almost every day asking for help set me thinking how near most of us are to the border line of hard times. As I looked in this man's face in Albany, I thought to myself, "Just a little twist in the wheel of Fate and our positions might be reversed."

When I got home I told the boys of the experience and reminded them to be thankful for just the ordinary blessings and comforts of life when there are so many unfortunates who do not have them.

Yesterday it was my privilege to have luncheon at Ithaca with eight or ten professors from the different colleges of Cornell University who gather once a week to eat together and talk over in friendly fashion some of the problems and philosophies of these modern days. There are no finer or wiser men in the world than those who spend their lives in delving into the mysteries of the arts and sciences. They may be a little impractical at times but as a usual thing you will find a college teacher a wise scholar and a kindly gentleman.

In the discussions, this problem of non-employment came up and it was suggested that the present lack of employment is not due so much to hard times in the cities (some claim that there are no hard times so far as business is concerned) as it is to the increased use of improved machinery. One man told of recent visits to great manufacturing plants where one machine operated by one or two men had just taken the place of twenty men. We have seen this same change on the farm. It once took at least 80 per cent of the population to grow the products needed. Today, because of machinery, 25 per cent of the population grow all the farm products the nation needs—and still have a troublesome surplus.

One professor suggested that the so-called "white collared class" was going to find it increasingly difficult to get enough jobs to go around because every college and university is crowded to the doors with more and more students trying to get an education. If men keep on educating themselves to greater efficiency and inventing more machines to take the place of more labor, and if at the same time there are more and more men because of the increase in population, what is going to happen to all the men themselves?

Our little group, possibly because they had just eaten a good meal, was optimistic. They concluded that these processes of adjustment from hand labor to machinery, resulting in throwing men out of work, was not a new development but rather had been going on for over a hundred years. New inventions make temporary hardships but in the long run society adapts itself to the change and is the better for it. One

(*Continued on Page* 13)

Hey, Look Out What You're Doin'!



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—Darling in the New York Herald Tribune



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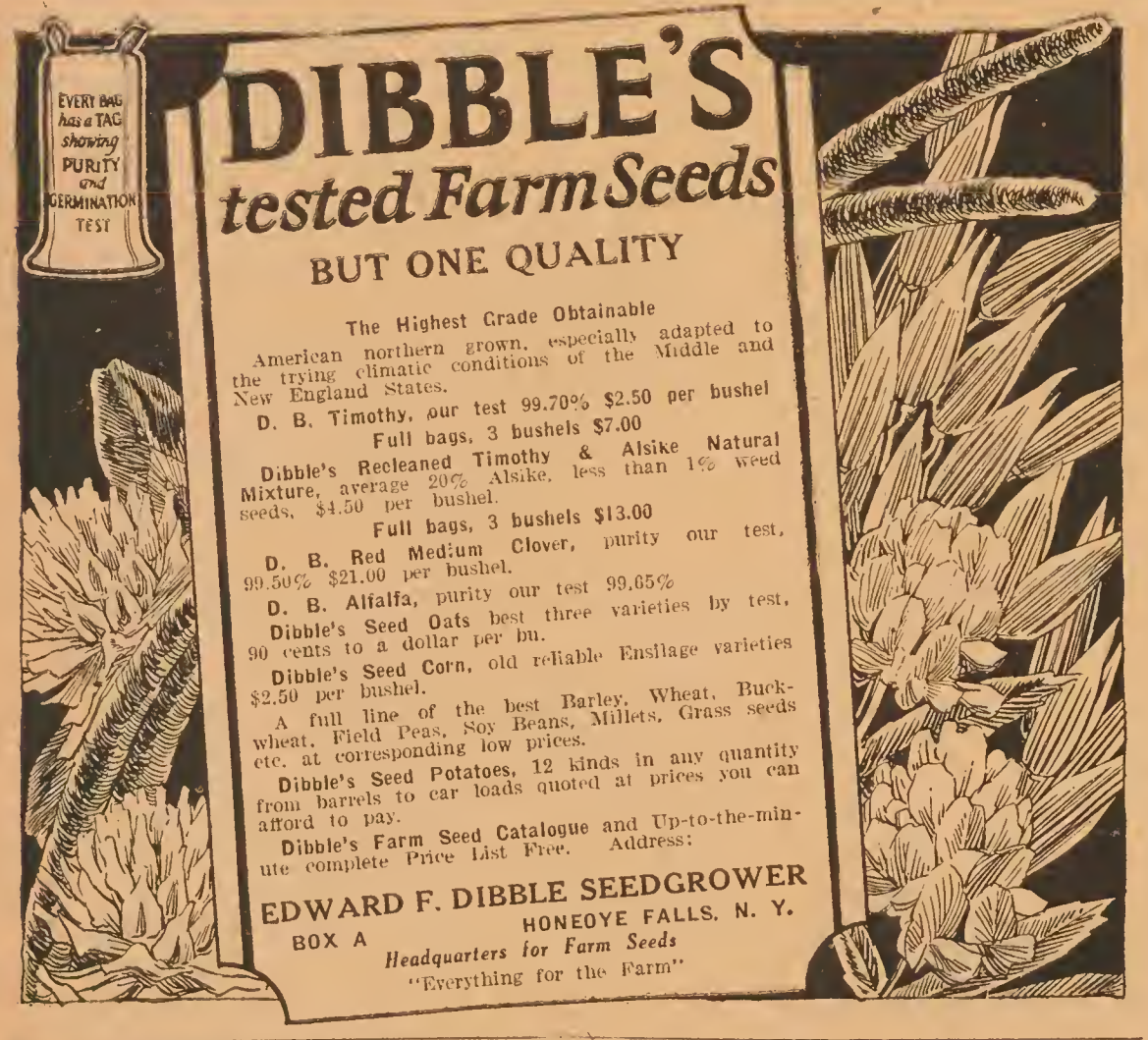
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For Better Marketing

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of February 11 I reiterated my appreciation of the county agent and of farm bureau programs and my confidence in this educational method of bringing sound and permanent farm relief, but stated my belief that it is high time that these agents and programs devoted more time and energy to economic questions which are the urgent questions facing farmers and demanding answers today. Some good work has been done along economic lines, notably in conducting marketing trips and in helping to teach and promote better grading and standardization. But as a whole the economic programs of our county farm bureaus are woefully weak. They are, I believe, slower than the college research work and what is ready for extension.



M. C. Burritt

As farmers we are seriously in need of as liberal an education in the economic problems involved in competition, consumer demand, costs, marketing, purchasing supplies, credit, etc., as we have had in production. If we become as efficient in this field as we have become in production, "farm relief" will have ceased to be a problem.

Poor Land Should Not Grow Crops

I hope that I shall not be misunderstood. I am not decrying the second blade of grass grown on good land. I believe that the *individual* farmer who would be successful should grow two blades of grass where he grew one before. But the economic correlary of this is that the farmer on poor marginal land should grow *no* blade of grass where he grew one before. This is the kind of adjustment I would see hastened. Nor am I unmindful of the fact that efficient production of quality products is the basis of standardization, grading and marketing. "Well grown is half sold" was never truer than now. It is not that less should be done to teach the more efficient production of better products, but rather that more should be done to teach *what* to grow *here, now* and *how* to grade, pack and market it at a profit,—in other words to balance up the program. Since only so much can be done with existing resources it may be that some of the latter must of necessity replace some of the former.

I desire to list a few of the things which I think might and should be made a real part of our county farm bureau programs.

Consumers Demand Quality

1—A properly standardized and graded product is becoming more and more important to profitable production. The consumer is demanding such quality. The lack of it diverts probable purchasers to other and better products. New York has already lost and is continuing to lose much of its markets for apples, potatoes and other crops to those growers in other states who recognize and accept this consumer demand for a standardized, well graded quality product and are supplying it. New York growers must be taught to meet it too, or lose more of their markets.

2—Most of us are still marketing the greater part of our crops under the old dealer system by which we turn them over to another to grade and pack and market. Few of us know how to load, invoice, bill and sell our own products. We do not consider other methods of selling, except perhaps the local public market with which we have come more in contact recently and whose facilities are usually very meagre and poor. We do not know or understand the distant terminal markets. We must learn other marketing methods, study our markets, their needs and demands. This alone is a big and vital program.

3—Our annual farm supply bill runs into many millions of dollars. We buy much poor quality stuff, expensive at any price. We pay high costs for much inefficient and unnecessarily expensive manufacturing, distributing and retailing. Is it not the obligation of extension service to teach the value and the means of economical purchasing?

Much Credit is Expensive

4—The College has demonstrated that dealer and merchant credit costs the users of it from two to three times as much as bank credit. Some progress has been made in saving at this leak but much remains to be done.

5—In this present farm depression few things are more important than the refunding of current accumulated indebtedness over a long period at a low rate of interest. It gets rid of worries, saves money and improves local seasonal credit. The government has set up the cooperative Federal Land Bank system. Why should not government extension agencies teach its use? (*Continued on Opposite Page*)



Buyers examining samples of western boxed fruit on the Pennsylvania Railroad piers in New York City. The buyer sees only the sample and later in the day he buys the fruit at an auction sale. It is necessary to have a highly standardized package to take advantage of the economical method of selling.

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

6—More and more the consumer is becoming the arbiter of what we shall grow. Especially when there is over or even abundant production, is the consumer able to choose. Do we know what she wants and how she wants it—kinds, qualities, amounts, packages, etc.? Does the housewife determine these things—or the retailer? Can we influence her choice by grading and advertising? What do we know about this? Are we teaching what we do know?

Looking Ahead

7—Finally, and of vital importance, what are the new areas of competition in various products and how do they compare with ours in their ability to grow, pack and deliver quality and at what cost both in production and in delivery? How will they affect the total supply and the probable price? All these questions of competition in quantity, quality, and cost will determine our future. We should know about them beforehand and modify our practices accordingly, rather than wait to find out by their practical and sometimes ruinous effects.

To these we might add taxation, transportation rates and many other factors but these are problems more properly in the field of state organization. Those we have cited are within the scope of county agent teaching.

Some will say that farmers are not demanding these programs. They may not be as to details but they are in general, and especially their leaders. Moreover, it is an evidence of good leadership for county agents and executive committees to anticipate and to suggest ways and means and to stimulate thinking by furnishing facts .

Western New York Studies the Problem

During the past winter the executive committees of eleven western New York counties, from 30 to 60 men on each occasion, have three times met to discuss these very questions and to determine what if anything should and could be done. Their discussions ended in the selection of a regional advisory board under the auspices of the State Federation and composed of one delegate from each county. This committee has a great opportunity to recommend an effective economic program to its counties. Will it measure up to the occasion?

The western New York general crop and fruit region has been and still is in one of the severest depressions in its history. But the fundamental factors which have made it a great and successful farming region in the past —soil, climate, rainfall, transportation, nearness to markets, its men and women—none of these have changed. What has changed is competition from other regions, consumer demand, either as a result of quality, price or advertising or all of these, and costs of production. These are the factors we must cope with now if we would bring back prosperity to western New York. —M. C. BURRITT.

Controlling Raspberry Mosaic

What causes Mosaic of red raspberries and is there any way it can be controlled?—W. R., *New York.*

THE cause is some sort of a virus or infection which can be carried from bush to bush by plant lice. When a bush becomes diseased all suckers that come from the roots will also be diseased. The only practical control method found is to locate the diseased bushes, dig them out and destroy them.

Every farmer should make it a point to visit his state college of agriculture at least every year or so.

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With the A. A.
Vegetable Grower

Southern Plants for Northern Planters

By PAUL WORK

THE southern plant business has not been what it ought to be. A good many writers have condemned southern plants wholesale, but we do not believe this is fair. There seems to be no reason why northern planters should not have good plants from the south at low cost.



Paul Work

The southern plant growers have their difficulties too. Suppose for instance the weather is such just before shipping time that the plants cannot be properly hardened. They are grown in the field and are at the mercy of the weather.

There are four points on which the plant buyer should satisfy himself. Irresponsible houses often violate one or more of these. First, the plants should be grown from high class, well bred seed of the variety desired. Much cheap seed is used in the plant business. Second, the plants should be grown in a climate where good development and adequate hardening are the rule rather than the exception. Third, plants should be free of insects and disease. Aphis is one of the commonest pests Mamatode worms make bumble-footed plants. Fourth, plants should be properly graded, packed and shipped.

What Can Be Done About It?

Unfortunately, the southern plant business is largely in the hands of rather small growers and attention has not been as effectively centered on the four points mentioned as might be desired. It is hard for the northern buyer to know just which firms he can rely upon. This matter has been forcibly brought up in recent A. A. correspondence. That the problem can be solved is evidenced by the fact that northern cannery companies send men south to find good growers and to supervise their operations, with very good satisfaction to all parties. Our reader who raised the question belongs to a vegetable growers' association in Western New York and we suggested that if several members are interested, they might get in touch with county agents in the south who would recommend good plant growers and act as middlemen in securing good plants and service. We went so far as to write to two county agents in the plant growing region of South Carolina and they are interested.

Here is undoubtedly a chance for the development of a certification service similar to that which works so well in supplying seed potatoes.

Sowing Seed in the Field

The manner of seed sowing has a great bearing on the results at harvest time and also in the cost of crop production.

Probably most growers sow too thickly and so suffer through high cost of thinning or through overcrowding of plants.

A number of factors govern the stand that is realized. First, the germination of the seed should be known and the test should be made in soil, imitating conditions of actual planting as nearly as possible. Second, the condition of the soil has much to do with the come-up. Badly prepared soil gives an irregular stand that is costly to thin in some places and leaves costly gaps in others. Third, the heavier the soil, the thicker should be the seeding and the lighter should be the covering. Also, early plantings should be shallower than later. Fourth, much depends upon the workmanship of the operator. If a drill is used, it must be adjusted and tested until it drops at just the right rate. It must be constantly watched and checked. In case of hand work, evenness of distribution and covering are much to be desired.

Here, as in so many other operations, experience is a willing teacher to the grower who is willing to observe closely and study his own soils, crops and results.

Hardening the Plants

Much emphasis has been placed upon temperature and ventilation as means of hardening early plants before they go to the field. These are useful means but control of moisture is even more valuable. Plants can be hardened rapidly by withholding water and if the trick is not overdone, the plants will start off readily when they are set in the open ground.

Most growers treat their plants too delicately. With proper handling it is often possible to set cabbage, lettuce and beets soon after the first of April upstate and even earlier on Long Island. It is well to be ready for any streak of favorable weather, hedging somewhat by setting other plants later as protection in case the early ones encounter conditions that are too hard for them.

Two New Books

The Orange Judd Company has published two valuable books for vegetable growers.

"Handbook of Fertilizers' 'is by A. F. Gustafson of Cornell and is an up-to-date manual on fertilizer materials and practices, most useful in these days when new materials and ideas are so generally current.

"Muskmelon Production" is by J. W. Lloyd of the University of Illinois. It is hardly as thorough-going in its use of information from varied sources as might be desired, but it is a brief work and will be found full of suggestions from one who has grown them as well as studied them.

Both books are priced at $1.25 and they include about 125 pages each.

Fertilizer for Potatoes

"Please tell me if it is right to use fertilizer along with manure for potatoes?" —W. K., *New York.*

BOTH fertilizer and manure are commonly used for potatoes although certain precautions are needed to avoid mixing them. If the manure is plowed under and thoroughly mixed with the soil there is absolutely no reason why a heavy application of fertilizer should not be put on with the potatoes. In case acid phosphate is to be used this can either be applied along with the manure or can be applied just before or at time of planting the potatoes.

It is not commonly advised to add a mixed commercial fertilizer directly to the manure. There has been considerable amount of study as to the proper way of adding fertilizer in case a rather small application not over 500 pounds is made. Probably there is no better method than to apply at time of planting particularly if a planter is used. The thing to avoid is getting fertilizer where it will come in direct contact with the seed potato.



With the A. A.
Fruit Grower

Some More Experience in Raising Pears

OUR experience in pear growing goes back 35 years or more. A six-acre commercial orchard was set in 1896. The varieties were Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Buerre Bosc, Seckel, Keiffer, Anjou, Dutchess and Howell—the two latter being dwarf varieties.

Today the Seckels are about the only ones standing. The Keiffers are alive but have been worked over to Seckel. The Bartlett, Clapp's and Bosc all blighted and were pulled out inside of five years with the exception of three or four trees. The dwarfs were found to be unprofitable as they bore lightly and the annual growth was so slow that the bearing surface continued small so out they came.

Some Varieties Not Profitable

The Anjous resisted the blight and the bodies are alive today but the tops were worked over to Seckel years ago and are now bearing annual crops. Thus, out of over 700 pear trees paid for with good money and carefully set, less than fifty are alive today, standing as originally set. This is a fair illustration of the gamble that goes with pear growing. What was the trouble?

Most of it was in the varieties planted. Except in a few favored locations scattered through the country, but two or three of the varieties listed above are profitable to grow today. Dwarf pears we may consider entirely out of the list for very few are now grown.

Prune Pears Sparingly

I attribute the blighting, which took such a toll in my orchard, to too strong a soil and too much trimming and cutting back. It is now generally conceded that all pears should be trimmed little if any the first few years after setting—the two main objects are to avoid blight and induce early bearing.

There is a great difference of opinion as to whether cultivation causes blight or not. George T. Powell, a veteran pear grower a few years ago claimed that blight was not induced by cultivation. He cited instances in his own experience to prove it. It is hard to say, looking back over the years, whether pear blight may be classed as a blessing or a curse. One thing is certain had it not come with its ravages, wiping out whole orchards and crippling others, the country today would be flooded with so much fruit the industry would cease to be profitable.

Increasing the Demand

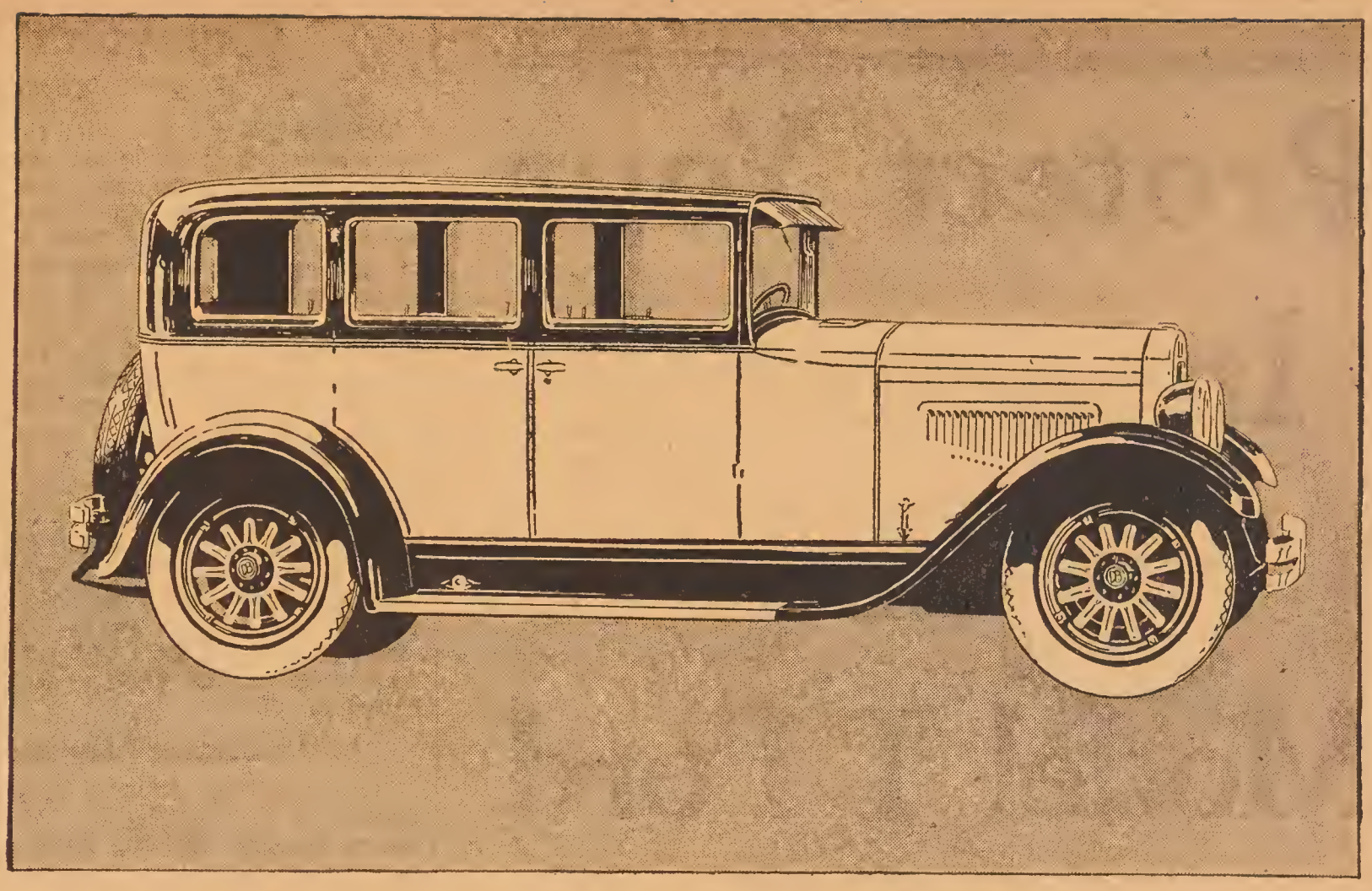
California fruit growers are already worrying for fear the crop may become unwieldy when the large acreages set every year come into bearing, and tests are being made to determine whether the pear may not be adapted to candies, ices, and other products.

As to the Keiffer, both in tree and fruit, it is something merely to be looked at. One cannot help but admire its glossy leaves and sturdy growth and the fruit at times is beautiful and attractive to the eye.

The tree is almost blight proof and bears profusely but after they are grown who wants them. The price tells the story—50 to 60 cents per bushel has been the price of late years and buyers scarce. After paying 10 cents per bushel for picking (the Keiffer is a very disagreeable pear to pick) wherein is the profit?

I am well aware there are those who take a different view from my own as to the desirability of growing the Keiffer pear. I am also well aware that thousands of bushels of this fruit are put into cold storage each year and somebody must profit thereby or the industry would cease to exist. But those who wish to grow them are welcome to do so and again I say "Let the cobbler stick to his last."

In a future article we will discuss pears that we have found to be most profitable.—W. A. BASSETT.



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ALSO THE VICTORY SIX $1045 TO $1170 AND THE SENIOR SIX $1570 TO $1770

A Good Seed Bed Starts the Crop Right

(*Continued from Page* 3)

sod, and mixing it with the soil so it will rot quickly. This vegetable matter makes soil work up easily, and prevents it from puddling or becoming lumpy.

Still another help is adding lime. I remember one field that never grew a good crop of hay until lime was added. This field worked up all right, because it was gravel soil, but the year after lime was added it produced three times as much hay as it ever did before, and when it was plowed more organic matter was turned under than had been in many years. Although not needed to make the soil friable it was needed to add to the water holding capacity of the soil.

It seems a simple thing to prepare a seed bed for a crop and yet where ground is plowed and then harrowed with a spring tooth harrow, it may look all right on top but if we could see a cross section of the soil, we would find that the furrow slice does not make good contact with the subsoil, and unless it is thoroughly cut to pieces there will be big airholes that are ruinous to good crop growth.

A good ideal of what constitutes a good seed bed, the right tools in good condition, and a gradual improvement of the soil itself will make it possible to fit ground as it should be fitted. I once remarked on the good condition of a field to a farmer and he replied, "Well, I think I know how to fit a field, if I have the time to do it." He usually found the time. It seems like a simple job, but attention to the details of the simple things often pays big dividends.—H. L. COSLINE.

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THE Ford Motor Company is making a new car, but it is still proud of the Model T. It wants every owner of one of these cars to run it as long as possible at a minimum of expense.

Because of this policy and because of the investment that millions of motorists have in Model T cars, the Ford Motor Company will continue to make parts until, as Henry Ford himself says, "the last Model T is off the road."

More than eight million Model T Fords are still in active service, and many of them can be driven for two, three and five years and even longer.

So that you may get the greatest use over the longest period of time at the lowest cost, we suggest that you take your Model T Ford to the nearest Ford dealer and have him give you an estimate on the cost of any replacement parts that may be necessary.

You will find this the economical thing to do because a small expenditure may enable you to maintain or increase the value of the car and give you thousands of miles of additional service.

No matter where you live you can get these Ford parts at the same low prices as formerly and know they are made in the same way and of the same materials as those from which your car was originally assembled.

Labor cost is reasonable and a standard rate is charged for each operation so that you may know in advance exactly how much the complete job will cost.

Ford

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Detroit, Michigan

Tidewater Trails in Virginia

(Continued from Page 1)

Perhaps this will be a good time and place to propound a question which has often occured to me and to which I have had no answer. It is just this: By what means did the South succeed in enlisting such apparently solid and almost universal support in behalf of Secession? There is nowhere a battle-scarred "Yank" who knows where of he speaks but will agree that "Johnnie Reb" fought bravely and well. The last man in the world to belittle the valor of Southern troops is the old G. A. R. man who withstood them. Considering the disparity in numbers and more especially in economic resources, the South made a very wonderful struggle and submission came only after the man power and the whole economic system of the Confederacy was at the very point of exhaustion.

An Unanswered Question

Many years ago I read a book, "The Ending of an Era," by John S. Wise, son of the man who was the war-time governor of Virginia. In it he makes the striking statement that in 1860 the wealth, the culture and the political influence of the South was vested in the hands of about 8000 great hereditary families. In ownership of men at least, the greatest of them was Wade Hampton of South Carolina who is credited with holding 3000 slaves. Now there is every possible reason why these families should have fought to the last ditch for the Southern cause because their very existence as a distinct ruling social class was bound up in the preservation of negro slavery. But by what magic did they impel hundreds of thousands of other white men—men who might never even hope to own a slave—men indeed whose every effort in life toward self advancement was handicapped by the presence in their midst of a great mass of unpaid black laborers—how was it that they were induced to give themselves and their lives in behalf of a cause by whose success they could not hope to profit. Yet the fact remains—perhaps it was a certain loyalty to the ruling class and a habit of obedience—that the south succeeded in rallying to its support a far larger proportion of its total white population than did the North. To me this is a riddle which I pass on to my friends of the A. A.

An Excellent Custom

I think I would like to write just a little concerning tidewater Virginia and its churches and its courthouses. Let me say in passing that Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia have all adopted the most excellent custom—which our New York State Highway Department has not as yet taken up—that is of putting up signs on the State Highways giving the name of every tiny hamlet, every little stream you cross and in Virginia even the names of the swamps and other geographical features along the way. Thus it is literally true that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." I really think that after spending from fifty to seventy thousand dollars per mile for a magnificent concrete road we might some how or other manage to dig up a dozen or two additional dollars to post a few simple, inexpensive signs. It would be a much appreciated courtesy to the wandering tourist who had never passed that way before and who it is very likely will never come again.

Any one who has read the long story or the military operations around Richmond will remember the large part played by the Chickahominy River. The signs let us know that we crossed this famous stream three or four times and it is surely a most magnificent creek. Still, with its marshy and wooded banks and its muddy and unfordable bottom, it proved an almost insuperable obstacle to the army of the offensive.

All Virginia rivers as they approach the sea become broad tidal estuaries. This tidewater region is in truth *Old* Virginia. Historically it is only a little older than the country around Boston or the Connecticut or Hudson valleys but because it has been less progressive and has never enjoyed an industrial life, there remains a far larger number of pre-Revolutionary buildings.

We ferried the York river at Yorktown where Cornwallis surrendered and where the Revolutionary War came at last to an end. Not far from here—I think it was in Glocester County—we came upon a very wonderful church. It was in a fork of the roads right out in the open country and it was set in a grove of oak trees many of which were three feet or more in diameter. The door was unlocked and we entered and sat for a little time in the cool, dim interior and read the tablets erected to the memory of the long dead men and women who had worshipped here. The church yard with its old walls is a place for dreams and we lingered here to spell out the inscriptions on the weather-eaten stones. Personally I believe that a burial slab should carry something more than just the name and date of birth and death. There should be a place for history—perhaps even for eulogy.

An Old, Old Gravestone

Here we copied the inscription from a rather pretentious tomb. It was a large marble slab lying flat upon a carved foundation built up about three feet above the ground. Its ornateness testified that the tenant beneath had been a very great man in the Colony in his time. He has been dust for more than two full centuries but you may still read the record which he chose to be set above him.

"Here lieth the body of the Hon. Lewis Burnell, son of Major W. Lewis Burnell and Lucy his wife of the Co. of Gloster who first married Abigale Smith of ye family of ye Bacons by whom he had 4 sons and 5 daughters and after her death to Martha, ye widow of ye Hon. Wm. Vole by whom he also had 2 sons and 3 daughters & departed this life the 19 day of Dec. A. D. 1710 leaving behind him 3 sons and 5 daughters". It is copied verbatim. A strict grammarian might question the structure of the sentence but the import of it is plain. Evidently he indulged a proper pride of ancestry and also hope of posterity.

Rich in Early Court Houses

Virginia is rich in examples of very early Court Houses. The state is divided into 99 counties and some of those in the tidewater region have a history going back almost to the beginning of the Colony. With two or three exceptions our New York Court Houses are in cities or good sized villages but many of these Virginia County Seats are most insignificant hamlets. In any case there is the Court House, the jail and always a Confederate Soldiers' Monument. Commonly there is a little row or street of offices each bearing the name of some "Attorney and Counsellor at Law".

I can remember only one remaining New York State Court House which was erected in Colonial days. This is the old part of the Fulton County

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

Court House at Johnstown. This was built just previous to the Revolution and in the absence of definite knowledge to the contrary, I have always assumed that it was the oldest Court House in our state.

We halted at King William, county seat of the County of the same name. It is right out in the open country. There is not even a hamlet. Across the street is a garage and filling station, a tiny store and post-office. I think I am right when I say that there are not five houses in sight. But there is a brick wall enclosing an acre or two of ground. There is the inevitable Confederate Monument bearing the names of an incredibly long list of men who upheld the honor of the County in the War between the States. Every name is an English name—not one of them is suggestive of Italy or Russia or eastern Europe.

Behind the monument enbowered in trees is an unbelievably ancient-looking brick Court House and over the arched doorway in gilt letters is the statement that it was erected prior to 1670. Apparently the exact date is a matter of conjecture. This was more than a hundred years before the Fulton County Court House was built. In 1670, New York State outside of parts of Long Island and the Hudson valley, was a howling wilderness. Everywhere west of Schenectady at least the writs of the Six Nations still ran and their savage jurisdiction was unquestioned. But here in this remote Virginia County, the solemn and stately ritual of English jurisprudence went its orderly way. I dream that some day I shall go back and spend a week in a leisurely—a very leisurely—pilgrimage among a dozen of the little counties which lie east of Richmond.

Where Hosts of Men Died

I would love to keep on writing but the Editor warns me that already there is more than enough. I wish I might tell of Fredericksburg where we lay the night and which has been called "The most historic city in America". Here once lived Mary, mother of George Washington. Here still stands the building within whose walls Washington was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry. Here is a National and also a Confederate Cemetery in which lie thousands of the best and bravest boys in America—boys who should have been the Seed-Corn of many generations, boys who were cut off in the flower of their youth because two great sections of the same country misunderstood each other.

They tell me that if you will strike a half circle with a radius of twelve miles lying west of Fredericksburg, it will include the ghastly fields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and The Wilderness and that within this semicircle more men have died in battle than in any equal area in America.

A Land of Hospitality

But vacations—for busy farm folks at least—like other pleasant things come to a close. At Fredericksburg we ceased to be leisurely wanderers. Adopting the hurry-up procedure we passed through Baltimore and Washington but side stepped Philadelphia, going through eastern Pennsylvania into the Hudson Valley and so came very safely and happily home.

And now just one thing more. There is no question but that in the Old South there is a fine tradition of hospitality, of courtesy and of helpfulness to strangers which I am afraid we New Yorkers do not fully measure up to. For example an inquiry as to how to reach a certain point will probably result in having the man you question insist on going several blocks out of his way in order that he may act as your guide. In Richmond we halted somewhat bewildered at a fork in the road. A woman drew up alongside and stopped. "Are you lost?" was the genial inquiry. Yes—we were looking for the Williamsburg road. "The way is rather crooked. You might have trouble. Please just follow my car and let me show you the best route." We followed her for perhaps a half mile. Then she halted us. "Straight ahead. Good bye". We shall always have pleasant memories of a singularly gracious courtesy.

So I have registered something like a vow that in future I will try to show every possible kindness to the stranger in our midst because it is likely that he will never pass my way again.

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The Butter Fat Argument

Says Consumers Willing to Pay for Quality

IN your issue of March 10th Mr. Baldwin seems to have dodged the real question in his article "Should butter fat price be raised?" There is more to this matter than merely a partisan squabble between breed adherents. The stability and prosperity of a great industry is involved and should be considered in that light.

This question involves three outstanding issues: First, is a high butter fat content in milk of any value as food? Second, can it be produced without lowering the value of the other properties of milk? Third, if it is of any value is it worth paying for?

Butter Fat Has Food Value

Is a high butter fat content in milk of any value as food? Mr. Baldwin leaves with us the impression that cows' milk must be diluted with water before it is of any use as food. Of course he means when the milk is used for invalids and babies. In this he is right to a certain degree. However, at the present time doctors are prone to advise the addition of cream for invalids and in some cases for small babies. If you are in doubt about this consult a progressive physician. On the other hand, only a fraction of the milk sold is used for infants or invalids. A goodly percentage is used by people who are well able to digest that other 1½ to 2 per cent of butter fat.

The cow is undoubtedly the foster mother of the human race but she does not spend all her time and energy nursing the sick and debilitated. If milk contains a high percentage of fat and that fat can be digested and assimilated by the human body it is valuable as food.

Cow Must Get Proper Ration

Can butter fat be produced without lowering the value of the other properties of milk? The article in question would lead us to believe that if a cow produced milk with a butter fat content over a certain amount, the other valuable properties of the milk would be lowered or lost. It takes a healthy, well fed cow to produce good milk and merely because she gives rich milk it will not follow that she gives poor milk.

A cow must be fed minerals if she puts minerals in her milk. She must have good wholesome feed, properly balanced and be given clean water, fresh air and access to sunlight if she is going to impart vitamines to her milk. In other words she cannot put anything of food value into her milk unless she has first assimilated it herself. Simply because one cow puts more butter fat in her milk than another is no proof that that cow's milk will contain less of other necessary elements.

Four Cents a Point Too Low

Now if this extra 1½ to 2 per cent of butter fat has a food value and if it can be produced without lowering the quality of the other elements in the milk, it does seem logical that the man who goes to the trouble to produce it should be recompensed for his feed and labor.

This fact has been recognized for some time, hence the present price of 4 cents per point. The only contention is that the present price is inadequate, and it is inadequate when butter is worth from 50 cents up per pound.

The eastern farmers have lost their cabbage, potatoes and fruit market, largely because they did not deliver what the consuming public demonstrated they were willing to pay for; that is quality. Let us of the dairy industry take warning for if we do not give the consumer what he wants some one else stands ready to do it. The fact is the milk is produced to satisfy this demand and it is paid for by the consumer. Why not give the man who produces it his just reward?—A Dairyman.

TB Eradication in Pennsylvania

THE following letter from Director T. E. Munce of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is his reply to our request for information about the progress of TB eradication in Pensylvania.

"Animals which are classed as reactors as the result of tests authorized under the Individual Accredited or Area Plan are subject to Federal and State indemnity.

The owner and a representative of the Federal or State Bureau agree on the market value of each reactor. The maximum amount an owner may receive from the State in the way of indemnity is $40.00 for an unregistered and $70.00 for a registered animal and from the Federal Government $25.00 for an unregistered and $50.00 for a registered animal. An owner cannot receive more than 90 per cent of the agreed market value from all three sources: Federal, State, and Butcher.

About 95 per cent of the indemnity claims are paid within sixty days from date on which the reactors are re-

(Continued on Page 14)

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"We like your way of doing business" says J. L. Cope owner of the Tile Silo shown here. It is on his farm at the Kittinany Hotel, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.



The cows will soon be out on pasture

With the Dairymen

Poor Cows From the West

G. H. HILLMAN, tester for the Eastern Cattaraugus County Dairy Improvement Association, recently made the following report which is so true that we hope dairymen readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will give it thought. Here is what Mr. Hillman said:

"A number of the members seem to get excited over cows brought in from the West. Most of these cows have proven to my satisfaction that they are, in the majority of cases, the poorer of the western animals. Besides being high priced, they seldom test over 3%, rarely give large quantities of milk, are of huge frame and have ravenous appetites. The farmers of Wisconsin and Minnesota have two testing associations to this state's one and know why they are selling these cows for eastern farmers to buy at a high price and enable the dealers to make an enormous profit."

A Good Resolution

WHEREAS the activities of certain milk producers during the past year, have crippled cooperative effort toward the end of securing a satisfactory price for milk in the New York Shed:—

Therefore be it resolved—That the members of Otsego County Pomona Grange in session March 13, 1928, do go on record as favoring a move to place all milk producers on a cooperative basis. And as we believe the present attempt to harangue any organized body with certain dealer-produce faction will work out disastrously for the produce farmer.

Therefore we demand that present bickerings cease, and that all milk producers form an organization, independent of dealers' influence and so cooperate with other like organizations. For in such action lies our only hope for bettering the conditions of the milk producer.—Legislative Committee, Otsego County Pomona Grange.

A Visit With the Editor

(Continued from Page 5)

way by which this adaptation is made and the slack labor taken up is through the increased consumption of many articles now considered necessities of which our forefathers never heard. For example, think of the millions of men who are kept employed by the manufacture and sale of automobiles and automobile accessories. Advertising is a great blessing for it increases demand for all sorts of products and this larger demand makes it possible to keep more employed.

It was also agreed in our talk that there never could be too much education, providing it is of the right kind. To be right, however, education must not give our young people the thought that they can live without service or real work of benefit to theh world. The world owes a living to no one, educated or uneducated, unless he earns it in worth while labor either of the mind or the hand.

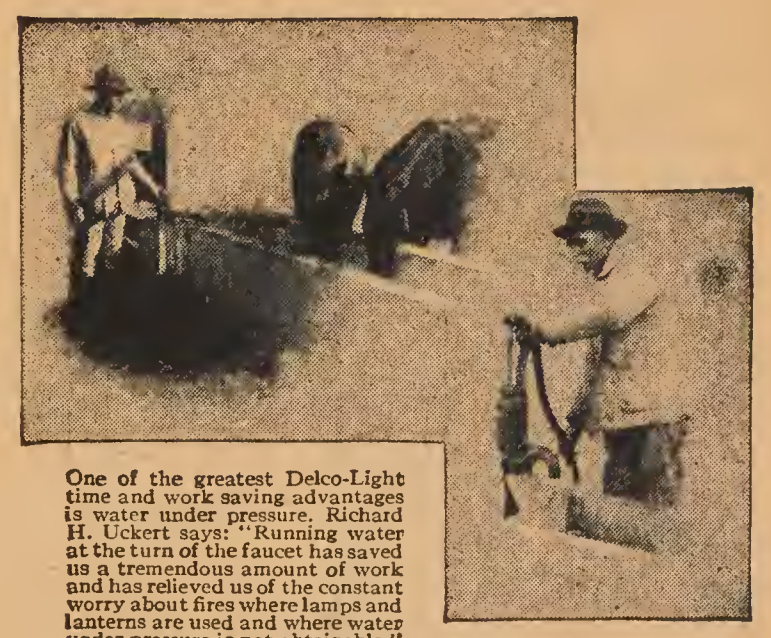
The labor unions possibly have found one solution of having enough jobs to go around by shortening the working day to eight hours. Henry Ford goes a step further and says that man should be able to earn a decent living in five days and should have the remaining time for recreation, rest and improving his mind. I have been called impractical for making the suggestion that a shorter working day would solve many of our farm problems, particularly the problem of surplus, and would give our farm people more of a chance to lift their noses from the old grindstone of hard work. It may not come in our time, but sooner or later agriculture will also adapt itself to a shorter working day.

So we will continue to see more men both in the country and in the city educating themselves, and we will continue to see a larger and larger use of labor saving machinery, which will bring hardships for a time but in the long run will work, I believe, to the advancement of the best kind of a civilization.

In the meantime, when I see some unfortunate out of work in the city, perhaps with a hungry wife and children in a crowded tenement, I remember that hard times come to the farms also, but I am thankful that the farmer and his family with all of their troubles seldom lack for the bare necessities of life. There is almost always at least enough to eat.

Think how

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One of the greatest Delco-Light time and work saving advantages is water under pressure. Richard H. Uckert says: "Running water at the turn of the faucet has saved us a tremendous amount of work and has relieved us of the constant worry about fires where lamps and lanterns are used and where water under pressure is not obtainable."

This powerful farm electric plant does the chores—cuts the cost of hired help—protects against fire—increases profits in scores of ways—makes the farm home a healthier, happier place to live.

FARMERS everywhere urge Delco-Light as the most essential of all farm improvements. Geo. W. Fath says: "My Delco-Light saved me $200 last year on labor alone. I have figured conservatively it saves me 2½ hours of work a day and makes it possible for me to get along without an extra farm hand."

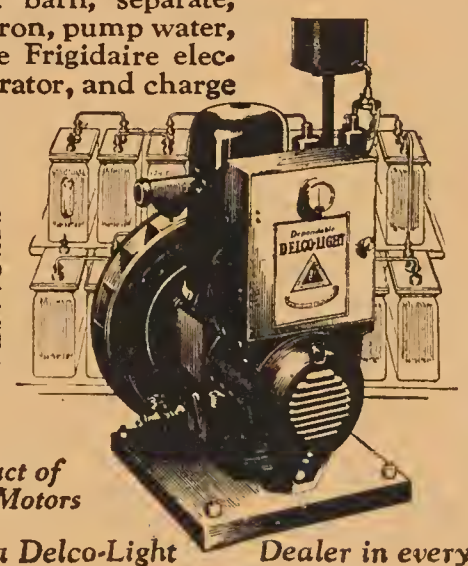
In a recent letter, Knute Stone writes: "We use Delco-Light to light up all the buildings on the farm, to run the washing machine, the emery wheel, the fanning mill and to heat the electric iron. In 9 years of hard usage we have spent only 25c for repairs." Think how this kind of service would save time, work and money on *your* farm!



Goodbye to Hand Pumping
See how the farm kitchen is improved when running water takes the place of pumps and buckets.



Then there's Ben Elliott. He says: "We use Delco-Light to light our house and barn, separate, wash and iron, pump water, operate the Frigidaire electric refrigerator, and charge radio battery. These conveniences are worth several times their cost." Can you think of a finer money-making investment than a Delco-Light that does these things?



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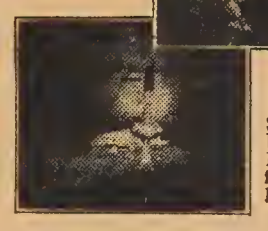
With this new-type plant you can use up to 7 or 8 electric lamps and draw the necessary current right from the battery. Thus the engine runs infrequently. Less fuel is used. But throw on a heavier load. Instantly and automatically the engine starts—generates current to carry the heavier load—*plus a surplus supply to recharge the battery!* Thus only a small battery is needed, and even this small battery lasts longer.

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Look for the Sign of the "tag" in the window.

The Butter Fat Argument

(Continued from Page 12)

moved from the farm. A little longer time elapses for the other 5 per cent depending upon when the owners produce the registration and transfer papers for the purebred animals.

During this fiscal period which started June 1, 1927, and ends May 31, 1929, there is available for indemnity purposes $2,160,000.

Under the Individual accredited Herd Plan there are 9,909 herds and 140,178 cattle. Under the Area Plan 748 townships have been tested in which there are 96,213 herds consisting of 595,234 cattle. Under these plans approximately 50 per cent of the cattle in Pennsylvania have been tested.

We find that the FormA1-54 which is given to each herd owner at the time his herd is injected with tuberculin acts as a guide to the owners in connection with the appraisement, salvaging of reactors, cleaning infected premises, sanitation and regulations governing the introduction of cattle into the tested and quarantined areas.

The Progress of TB Eradication in New Jersey

THE following report of the progress of TB eradication in New Jersey comes from Dr. J. H. McNeil, chief of the New Jersey Bureau of Animal Husbandry.

"At the completion of the work for the eleven months of this year, ending May 31, there are 3,603 herds of 11,396 pure-bred and 11,090 grades (total a total of 44,480. This is an increase of 20.3 per cent in the number of herds under supervision and 13.14 per cent in the number of animals, and is 28.44 per cent of the total number of cattle in the State, as taken from the 1925 Federal census.

Accredited Herds Increase

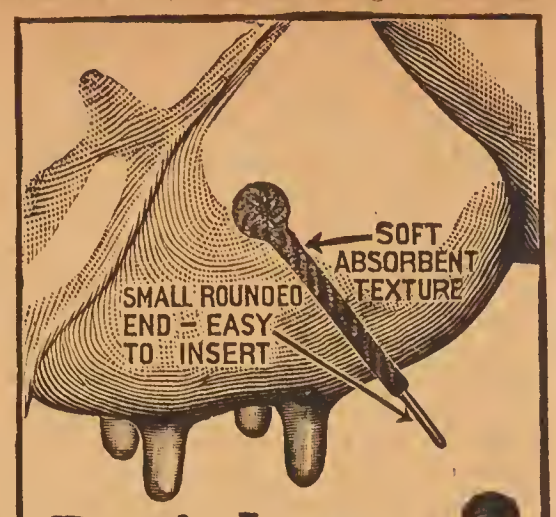
"During the eleven months of this fiscal year there were tested 53,773 cattle, with 2,467 reactors, or a percentage of 4.58 of the total number tested. There are 1,735 herds of 7,536 pure-bred and 14,482 grade animals (total 22,018) fully accredited as compared with 1,038 herds of 6,307 pure-bred and 11,090 grades (otal 17,397) fully accredited at the close of last fiscal year.

"The appropriations made by the State Legislature for the payments of indemnities during the past, present and coming fiscal years have been $100,000 per annum. During last fiscal year indemnity was paid on 2,908 reactors—340 pure-breds and 2,568 grades. The average indemnity paid for pure-breds was $63.76 and for grades $19.39. During the eleven months of this fiscal year indemnity has been paid on 1,527 reactors—198 pure-breds and 1,329 grades. The average indemnity paid for pure-breds was $66.67 and for grades $25.54.

"In order to protect the dairy industry by preventing the movement into the State of tuberculin tested cattle originating in areas where the percentage of tuberculosis is known to be high, the State Board of Agriculture issued a quarantine order, effective May 18, 1926, restricting the entrance of cattle originating in certain designated areas, including all stock yards, sale stables and sale yards. This quarantine is still operative, and its effect has been noticeable because of the decrease in the number of reactors found on retests and the quality of the cattle imported.

"To further strengthen the work of tuberculosis prevention and to encourage the movement into the State of a High grade of healthy cattle, as well as to conserve the funds appropriated by the Legislature for the payment of indemnities, the State Board of Agri-

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Don't Lose the quarter

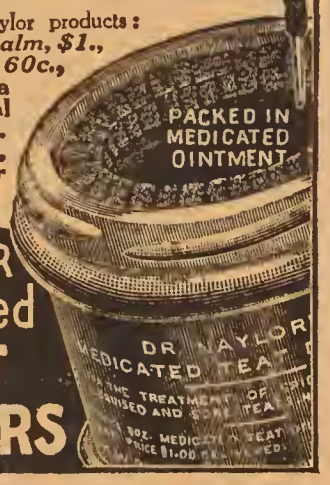
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Bag Balm penetrates quickly, restores brisk circulation. Easy and pleasant to use; cannot taint the milk. Scores of emergency uses for healing—with animals or in the home. Big 10-ounce package 60c at general stores, feed dealers, druggists. Mailed postpaid if hard to obtain locally. Booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles" free on request.

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(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

culture issued, under date of May 20, 1927, an order authorizing the quarantine and retesting under authorization of all dairy, breeding or feeding cattle previously tuberculin tested to conform to regulations and consigned to the State of New Jersey unless they have been tuberculin tested under State and Federal supervision and are accompanied by an approved tuberculin test chart. However, provision is made for the admission on written permit of cattle not under State and Federal supervision, but originating in zones or areas recognized by the Department of Agriculture to be comparatively free from tuberculosis, such cattle to be tuberculin tested immediately prior to shipment by an approved veterinarian to conform to State and Federal regulations and board of health requirements.

"In order to meet the demands for individual and area testing a bill was prepared and submitted to the Legislature at its last session, providing for changes in the existing law and introducing new material to authorize tuberculin testing on the area basis. This bill became a law on approval by the Governor, March 19, 1927, and was made operative immediately."

Treating Cow With Sore Teats

I have quite a lot of trouble with my cows this winter. When I went to milk my cows at night, their teats would be all right and when I went in the morning, I would find one with a sore on the end and we cannot start the milk. Some people called it a spider in the teat. What do you think about it and what can I do?

WE REFERRED this question to the New York State Veterinary College. They replied as follows:

"The trouble with the end of the cow's teats is due to infection which probably comes from the stable floor. A thorough cleaning and disinfecting of the floors would help to overcome the trouble. If the floor is wood, it is next to impossible to disinfect it. Tearing out the wooden floor and putting in concrete is about the only way to clean it up. After the cows are milked if you will go over and disinfect the end of the teats with a weak antiseptic solution, you will overcome most of the infection. By putting the antiseptic in a pan one can disinfect all four teats at once in most cases so it takes very little time and expense and is a very good insurance. When the end of the teat becomes sore if you will disinfect it thoroughly by holding a cup of hot antiseptic solution up over the end of the teat for a few minutes you will very often be able to start the milk. Above all things do not use a milking tube in these cases as you are almost certain to produce a severe form of mastitis by so doing."

Sheep Shearing Time Will Soon Be Here

(*Continued from Page* 3)

down toward and including front of right front leg, then between forelegs, belly, udder, inside of right hind leg—then going back to neck and head. The fleece is now open from end to end ready to be removed by working around sheep to left, taking each part in turn—the sheep is simultaneously turned to the right on its rump, as a pivot, the shearer staying in one location. When the shearer has worked around the sheep and reached the sheared belly and the other parts sheared at the beginning, the sheep is clear of its fleece, which should be largely in one large adhering piece ready to be carefully picked up and placed flesh-side down on the wool box.

OVER 28 BILLION CHESTERFIELDS SMOKED IN 1927

(Only a few years back, you'll remember, it was 7 billion)



A 300% INCREASE

SUCH POPULARITY MUST BE DESERVED!

THEY SATISFY and yet THEY'RE MILD

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS



Absorbine reduces thickened, swollen tissues, curbs, filled tendons, soreness from bruises or strains. Stops spavin lameness. Does not blister, remove hair or lay up horse. $2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Valuable horse book 1-S free. Write for it today.

Read this: "Horse had large swelling just below knee. Now gone; has not reappeared. Horse good as ever. Have used Absorbine for years with great success."

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire, and Berkshire and Chester crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old, $4.25 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.75 each. All good blocky pigs that will make a good large hog. Also, some nice chester pigs, $5 each. Sold subject to your approval. C.O.D. When you receive them, if not satisfied, return them at my expense and your funds will be returned at once. No charge for crating. MICHAEL LUX, P. O. Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0635-Woburn.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE

Pure bred Chester Whites 8 weeks old, $5.50 each. Pure bred Jersey Reds 7 weeks old, $6.00 each. The time has come when you will want your Spring pigs for the pork barrel this Fall, and we have them. Yorkshire and Chester cross, color white, Berkshire and Chester cross, color black and white, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. Will ship from one to 100 C. O. D. The pigs we have, have the size and breeding, no runts, and all are large growthy pigs and good feeders. No charge for crates.

STONEHAM PIG FARM, Stoneham, Mass. Box 115

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Prosperity and independence await you and yours in Canada where

Rich Land Costs Less, Yield per Acre is Greater, Crops Bring Higher Prices, Taxes are Lower



MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

To nearest Canadian Government Information Bureau:

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and a Full Line of other Building Supplies — Asphalt Shingles, Roof Coating, Paint. Prompt Shipment. Get our Prices.

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Time counts in applying for patents. Don't risk delay in protecting your ideas. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for FREE book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Communications strictly confidential. Prompt, careful, efficient service. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 73-J Security Bank Building (directly across street from Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

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You've been hearing about how Henry Ford and the other leaders have improved motor cars. Improvements, just as big, just as important, are made in the latest Blizzard model now ready.

BLIZZARD
Ensilage Cutter



Gears run in oil
All moving parts steel encased. Cuts corn fast as two men can throw from load—absolutely self-feeding. Ensilage is cut evenly and packs closely.

Free Blizzard Catalog **Free**

Tells things you have always wanted to know
about Ensilage Cutters. Tells how to figure actual capacity of any ensilage cutter. How to figure pulley speed. How much work per horsepower.
Tells what speed is most efficient. Tells exactly what a Blizzard will do for you, working at low speed, or high speed—on small power or large power.
Tells of elevating test where Blizzard 500, using Fordson power, elevated over 125 feet at a speed of 800 R. P. M.

JUST SEND THE COUPON
THE JOS. DICK MFG. CO., Dept 85, Canton, O.
Send along your catalog describing the improved Blizzard Ensilage Cutter, giving table for figuring capacity, pulley speeds, etc.

Name.....
P. O.....
R. F. D..... State.....

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD BAGS

For shipments made on or before May 12th, we will pay for:

100 lb. bags such as feeds midds and bran 4e ea.
100 lb. " " " chick feed and small feed 3c ea.
Large " " " brewers grain and larger 5c ea.
Sugar, oyster shell, etc., bags.....2e ea.
Fertilizer and lime bags, all sizes.....1½ ea.
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We take good and torn mixed, and PAY THE FREIGHT on lots of 100 bags or more. If you do not want to grade your bags—ship them as they are—we grade them, sending you report and check. Reference, M. & T. Peoples Trust Co. Mail bill of lading promptly. Giving satisfaction over 30 years.

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Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.
Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N. Y. City

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
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SHIP YOUR BROILERS NOW WHILE MARKET IS FIRM
That is: To ship everything you raise to one commission house. We have an unlimited outlet for live poultry, eggs, calves and lambs. Checks mailed daily at top market prices. Write for tags, coops, market quotations, information on best shipping days, etc.
JOSEPH C. BERMAN, INC.,
50-54 GRACE AVENUE,
West Washington Market, New York City

EGGS, Etc.—Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane Street, New York City

Aberdeen Angus Beef Cattle The ideal beef breed for the East
Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, (Dutchess Co.,) N. Y.

Governor and Water Pump Combined
for your Ford motor used for power. Also power take off. Write BUTLER MACHINE CO., Butler, Ohio

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the April prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	2.90	2.80
2	Fluid Cream		1.90
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.06	
2 B	Cond. Milk Soft Cheese	2.31	
3	Evap. Cond, Milk Powder		1.90
	Hard Cheese	2.20	
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for April 1927 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $3.27 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

February Prices Announced

Dairymen's League Prices

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for February for 3.5% milk.

Gross	$2.86
Expenses	.06
Net Pool	2.80
Certificates of Indebtedness	.10
Net Cash to farmers	$2.70

The net cash price to farmers in February, 1927 for 3.5% milk was $2.57 (3%, $2.37). The February, 1926, net cash price was $2.41 for 3.5% milk.

Sheffield Prices

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as $2.67½ per hundred, (2.87½ for 3.5% milk). The price paid in February, 1927, was 25c for 2% milk ($2.74 for 3.5%). The February, 1926, price was $2.70 (3%).

Butter Goes Still Lower

CREAMERY SALTED	Apr. 4	Mar. 28	Apr. 6, 1927
Higher than extra	46 -46½	47½-48	50½-51
Extra (92sc)	-45½	47	50
84-91 score	43½-45¼	44½-46¾	47½-49¾
Lower Grades	42 -43	43 -44	46 -47

The butter market has again worked to lower levels, due to two factors. For one thing we have been receiving considerable butter from other distributing points, such as Chicago, New York being slightly above par with these other markets. The other factor is that although supplies have been excessive, nevertheless they do not exceed the current demand.

The trade as a whole has been very restless, and the trend has been most uncertain. Buyers have been reluctant to show any activity, taking on only as much stock as their immediate trade needs demand. Naturally that attitude makes for a sluggish market, and clearances have not been satisfactory.

It is said that some of the big chain stores are going to put on some butter specials in an effort to broaden the consumptive demand. This usually helps.

No Change in Cheese

STATE FLATS	Apr. 4	Mar. 28	Apr. 6, 1927
Fresh Fancy	22¼-23	22¼-23	
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	29 -30	29 -30	27 -28
Held Average			26 -26½

There has been no change in the cheese market since our last report. A steady price prevails on a good grade of fresh cheese. Held cheese is very satisfactory. Occasionally some fresh cheese flats selling for 23 cents, but the bulk of the wholesale trade is close to 22½ and 22¾ cents. Where a quick sale is necessary, quotations sometimes are as low as 22¼ cents.

The Egg Market Weakens

NEARBY WHITE	Apr. 4	Mar. 28	Apr. 6, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras	34 -36	36 -38	34 -35
Average Extras	33	33 -35	31 -33
Extra Firsts	31½-32	32 -32½	29 -30
Firsts	30½-31	31 -31½	27 -28
Gathered	27 -31½	29 -32	25 -29
BROWNS			
Hennery	33 -35	34 -37	29 -32
Gathered	28½-32½	29 -33½	26 -28½

The bears got hold of the egg market with the coming of April, and apparently tried to play an April fool joke. It was no joke to the poultrymen, however, for prices have slipped fully two cents. Arrivals at the same time have been heavy and these have helped to buying element.

As March came to a close the better grade nearbys were clearing fairly well, but with the opening of the first week in April, the situation was not so good, and values soon slipped. With these heavier supplies, there has been a firm disposition on the part of the receivers to follow a free selling policy in order to avoid any seriously heavy accumulations. From both the northern and southern sections of the central west supplies have been heavy. These western eggs are naturally not as fresh as nearbys, but at the same time they bring considerably lower prices, and this only serves to lower our price levels. However, the larger receivers of Pacific Coast eggs are disposed to retain asking prices in spite of the rather heavy movement in to storage on first hand account. Some cars are coming in from the Pacific Coast representing a higher cost than the market actually wants.

Live Poultry Market Unsettled

FOWLS	Apr. 4	Mar. 28	Apr. 6, 1927
Colored	29-32	31-33	32-33
Leghorn	25-26	30	32
BROILERS			
Colored	40-52	40-50	45-53
Leghorn	40-47	40-45	35-45
CAPONS	30-55	50-55	40
TURKEYS	35-50	30-50	45
DUCKS, Nearby	25-26	26-28	26-30
GEESE		15-16	

The live poultry market is not very definitely settled at this writing, April 5. In view of the fact that this day is the Jewish Holiday Passover, the market is without any activity whatsoever. In fact, on April 4 there was very limited business in the wholesale market, and the situation was wholly nominal. Slaughter houses were well supplied, and that meant that the wholesale situation would be rather draggy. It appeared that the supplies for the Easter trade would be ample to meet requirements, and that values would not be seriously disturbed.

The market on express fowls was slow, and was based more or less on freight values. From now on lighter fowls are expected to get the call.

Rabbits have shown a marked improvement of late when prices went to 30 and 33 cents, but this is more than the market can stand, for the situation is very unsteady at that level.

No Big Change in Potatoes

STATE	Apr. 4	Mar. 28	Apr. 6, 1927
150 lb. sack	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	3.10-3.35
Bulk, 180 lbs.			3.75-4.00
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	3.25-4.00	3.50-4.10	3.50-3.85
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.25-4.85	4.50-4.00	4.35-4.65
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	5.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.	5.40-5.75	5.40-5.75	6.00-6.25

There has been no material change in the potato market since our last report. Some lines of Maines are a little easier, but the better qualities are still holding up to $4.00. States are still on the level of a week ago. We still quote Long Islands, but there are a very few entering the trade.

New potatoes are rolling in and Florida Spaulding Rose are selling from $7.00 to $10.00 a barrel. Bermudas show a little more firmness, No. 1 grade selling from $11.00 to $12.50 a barrel.

There are some growers who will be influenced this year by the sharp upward break in prices which we have experienced toward the end of the old deal to go into potatoes a little bit heavier, basing their action solely on the trend of the market during the past few weeks. In some cases this increase will be justified, for local markets, in many instances, are such as can stand a little heavier traffic, but there are others that will do well to keep their old acreage, and watch their step very carefully when it comes to any increase. We must bear in mind that there are factors at work at all times that may or may not change our yield materially, and accordingly we want to watch the landing place before we make the jump. The landing place can not be judged, for we do not know what is ahead of us. Therefore where an uncertainty is involved it behooves us to make a very thorough study, both of our own possibilities and the probabilities of other districts.

Hay Market Unchanged

The hay market shows no change whatsoever. Values are the same as they have been practically all winter long, and as we come into the spring season we see no further change. It is the old story of good demand and top grades, with small bales and low grades draggy.

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Apr. 4	Mar. 28	Last Year
Wheat (May)	1.43¾	1.41¾	1.35½
Corn	.99⅜	1.00¼	.74⅛
Oats	.57½	.57⅜	.44½
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.85¾		
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.19⅛	1.84	1.47½
Oats, No. 2	.70¾	1.20⅜	.90
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Mar. 31	Mar. 23	Apr. 2, 1927
Grade Oats	40.00	39.00	32.50
Spring Bran	40.00	41.00	30.00
Hard Bran	42.00	43.50	32.00
Standard Mids	39.50	40.00	31.00
Soft W. Mids	46.00	46.50	36.00
Flour Mids	40.50	41.00	34.50
Red Dog	41.50	41.50	37.50
Wh. Hominy	41.50	43.50	29.50
Yel. Hominy		41.00	29.50
Corn Meal	42.50	41.50	30.50
Gluten Feed	44.75	44.75	36.75
Gluten Meal	56.00	54.00	46.75
36% C. S. Meal	53.00	53.00	33.50
41% C. S. Meal	58.00	58.00	36.50
43% C. S. Meal	60.00	60.00	38.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	56.50	56.50	46.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Meats and Live Stock

Choice live calves are still bringing up to $18.00 with medium to good stuff anywhere from $13.00 to $16.50. Poorer lines down to $8.00.

Prime steers seldom bring better than $13.50, although we hear of a few selling at $13.70. Anything good to choice $12.75 to $13.40. Other grades down to $9.50.

The lamb market has been fairly steady, choice New York State stock selling up to $17.75. Most of the deals have been closer to $15.00 to $16.50 with culls down to $11.00. Springers weighing from 56 to 60 pounds have brought $21.00 per hundred.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published weekly at 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for April 1, 1928.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally apepared Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Editor, E. R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Managing Editor, E. R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Business Manager, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and address of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.) AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC., New York, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; E. R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Elinor F. Morgenthau, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, 417 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are non, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of March, 1928.

Elizabeth Campbell.

(Seal)

(My commission expires March 30, 1929)

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., President.

Don't gamble with "cheap" paint

. . . *it will beat you every time*





The barrel at the station is "cheap" paint

PAINT is one thing that can't be "cheap" and inexpensive at the same time. Any time you fall for a "low-price-per-gallon" proposition, you are inviting dissatisfaction, regrets and money loss.

To be *inexpensive* a paint must have, (1) great *covering* power, (2) a tough, long-wearing *film*, (3) colors that are *non-fading*. And that kind of paint can never be made to sell at a low price per gallon because the ingredients are too costly.

Why SWP House Paint saves you money

Fine old SWP House Paint sells at a comparatively *high price* per gallon. That is because it is made of the finest ingredients, according to a scientifically *"balanced"* formula. But any job you do with SWP will cost you less than half of what a "cheap" paint job will cost you, *and here is why.*

Fine old SWP, because of its superfine quality, covers 360 square feet to the gallon, two coats. The average "cheap" paint, due to *inferior* quality, covers only 250 square feet to the gallon, two coats. You pay just about as much for the "cheap" paint because more gallons are required.

But that is only the beginning. SWP, due to its tough, long-wearing film, lasts, on the average, about five years. "Cheap" paint has no backbone. It chips and chalks and cracks. Its "cheap" colors fade. In five years it will need two and often three repaintings. That is why "cheap" paint actually costs you *twice* as much as fine old SWP.



The "boosted" order is a "cheap" paint proposition

The "Master Touch"

The formula of SWP House Paint is openly printed on every can. Yet its characteristic qualities have never been duplicated. That is because there is an element in every can that can never be imitated. It is the "Master Touch" of Sherwin-Williams' paint scientists.

These men are to the paint industry what Edison is to electricity — what Marconi is to wireless. They have made SWP the world's standard of quality for over 50 years.



The amazing bargain offer by mail is usually "cheap"

Buy your paint from the local Sherwin-Williams dealer—"Paint Headquarters." He handles a well known line made by a manufacturer of established record.



The ballyhoo of the high pressure canvasser is "cheap"

Depend on your local paint dealer

He can tell you all about the high cost of "cheap" paint products. He can also, through the famous S-W Farm Painting Guide, supply the right finish for any surface. If you want any special information or a personal copy of the Farm Painting Guide write us.



Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

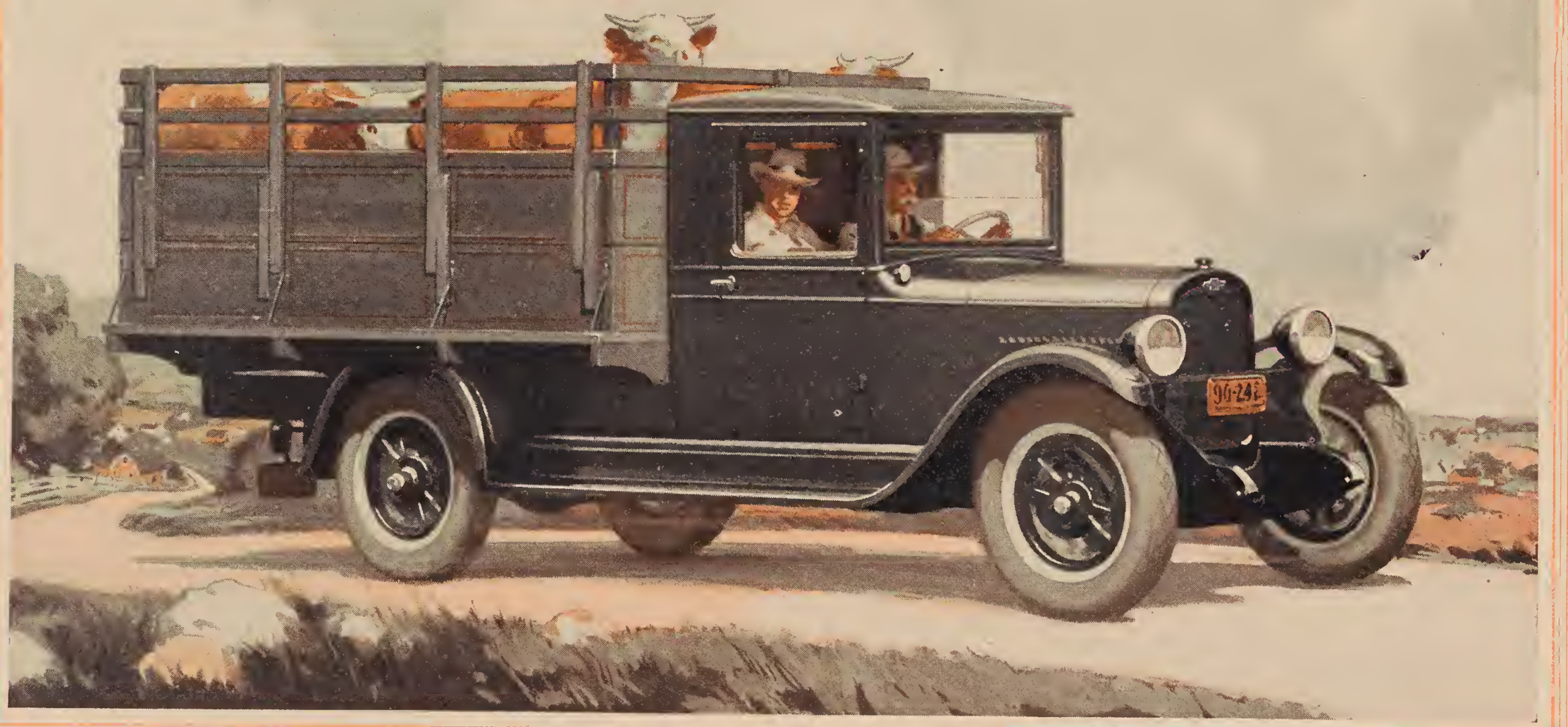
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CHEVROLET



A Sturdy, Economical Truck for every Farm Requirement

If the Chevrolet Utility Truck had been designed and built expressly for use on the farm, it could not provide in more abundant measure those qualities of sturdiness, endurance and economy that are so necessary in a farm haulage unit.

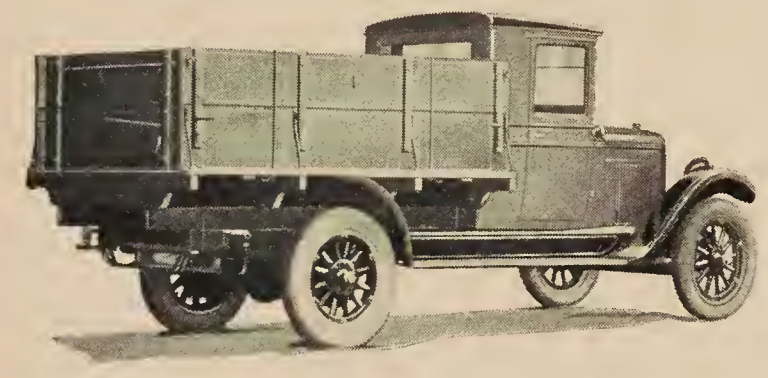
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This day-after-day dependability, combined with its low first cost and small consumption of gasoline and oil, has made the Chevrolet Utility Truck a haulage unit of amazing economy—as tens of thousands of users have proved by actual comparison.

Your Chevrolet dealer can provide a body type exactly suited to your requirements. See him today—and arrange for a trial load demonstration.

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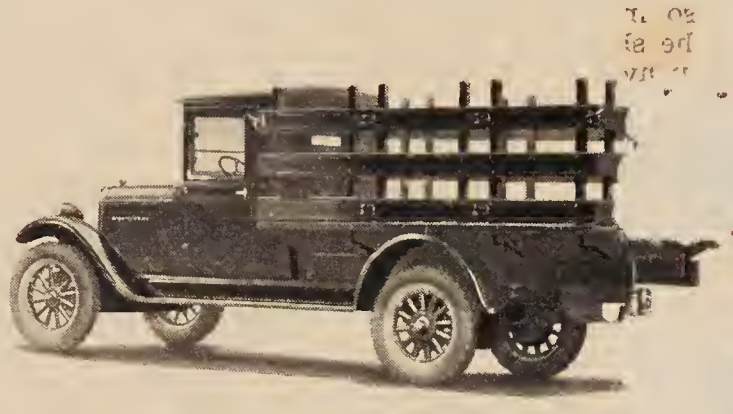
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With a tongue-and-groove body that is absolutely grain tight, and equipped with a Comstock end-gate, hold-down rods and spreader chains—this grain body is adaptable to a wide variety of haulage uses

Offering the most advanced modern design throughout, and built with a margin of overstrength in every unit, the Chevrolet Utility Truck chassis is the sturdiest and strongest ever offered in the low-priced field

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Chassis only
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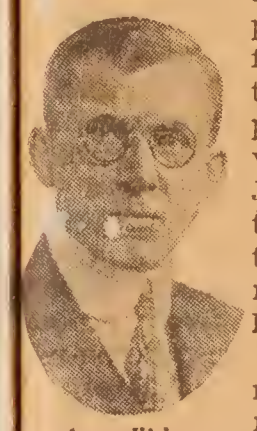


Providing exceptional strength and extr capacity, Chevrolet stake bodies meet the h requirements of a large percentage of farm Equipped with side loading gates, they load fr both sides and rear

New Jersey Farm News

Potato Planting is in Full Swing

THE first week in April finds, the farmers busy getting their early crops in the ground. While the temperature has been rather unfavorable for the starting of early plants in cold frames yet they have gone forward with this work at about the usual time. White potato planting is now in full swing. The Central Jersey belt is probably further advanced than South Jersey. The bulk of the acreage will be in the ground by the middle of April at the latest.



Amos Kirby

A big increase is noted in the early tomatoes being grown in cold frames. Never in the history of the trucking game in South Jersey has there been so many plants sold, especially in Gloucester and Salem Counties. Onion planting is about over. This crop shows a considerable drop from previous seasons. Egyptian competition has apparently driven some of the Jersey growers from the business.

Stock Inoculated Against Anthrax

The first week in April finds the state veterinarians busy in Salem County inoculating horses and cattle against Anthrax. In an interview with County Agent, George I. Ball they anticipate a demand for the treatment equal to other years. About 1,000 head of cattle and about 300 head of horses are inoculated each year in this county.

Dates for Atlantic County Fair

The date for the Atlantic County Fair has been set for September 5-6-7. Despite agitation to change the Fair date from Labor Day week, the committee decided to hold it at the same time as in former years. In anticipation of a larger exhibit this fall, the committee has made arrangements for the construction of a new building to be devoted to educational exhibits, while a number of new pens will be built to care for the increasing number of poultry entries.

The Hammonton Poultry Association wound up its winter schedule on April 2 with a special address by Elmer Wene, of Vineland. Mr. Wene confined his talk to the raising of chicks in batteries and other brooding problems. It will be recalled that Mr. Wene is one of the most successful hatchery operators in South Jersey. This spring he has devoted considerable time and effort to the new work with the battery type of brooders.

The five eights basket has been included in the Standard Container act. Through the effort of Senator Edge of New Jersey, Senator Bayard of Delaware and Senator Bruce of Maryland, the bill was amended in the Senate to include the basket in the bill.

Farmers Adopt Wage Scale

The Gloucester and the Salem County Boards of Agriculture, have arranged a wage scale for the guidance of their

(*Continued on Page* 20)

Northern New York News

Interest in Sheep Raising is Increasing

THE promise of some early spring weather that looked imminent last week was not fulfilled, perhaps happily, as we have had another week of rather good March weather. This has enabled the water to work down in the streams somewhat, so that the very high water predictions fortunately did not come true in many places; and at the same time the frozen roads have permitted a considerable amount of farm hauling to be done, and quite a lot of farm jobs accomplished.



W. I. Roe

On April 11 a meeting of the Jefferson County sheep growers' association was held under the direction of Dan. A. Barnes, secretary of the Jefferson county organization. This association for some years functioned very well in not only handling the wool for its members, but also in taking up problems concerning the sheep business. E. L. Moody of Rossville, president of the state organization, discussed the new plan for handling the wool [illegible] for New York State, [illegible] work in charge since [illegible] Fred Robertson, for several years manager of the work. Up in St. Lawrence County the Granges are discussing the pros and cons of [illegible] a profitable part of [illegible] been developed that [illegible] early the number of [illegible] were a few years [illegible].

[illegible] to Canada Proposed

[illegible] weeks there has been a [illegible] over the proposed [illegible] Lawrence River, be[illegible] Landing, going over [illegible] where a road will be [illegible], then other bridges will connect with the main Canadian shore. Not only will this serve to bring about closer and better relationships, but will attract a much larger number of people to Northern New York during the summer which will indirectly have its influence on general business conditions and thus help farmers to some extent, too.

Retesting of the accredited herds in the town of Edwards in St. Lawrence County is under way. Out of the first 1261 animals tested only two reacted. There are a total of 94 herds to be retested. A tuberculosis quarantine has been placed on the township of Orleans, in Jefferson County, by the State Department of Farms and Markets, as testing has been largely completed in the township.

Cheese Manufacturers in Merger

Definite confirmation of the merger of some of the Northern New York Cheese companies has been made this past week, and the prospects are that others will be included shortly. Those who are reported as now in are—Richardson and Co. of Lowville, one of the oldest firms in the business, having started back in 1857; Thomas W. McGrath & Son, who have been in the cheese business for about 48 years; B. B. Miller & Son which were established about 1875; John S. Martin Co. which began to build up a western business in Northern New York cheese about 50 years ago but which has been affiliated with other companies in recent years; The Lowville Cheese Co. and the Lowville Cold Storage Co.

Dr. Earl A. Bates, who is an advisor to the Cornell College of Agriculture on its relations with the Indians of New York State, has been giving his interesting talks on Indian Lore and "Indian Trails of the North Country" in many communities in St. Lawrence County. Dr. Bates knows the life and history of the Indian as few others do, and it is one of the most interesting as well as enlightening things one can do to listen to his tales of Indians' customs, methods and legends.—W. I. Roe, March 31, '28



Is Your Life Insurance Quota Filled?

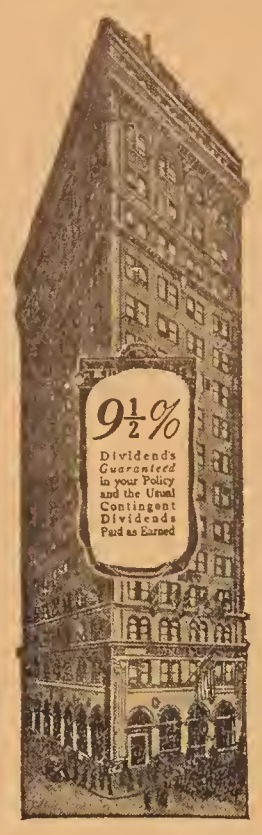
See How Easily It Can Be Done in the Postal Life

See what a small sum is required in this Company to add a substantial policy to your present holding: less than $2.00 a month for the younger ages will add $1,000; if you are thirty,—$1.91.

Then, too, the economies of the business as conducted by the

Postal Life Insurance Co.

reduce the amount of the premium payments: dividends of 9½% are guaranteed in its policies.



No one who is insurable should disregard the importance of adding to his insurance estate from time to time during his producing years. Some persons add $1,000 each year as their income increases: $10,000 or $5,000 in one transaction is outside the reach of many at age 30.

Nowhere can a small sum of money be invested so advantageously as in *standard life insurance* such as is issued by this Company.

Deal with this most modern Company; avail yourself of its economy. A knowledge of its benefits is now spread not only throughout this community but far afield, gaining for it a nationwide membership.

Write for information; get the glow of a personal satisfaction in acting for yourself and saving money.

The Company's twenty-one years of experience have given more than in-looks; they record the results of careful tests put into practice in every department of the Company. They will have a telling effect in future years.

The Record Shows

There have been paid to policy beneficiaries	$25,900,602
On claims by death	12,942,427
In maturity Endowments	1,720,124
In surrender values and dividends	3,372,448
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What Sustains and Helps the Record

Standard policy-reserves, resources	$14,000,000
Standard old-line legal reserve.	
Standard policy provisions, approved by the New York State Insurance Department.	
Operates under strict requirements of New York State and subject to United States Postal authorities everywhere	
Insurance in force	$49,000,000

Simply use the Coupon, or write and say, "Mail me information as to Policy mentioned in The American Agriculturist." Be sure to give

1. Your Full Name; 2. Your Occupation; 3. Exact Date of Birth

All Standard forms of Life and Endowment insurance are issued by this Company and information as to any of them will be gladly furnished.

When your inquiry reaches us no agent will be sent to visit you. We desire to co-operate with you directly, and have you think out with us your problems, from documentary matter submitted. Because we employ no agent the resultant commission savings go to you. It is the only non-agency life insurance company in America.

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Without obligating me, send full particulars for my age.

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$200 MORE PROFIT A YEAR

Through Combining Your Farm Implements and Using Larger Teams

NO EXTRA EQUIPMENT NEEDED
DRIVE WITH ONE PAIR OF LINES
Methods Completely Described in



NEW HITCH BOOKLET 10c a copy (send stamps)

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If you smoke for pleasure



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Camels

The cigarette best-liked by so many smokers, it leads by billions

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OLD ADDRESS

When sending in change of address on your subscription please give the old address as well as the new.

This insures prompt change.

Spring Pigs for Prompt Shipment

When starting to raise a hog, get good quality stock. They are all large blocky pigs, the kind that will make large porkers. I guarantee to be all healthy, growing pigs. Yorkshire and Chester white cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. Will ship any number to you on approval C. O. D. Notice my guarantee—if not satisfied in 10 days, to return pigs and your money will be returned. **WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. ..Telephone 0086.** P. S.—No charges for crating.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE Chester & Berkshire cross and Chester and Yorkshire cross, 6 to 7 wks. old, $4.25 each; 8 to 9 wks. old, $4.50 each. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. **J. W. Garrity, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass., Tel. 1503W**

KEEP SWISS MILK GOATS

The family size cow, and have fresh milk—$50 and up.
SHARPLES, CENTRE SQUARE, PA.

CORNELL '12'
Certified Seed Corn
Tested at Cornell, our seed showed over 94% germination
Price, $3.00 per Bushel
F. O. B. Brinckerhoff, Dutchess County, N. Y.
We are the only growers of certified Cornell "12" in N. Y. State
Fishkill Farms
Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner
Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

When writing Advertisers Mention American Agriculturist

New Jersey Farm News

(*Continued from Page* 19)

members in paying for the harvesting of crops and the employment of day labor. Very few changes were made in the prices for piece work over those paid in 1927. This is the first time that the two counties have taken up this matter on a cooperative basis. This practice has been in vogue in Gloucester County for a number of years.

Fight for Tariff on Tomatoes

New Jersey tomato growers are pleased to learn that the position on the U. S. Tariff board has been filled by Frank Clark of Florida. It will be recalled that Florida has joined with New Jersey in putting up a fight for the erection of a tariff wall against foreign tomatoes. Although Florida is interested in the fresh product, nevertheless, it is getting nation-wide attention along with New Jersey for the tariff against canned tomatoes.

One of the largest potato demonstrations to be staged in New Jersey this year is being planned for Monmouth County. Under the direction of County Agent Elwood Douglas and Dr. William Martin, about twenty five farms will be used for the demonstration, which will include seed source stocks, disease resistant strains and high yielding types. It is planned to hold a summer meeting to compare the results of the tests while the fields are growing.

Dormant Spray Put On

Fruit buds in Central New Jersey are about ten days later than last year in showing the first sign of breaking open. Orchardists are now busy applying the dormant spray in all sections of the state.

County Agent D. M. Babbitt, Bridgeton, reports that Cumberland County is leading the state on the number of poultrymen who have signed up on the disease war campaign that is now being waged. A total of 623 poultrymen representing over one million chicks have entered the contest. —AMOS KIRBY.

WGY Radio Program for April 18

FOR the information of young men who plan to make farming their life work, A. K. Getman, supervisor of agricultural education, New York state will tell of the experiences of a graduate of an agricultural school, during the weekly agricultural program of WGY, Wednesday, April 18. The program begins at 6:45.

L. H. Avery, formerly an announcer of WGY and in charge of that station's agricultural program, will speak on "Farmer-Central Station Cooperation."

A talk on poultry feeds will be given by W. A. Stannard, secretary of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants. Another speaker on the program will be R. H. Rogers, of the General Electric, whose subject is "Farm Home Lighting".

Other features on the program will be the crop and market review, furnished by the New York state department of agriculture and news items from the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Ohio Jersey Breeders Plan Cattle Show

PROMINENT Jersey breeders in southeastern Ohio counties met recently at Marietta, Ohio, and organized for the purpose of holding a Parish Jersey Show at Marietta on Sept. 25 and 26. Counties interested and cooperating are: Belmont, Washington, Guernsey, Noble and Morgan, also Wood County, West Virginia. There are many well known Jersey breeders in these counties and they are working hard to make this show a noteworthy one in Jersey circles.

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 428, Waterloo, Ia., for a $1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lose hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. I. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 428, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Ia., stands back of our guarantee.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 428, Waterloo, Iowa

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 428,
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [] 50c regular size (or [] $1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name

Town

State R. F. D.

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small

With the A. A.

Poultry Farmer

How Are the Hens Laying ?

LETTERS come to American Agriculturist quite frequently asking why the writer's flock does not produce as it should. Most of us, at one time or another, have asked ourselves or others the same question and it is not an easy one to answer, especially at long distance.

The following suggestions are given with the thought that they may help others who are asking the same question to check up on the flock and decide what is wrong.

(1) Does the flock come from high producing ancestry?

The best of care and feed will not make a flock produce unless they have inherited the ability to produce from good ancestors. Whenever eggs, chicks or stock are purchased, inquire into this matter. High producing stock naturally costs more but investment in quality will pay.

(2) Are the hens getting a complete ration?

a: Are they fed either a home mixed or commercial mash that provides sufficient protein for them to produce heavily? Your state college of agriculture will send you a bulletin on feeding if you ask for it or we will be glad to get it for you.

b: Do they eat enough mash?

It is not sufficient to have the mash before them in the hoppers. They should eat at least two parts by weight of mash for each three parts by weight of scratch feed. If they are not doing it, feed them less scratch feed.

c: Do the hens get enough green feed?

Cabbage, sprouted oats, alfalfa, leaves or some other green feed is necessary during winter and when the hens are confined in summer. Even where they have range they will eat good fresh greens of some sort. Green feed supplies some vitamines and lack of it results in lowered vitality and production.

(3) Are the hens too fat or too poor?

Hens that eat too much scratch grain become too fat. We have seen flocks that were producing poorly for this reason. Although they were supplied with mash, they ate little of it, preferring the grain. In such a case, grain must be withheld until they are forced to eat the mash. Feeding a wet mash under such conditions will help to stimulate production.

On the other hand, hens that are producing heavily may lose weight and slump in production. In this case, their weight must be built up before they can produce properly.

(4) Are the hens in good health?

a: Do they have internal or external parasites?

Hens cannot produce properly when they have parasites. Examine the roosts for mites and if present paint them with waste crank case oil or a coal tar product. Examine the hens for lice and treat with a commercial powder, sodium flouride, Cornell louse powder or blue ointment if any are found.

If the birds are dumpy without apparent cause, kill one of the hens in poor health and examine the intestines for round worms. If any are found, treat the flock with iodine vermicide and iodine suspensoid or tobacco extract. Write us for full details. Anything which lowers a hen's vitality makes her an easy mark for disease.

b: Are the hens busy?

Inactivity and low production go together. Hens may be inactive because they are sick, because the house is damp and uncomfortable or because there is nothing to keep them active.

A good dry house and plenty of dry litter will do as much as anything to keep hens active. Strange as it may sound ,active hens will lay eggs and heavy producing hens are naturally active.

c: Are the hens' surroundings sanitary?

Damp, dark houses are always lacking in sanitation. They need proper ventilation, frequent cleaning and thorough disinfection once or twice a year.

Water buckets need frequent cleaning and disinfection.

The ground around the house will become contaminated, especially if it is loam or clay rather than sand. It can be improved by cultivating and cropping or by adding lime.

(5) Are the hens properly housed?

a: Is the house well ventilated? Poorly ventilated, damp houses result in colds, roup and low production. Cloth curtains or ventilators should be provided so that the litter is dry and no moisture collects on the windows or walls.

b: Are the hens crowded? Leghorns need about three and a half to four square feet of floor space per hen. One hundred and twenty-five hens is about the limit that can be safely kept in a 20x20 pen.

c: Is the hen house light? Each 20'x20' pen needs two windows 3'x5'.

(6) Is the young stock properly grown?

This is a big subject and an important one. Pullets should have no setbacks from the time they hatch until they begin to lay. At the same time they should be fully matured before they begin to lay. Otherwise they will be sure to slump in production later.

As already stated, these points are given to help you check up on your own flock. More detailed information will be gladly given if you will write to us for it.—H. L. Cosline.

An Egg Cleaning Hint

We recently read of a new way to clean eggs. A Western poultryman has found that No. 2 steel wool which can be purchased at hardware stores, takes off dirt without damaging the shells.

How to Treat Coccidiosis

COCCIDIOSIS is a very common chick disease when they are from 3 to 8 weeks old. Healthy chicks become infected with the organism that causes the disease from the soil or from running with older chickens.

The chickens appear listless and droopy and a few are found dead every day. The droppings are sometimes bloody and if the dead chicks are opened the blind intestines of caeca are found to be filled with a cheesy material.

Several treatments have given good results. One of the first things is to keep the chicks a little hungry. Sour milk seems to help. The Connecticut Station recommends using one ounce of copper sulphate in 10 gallons of drinking water for at least a month in severe cases.

Good results have also been secured

(Continued on Page 22)

Baby Chicks

BABY CHICKS

From free range stock. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

Lots	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00	$47.00	$ 90.00
Barred Rocks	12.00	57.00	110.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	12.00	57.00	110.00
S. L. Wyandotts	14.00	65.00	
Heavy Mixed	10.00	47.00	90.00
Assorted Chicks	7.00	33.00	60.00
Light Mixed	8.00	37.00	70.00

Order from ad or write for Catalogue.

The Richfield Hatchery, Box D, Richfield, Pa.

ULSTER BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. 20,000 Weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS *Box 40* WALDEN, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS That Grow

From High Egg Laying Flocks

All leading varieties. Ten years reliability. Satisfied customers continually buy our strong, healthy chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for catalog and price list. Prompt and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Address box 415A.

BUCYRUS HATCHERY CO. Bucyrus, Ohio

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

Ship C.O.D. Wyckoff and Tancred Strain.

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.25	$ 8.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.75	5.25	10.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	4.00	7.00

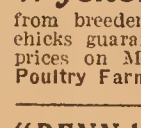
We pay Parcel Post and Guarantee 100% Good, strong chicks on arrival. Our 10th year. Free catalogue. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Proprs., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks of Quality

Cash or C.O.D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Rocks or Reds	$4.25	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
White Leghorns	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.50	120
Brown Leghorns	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.50	
Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.50	
Odds and Ends	3.25	5.50	10.00	47.50	

From carefully selected, free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Order from this ad. THE HYNICK HATCHERY, Dept. D, Altoona, Pa.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED



May Prices	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$10	$47.50	$ 90
Brown Leghorns	10	47.50	90
Basoms Barred Rocks	12	57.50	110
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	12	57.50	110
Black Minorcas	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	8	37.50	70

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn CHICKS

Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today.

A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

W. Leghorns	$10.00 per 100
B. Rocks	12.00 per 100
R. I. Reds	12.00 per 100
Light Mixed	8.00 per 100
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FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

Chicks 6c up for May. S. C. White Leghorns, Large Barron and Common Leghorns, Barred Rocks. Mixed, 100% Guaranteed. "New" Circular Free.
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CHICKS

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Wyckoff LEGHORN CHICKS

from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at right prices. Special prices on March and May Chicks. Catalog. Ridgeway Poultry Farm, M. A. Campbell, Box H, Jamestown, Pa.

"PENNA. SUPERVISED CHICKS"

S. C. W. Leghorns and Barred Rocks

All breeders culled and blood-tested under State Supervision. A quality guarantee and your protection.
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SWINE

PIGS FROM QUALITY STOCK

Large Chester-Berkshire or Chester-Yorkshire Cross.
7 to 8 weeks old, $4.25 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.75
All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.

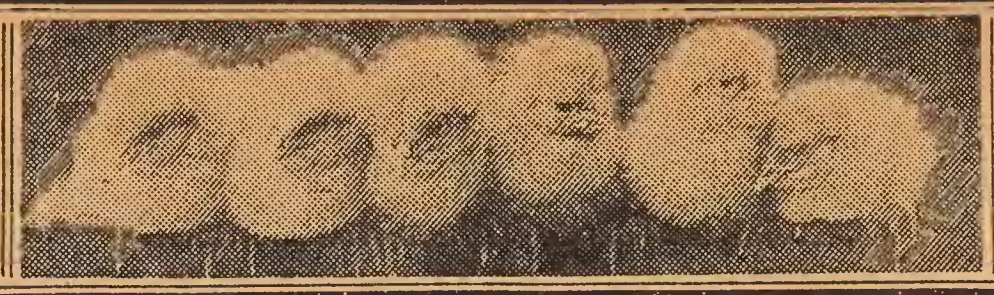
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P. S.—Selling purebred Chester Whites at $6 each.

DUROCS BRED SOWS, FALL PIGS. New York's greatest herd.
ALLEN H. POST, Ensenore, N. Y.

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BABY  CHICKS

KEYSTONE CHICKS

Healthy, Strong and Vigorous. Hatched Right, by men witht 18 years experience. Special prices for May.

LOTS OF	50	100	500	1000
Single Comb White Leghorns	11c each	11c each	10½c each	10c each
Single Comb Brown Leghorns	11c "	11c "	10½c "	10c "
Barred Plymouth Rocks	12c "	12c "	11½c "	11c "
Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	14c "	14c "	13½c "	13c "
Single Comb Black Minorcas	12c "	12c "	11½c "	11c "
Heavy Breeds Mixed for Broilers	12c "	12c "	11½c "	11c "
Light Breeds Mixed for Broilers	10c "	10c "	9½c "	9c "

Keystone Chicks have pleased thousands of customers and they will please you. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door. Member I. B. C. A. Fine catalog free.

The Keystone Hatchery *(The Old Reliable Plant)* Richfield, Pa.

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

2,000,000 AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

OFFICIAL TRAPNEST Pedigree Record of Performance Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Matings, Great Winter layers from 300-egg blood lines. Chicks in 40 Popular and Rare Breeds, Jersey Black Giants, Hamburg, Polish, Lakenvelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish, Jersey White Giants, Silver Gray Dorkings, Ducklings, Baby Turkeys, Goslings. Member International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED. Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, $10.00 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13.00 per 100. All other breeds priced reasonably. Big Fine, Colorplate Poultry Book, Free, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this great book and invest your money this season in Famous Nabob 18K Strains. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now. GET OUR C. O. D. OFFER.

References: Bradstreet's Commercial Agency and Peoples Bank, Gambier, Ohio.

NABOB HATCHERIES Box F-28 GAMBIER, OHIO

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS BRED FOR PRODUCTION STANDARD QUALITY

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS come from flocks culled for egg production and standard quality, by poultrymen trained by the Ohio State University. Interesting catalog write for it, or order from this ad. Live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Hocking Valley Nat. Bank.

Varieties— Postpaid Prices in U. S. A.	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Extra Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14	$41	$67	$130
Buff, Rose, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Anconas	3.75	7.00	13	38	62	120
Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16	47	77	150
Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	5.50	10.50	20	59	97	190

CHICKS FROM SPECIAL MATING. Heavy Broilers $11.50. Light $10.

LANCASTER FARMS HATCHERY Route 26 **LANCASTER, OHIO**

SELECTED CHICKS

Our chicks are selected from strong, healthy flocks, that are culled for health, type, color and egg production. Such leading strains as Barron, Wycoff, Sheppards, Fishels, Holdermans, 100% Live Arrival.

Prices Delivered	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns, White, Brown, Anconas	$6.00	$11.00	$52.00	$100.00
Rocks, Barred, White, Buff, B. Minorcas	6.25	12.50	60.00	115.00
R. C. & S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons	6.25	12.50	60.00	115.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	6.25	12.50	60.00	115.00

Heavy Mixed 10c
Light Mixed 9c

Banner Hatchery, Route 2, Columbus Grove, Ohio

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

OUR 19th YEAR For 18 years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality.

There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past 18 years. Every bird in our breeding flocks banded and record kept. Fine illustrated Catalog free. Liberal Discount on Quantity Orders.

CHICKS SENT C. O. D. IF YOU WISH. GET OUR PLAN

Combination offers on chicks, brooder stoves and brooder houses. Twelve varieties. Pullets for sale. Valuable Book on Chicks and Poultry free with each order of $10 or more.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, North High St. FOSTORIA, OHIO

200,000 CHICKS — 1928

"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS ON FREE RANGE.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	75.00	
Assorted Broilers	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order Direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular free.

The Valley Hatchery, R. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$ 90
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	4.00	8.00	15	72.50	140
Assorted Chicks	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	60

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

SINGLE COMB

White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS;

hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $13.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $15.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $16.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30.00 per 100. Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

Nunda Poultry Farm, *Desk H*, Nunda, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association

High Grade CHICKS

Every Chick produced from Pure Bred Heavy Laying Flocks. March and April Delivery.

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$13.00	$62.50	$120
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	15.00	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes & Bk. Minorcas	16.00	77.50	150

Assorted chicks—Light 9c, Heavy 12c; Pekin Ducklings 28c each. 25 and 50 lots 1c more than 100 prices. Order direct from adv. or write for Circular and prices. Also special Mating and Two-Week Old chicks. Bank Reference. Postage paid. 100% Live Delivery.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box 12, LIBERTY, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks and White Leghorns from Delaware best breeding flocks $12.00 per hundred, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid.

Scarborough Poultry Farm Milford, Del.

CHICKS White Leghorns, $10; Barred Rocks, $12. Mixed $8 per 100. Postpaid. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Culled for heavy laying. Circular, free.

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 McALISTERVILLE, PA.

(Continued from Page 21)

by feeding a mash containing 40% of weight of skim milk powder.

Prevention is always best. Raise the chicks on clean ground.

Hatching Turkeys in Incubators

Could turkey eggs be hatched at a custom hatchery? Could they be sent any distance by mail like baby chicks? Last year our turkey hens laid about 40 eggs apiece and two of them refused to set. Those that did set were very late. There is no hatchery near so both eggs and chicks would have to be shipped forth and back.—N. G. N., *New York.*

HATCHING turkey eggs in an incubator is very satisfactory. I own two incubators but a friend operates them along with several of her own. Last year she hatched some beautiful little turks for me. I expect to have more hatched this year.

To return to the question, this idea of shipping eggs and baby turks, both are perfectly safe and I ship many of both. Just learn how to pack the eggs and take care of them before they are shipped and the hatch will be as good as if set at home. Of course one must know how to raise turkeys to save them no matter how they are hatched.—Mrs. C. J. Doxtater.

Raise Chicks on Clean Ground

WHILE it is possible to raise chicks on the same ground year after year it is much easier to raise good pullets on land where no poultry has run for at least two years. Old ground is likely to result in worm infestation and disease.

A movable colony house, thoroughly disinfected and moved to clean ground before the chicks go on range is best. If this is impossible conditions can be improved by cultivating the land, adding lime and growing a crop.

An orchard or a cornfield make good range for chickens. Where they are not available the house can be raised a foot above the ground and the chicks can go under it for shade after the first two or three weeks. Raising the house also helps to control rats.

Use Up-To-Date Equipment

"We are planning to increase the size of our poultry flock. We have been using a small brooder heated with a lamp. Now we want to buy about 250 baby chicks. Would you advise getting another lamp brooder or selling the one we have and get a coal stove hover?"

WE believe that it will pay you to sell or discard the lamp heated brooder and buy a coal stove hover or perhaps an oil burning hover. With the number of chicks you suggest you can not afford to bother with lamps. We suggest that you write to a number of manufacturers for catalogs and visit and talk with your neighbors who have coal or oil burning hovers before you buy.

Get the Chicks Outdoors

"How soon is it advisable to allow chicks outdoors?"

THIS will depend some on the weather but ordinarily they should be out when they are a week old. Put up a fence to keep them near the door the first day and enlarge the size of the range gradually. There is little danger of chilling so long as the chicks have a warm place to go to when needed and so long as they do not get lost.

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery. Postage Prepaid.

	50	100	500
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	6.00	11.00	52.50
Anconas	6.00	11.00	52.50
Barred Rocks	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and Buff Rocks	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC and RC Reds	6.50	12.50	60.00
SC Bl. Minorcas	6.50	12.50	60.00
Wh. and SL Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	67.50
Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.50

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

James F. Krejci, 9507 Meech Av. Cleveland, O

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay for your chicks when they arrive. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. Prices on:

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed all Varieties	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request.

Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 114, Bellefonte, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—*$10.00 per 100 up.* Five extra chicks given free with each hundred. Our April Hatched Baby Chick prices are Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black.....$14. per 100 Barred Rocks, Reds, Minoreas, Anconas....$16. per 100 White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons....$18. per 100 Custom Hatching. May $2. less; June, $4. less. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler chicks Light, 10c; Light and Heavy, 12c; Heavy, 14c. Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks, 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS

The result of years of building and breeding. All types of heavies, 14c; lightbreeds, 12c. Catalogue. 100% live delivery.

MILTON POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Milton, Pa.

BOS QUALITY CLASS A CHICKS



From healthy heavy layers of large eggs. S. C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds, and Assorted chicks at reasonable prices. No money down. Pay full amount 10 days before chicks are shipped or C. O. D. Special discounts. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalog FREE.

BOS HATCHERY, *ZEELAND, MICH., R. 2 A.*

BABY CHICKS

100% Delivery	May Prices 25	50	100	Catalog 500	Free 1000
Bd. Rocks & Reds	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop., Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

Clear Spring Chicks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed $7.00 a hundred; Heavy Mixed $9.00 a hundred. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Order from ad or write for free circular. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

Pekin Ducklings

Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity. Catalogue free.

Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.

White Wyandottes—Single Comb White Leghorns
DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS

White Leghorn breeders State Banded. Catalog gives complete prices—Send no money.—Chicks shipped C. O. D. —100% live arrival

KEISER'S WHITE ACRES GRAMPIAN, PA.



Long's Large Type English

S. C. White Leghorns$10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds & Brd. Rocks .. 12.00 per 100
Assorted lt, $8.00 heavy 10.00 per 100
Postpaid, live arrival and Sat. Guar.

TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa., R. 3

QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00

Special prices on 500 or more. 100% delivery. Healthy free range flocks.

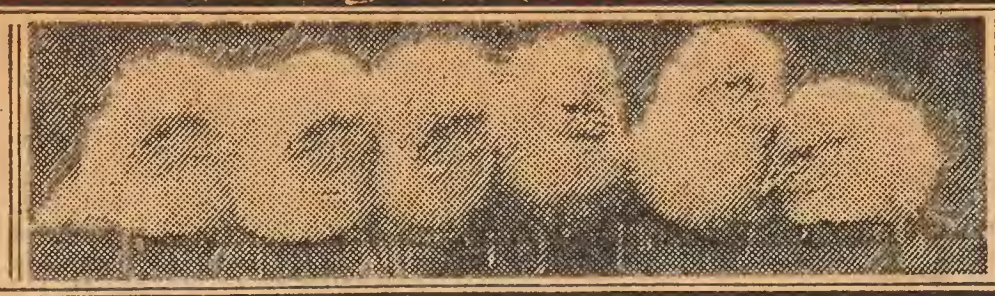
B. N. LAUVER McAlisterville, Pa.



WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Wyckoff and Tancred strain

100	500	1000
$10.00	$47.00	$90.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY
Box D, Richfield, Pa.

BABY  CHICKS

Leghorn Chicks
Giant, Heavyweight Large Type

Hatched from two and three year old hens. Egg records up to 301. Since 1915 our commercial egg farm customers report extra heavy production pure white eggs up to 24 ounce per dozen. Either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron separate strains, hatch weekly. Forty-one years experience with chickens. Send for full information and *Special Discount Offer FREE.*

FARM SERVICE, Route A10, Tyrone, Penn.



EYES RIGHT!

The right guide to poultry profits is HILLPOT QUALITY. These chicks just brim over with life and vitality—instantly seen when they come out of the box. That results from right hatching. But their deep-seated vigor—inherited from sturdy farm-range ancestry of high egg average is another reason why they mature early, lay well, pay better. FREE—my 1928 Chick Book.

W. F. Hillpot, Box 129, Frenchtown, N. J.

BLOOD-TESTED
SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS

15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.

MASSANUTTEN FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 3312, Harrisonburg, Va.

Quality Baby Chicks

Barred and White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds and W. Leghorns. From suprivised flocks on free range. Chicks carefully culled. Write for catalogue.

QUALITY POULTRY FARM,
WM. A. SCOTT, Prop. Harrington, Del.



Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 38 Fairport, N. Y.



SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

10 FACTS Worth Looking Into When Buying White Leghorn Chicks

1 Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection. Write for Prices on 8 week old & Ready to Lay Pullets.

Eigenrauch Farms
Red Bank, New Jersey

DUCKLINGS
$33; Eggs $14-100
"Duck News" Free
ROY PARDEE
Islip, L. I., N. Y.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease.

		S. C. W. Leghorns	S. C. R. I Reds	Barred Rocks	White Wyandottes
Prices to Apr. 21	Grade A	$22.00	$25.00	$28.00	$30.00
	Special Matings	25.00	28.00	32.00	35.00
Week of Apr. 23	Grade A	20.00	24.00	26.00	28.00
	Special Matings	23.00	27.00	30.00	33.00

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery.

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive **FREE** our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

Hall Bros.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 63 WALLINGFORD CONN.

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks *Win Gold Medal* for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania State Contest for Best Project $926.40 clear in 6 mos.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS
Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Penna

You can do as well, catalogue of these Sturdy Well Bred Chicks, and the story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds, Good Discount for Early Orders—*Write now*

100,000 CHICKS
Pennsylvania Supervised

Send no Money. Chicks shipped C. O. D.

Tancred-Hollywood-English or American Strains, SC White Leghorn Chicks produced from State Banded Breeders that are under the direct Supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. SC Brown or Buff Leghorns breeders not banded. All chicks $14.00 per hundred; $41.00 per 300; $67.00 per 500; $125.00 per 1,000; $240.00 per 2,000. Dependable chicks for commercial poultrymen. 100% live arrival. Dependable Service. Send no money. Order at once. Bank reference. Write for catalog.

Pennsylvania Co-Operative Leghorn Farms, Grampian, Pa.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS ARE BEST

because customers have already found what "AMERICAN" quality means in quick maturing broilers and heavier egg production in Winter when eggs are highest.

American or Eng S. C. White Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Hollywood White—Brown—Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh Leghorns—Barred Rocks—Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks Rocks—RI Reds—White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes—Buff Orpingtons, Blk. Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00

Light mixed 9c each—Mixed 10c each—Heavy Mixed 12c each. Also Andelusians—Brahmas—Columbia Rocks—Write for catalog. Order early. Bank reference. 100% live arrival. Excellent service.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Box 214, GRAMPIAN, PA.



YOU NEED THIS CATALOG !

PURE BRED CHICKS

We have something special to offer you.

Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautifully illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. **Guaranteed Chicks.** Find out about our guarantee plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

Hoytville Accredited Hatcheries, 106 Main St., Hoytville, Ohio

Keystone Chicks *Leaders since 1910*

Keystone Chicks 1910

30,000 Chicks weekly. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, etc. at lowest prices. 100% live guaranteed. Prepaid.

Mr. Adams says. "I raised 975 from the 1000 chicks purchased last year."

Mr. Hubler ordered Keystone chicks yearly for last 14 years.

Mrs. Rickford says: "I have the best laying hens around here from chicks I bought from you for last three years."

Mrs. Simpers says: "Pullet laid 104 eggs from Oct. to Feb. 22."

Get our prices before you place your order. Our 18th year in business. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.
The Old Reliable Plant



NIAGARA "QUALITY" CHIX and DUX

Now is the time to order *NIAGARA* Chix for your winter layers. *NIAGARA* Chix have a country-wide reputation for vigor, vitality, and rapid development into profitable layers. *NIAGARA* Chix are from hardy, northern grown, free range breeding flocks selected and bred by the Hogan System. We can now supply you with Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred & White Rocks, Wyandottes and Pekin Ducklings at 13c and up. **1, 2 & 3 week old chicks at prices that will save you money.**

Our guarantee protects you and insures you profits and satisfaction.
For bigger poultry profits get our free catalog.

Member International Baby Chick Association.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 25 Ransomville, N. Y.
Established 1887 *Ref. State Bank of Ransomville*

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of

BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

STONY POINT HATCHERY, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

Chicks

Will Ship C.O.D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	12.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.0[illegible]	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER McALISTERVILLE, PA.



NATIONAL CHICKS *500,000 Chicks for 1928*

America's leading breeds and strains. Insure profits with National Chicks. Guaranteed to be as represented.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred & White Rocks, Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Blue Andelusians, Wh. Minorcas	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250.00
Mixed or odds and ends	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	95.00

We have special mated pens in all these breeds. Send for our new illustrated catalog. All chicks sent postpaid. We guarantee 100% live delivery. References. Order at once. Delay is fatal.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 408 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

CHICKS C. O. D. *send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.*

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send order with $1.00.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S. C. M. Anconas	$3.25	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. B. Minorcas	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
White Wyandottes & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Jersey Blk. Giants	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.00	190
Assorted Odds & Ends Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115



WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1. GIBSONBURG, OHIO

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR DUCKLINGS

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings $17.00 per 50; $32 per 100; White Indian Runner Ducklings $16. per 50, $30 per 100. Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe arrival guaranteed. 20th year Producing Ducklings that Live.

ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R33 Phoenixville, Pa.

Chicks

From: Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks.

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C.. Leg.	2.75	5.50	10	47.50	90
Assorted	2.25	4.50	8	37.50	

I pay postage—100% Live delivery full count. Order direct from this advertisement or write for circular.

FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

Chicks

Pure bred, Blood tested, free range breeders, Leghorns, Anconas 12c, Rocks, Reds 14c, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas 15c, Black Giants 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual free.

Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

CHICKS *May Prices*

	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Br. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.00	6.50

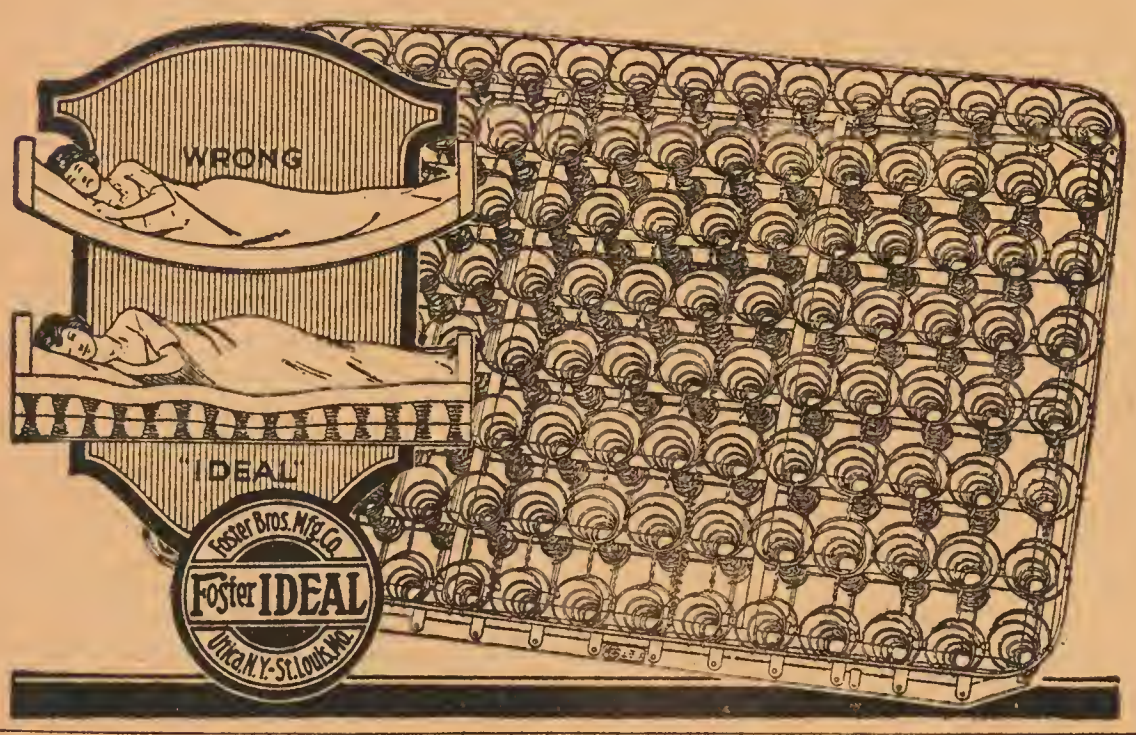
½c less on 500 lots. 1c less on 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement or write for free circular. We pay postage.

Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

If you want the best of rest you need the Foster Ideal Spring

THIS is the fundamental reason why you need a FOSTER IDEAL SPRING. It gives the best sleep possible. There are three reasons why: (1) 120 super-tempered spiral springs, (2) a loose linked top surface, and (3) a deep double deck construction. And from this construction comes (1) better spine support, (2) finer body fit, and (3) greater nerve rest and relaxation. These are facts to bear in mind when you buy a bedspring, and if health is paramount, you'll insist upon the FOSTER IDEAL.

FOSTER BROS. MFG. CO.
UTICA, N. Y.
Western Factory, St. Louis, Mo.



WANTED A man who wants to do something to help farmers make more money and gain more happiness from their business.

You must have had farming and selling experience.

The work is explaining what the American Agricurturist Service Bureau does for its subscribers and taking new and renewal subscriptions.

Write fully regarding past and present employment, age and your present wage.

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Help for Home Decorators

The Spring Urge Has Many in Its Grip

A kitchen floor should have three coats of paint, and the wood should be clean, dry and free from dust before the paint is applied. According to the United States Bureau of Standards, the first coat should consist of white lead in linseed oil, with a little drier; the second coat, of equal parts of white lead and zinc white in oil, coloring matter as desired and drier and turpentine to give a flat finish; and the third coat, of the same materials as the second, except that instead of turpentine good floor varnish should be added in the proportion of 1 to 4 pints to a gallon of paint. Each coat of paint should be thoroughly brushed into the wood, lengthwise of the grain, and allowed ample time to dry. If desired, a coating of equal parts turpentine and linseed oil may be rubbed on with a soft cloth after the last coat of paint has dried thoroughly, and the floor then polished with a woolen cloth. This gives a soft lustrous finish and makes the paint wear longer.

Three Minute Salad Dressing

This three-minute salad dressing saves time, fuel and patience. Put into the bowl, 1 egg, ½ teaspoon mustard, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon sugar, a dash of pepper and two teaspoons salad oil.

Beat and keep adding a little oil at a time until thick. Add 2 tablespoons vinegar, beat and add more oil until it is the desired consistency. This is a very mild dressing. It can be "pepped up" by more mustard, pepper and vinegar and it does not take a bit over three minutes to make.—MRS. B. F. D., *Conn.*

As the contributor says this is indeed a mild recipe and the addition of acid either in the form of lemon juice or vinegar adds to its appeal.

Removing Varnish

Wash the surface with strong lye water, using a scrub brush so the hands will not touch the water. When most of the varnish disappears, rinse the surface two or three times with clear water. The few spots of varnish left may be removed by applying wood alcohol or by being rubbed with sandpaper. The surface should be sandpapered before being refinished.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

I would like to find out if any of the readers know of any place where a person can get china dishes made to match part of a set that got broken. The dishes were not made in this country. We thought some of the readers might know about it.—INQUIRER.

Ink can be instantly removed from your fingers by rubbing with a little ammonia, then washing off with a little water.—MRS. I. B., *N. Y.*

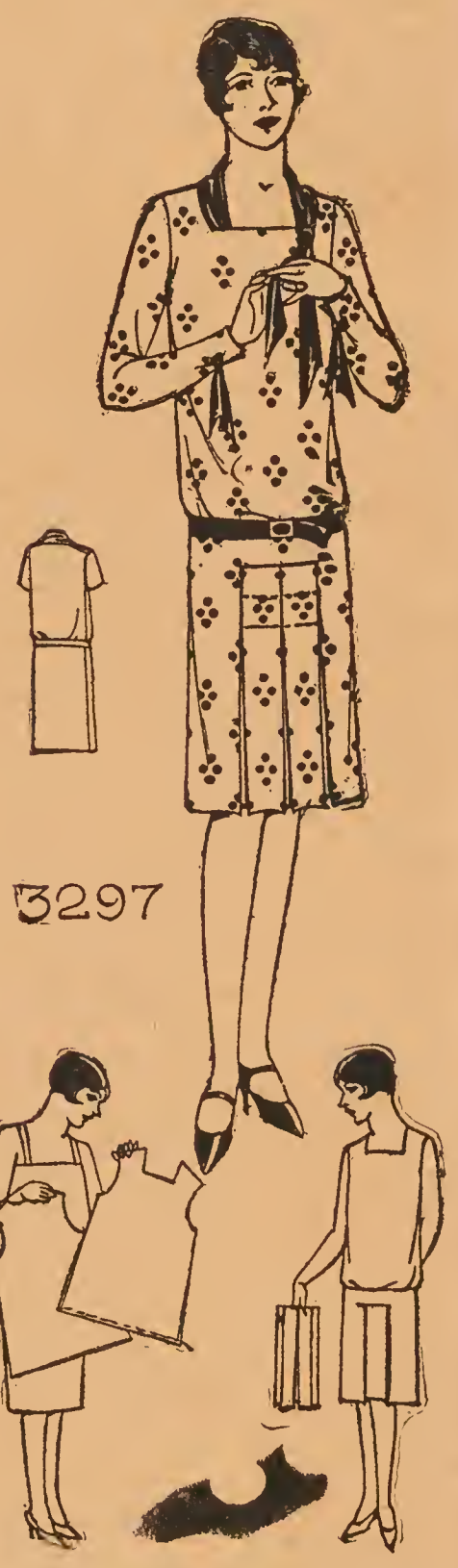
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A Pre-view of Spring Style Trends

Miss Dunnigan Tells Our Readers What the Shops Are Showing

THE most outstanding style trend this season is the soft femininity trend this season is the soft femininity in clothes. Stylists and fashion experts everywhere proclaim it "a more feminine season." Materials are pliable and becoming, appearing smartest in softly draped daytime clothes.

Scarfs, bows, lingerie touches in jabots, ruffled and finely pleated trimmed collars of the more unusual type are charming ways of emphasizing this trend.

New dresses show wider skirts, somewhat longer, especially for afternoon and evening wear, with pointed hem lines, draped side poufs, dipped backs, plaited ruffles or tiers, but all giving a slim wrapped hip-line effect.

Blouses show cape backs, interesting jabot touches, with higher-than-before waistlines.

Sleeves are interestingly trimmed and sleeveless styles for warm days are frequently softened by a wide bertha or tiny caps.

Trimmings appear feminine in the dainty touches of hand-fagoting, fine pleatings, hemstitching and drawnwork which ornament the simple daytime frocks.

The ensemble suit fashioned of fine cashmir, kasha, or featherweight tweeds in grey or pale tans and browns, with a smart blouse will be worn by the well-dressed women.

For service wear tweed ensembles are favored with a blouse usually of the sweater or jersey type. Tweed is a splendid fabric for travel and general wear in that it does not wrinkle easily or show soil readily.

All ensembles show a three-quarter or full-length coat with straight lines, tailored, notched collar and pockets, with lining to match blouse or accompanying dress.

Coats are of tweedy materials, soft basket weave fabrics, imported mixtures, kasha, and other soft woolens in pale browns, navy and black. There is a tendency toward a more fitted waistline in coats and the newest version features a cape.

Coats Have Fur Trim

Many are fur trimmed with "butler" mole, a becoming shade of beige, fox, lynx, and wolf. Some show fur collars, others fur cuffs, and many are without fur trims.

A coat in any of the colorless tones such as biscuit, sand, putty, blush beige, pinky greys, is popular and can be matched up easily with a print dress or one of plain material and matching accessories for a smart ensemble for spring.

And speaking of prints, they have never been more popular. They are featured in crepes, chiffon, in sheer voiles and rayons. New patterns show small designs which make them appropriate for average figures. Print frocks appear self trimmed with pleatings, novel tucks, scallops and jabot effects or with band trimmings of contrasting material, but all with expert tailoring.

Dresses in gay colors in bright shades of blue, rosy rust, apple green and English red are good for warm days. Frocks for dark and cool days are in deeper tones of blue, green, and beige. Many dresses are collarless with neck lines bound or trimmed with bow or jabot effects. Both two-piece and one-piece styles are shown. The important thing to remember in selecting new dresses is to choose becoming styles and colors that will match up with the accompanying coat.



Left to Right: Tweed Ensemble in Tan with Crepe Blouse; Two-piece Sport Dress of Grey Crepe; Matron's Coat with Stole Collar of Blonde Mole; Young Misses Ensemble of Blue Tweed; Afternoon Frock of Red and White Print.

Hats Become "Dressy"

Hats are more feminine. Smart, small hats are covered with posies, others are slashed to reveal a broad expanse of brow. Small droop brims show plain crowns with contrasting ribbon bands. Linen-like straws, glistening shiny ones, fine hair braids and thinly woven straws are new and popular. They resemble the felt or fabric hats, because they are soft and fit the shape of the head well.

Felt holds favor for sports wear. For dress the lacy large hats are shown.

Deep nude tones are good in hosiery and pinky greys for grey outfits.

Typical of the season's new suits is the ensemble of tan tweed consisting of wrap-around skirt, blouse, and three-quarter-length coat. The blouse is of finger-tip length of crepe in the new egg-shell color. It is a collarless style with long close-fitting sleeves. A soft jabot or drape effect of self material ornaments the center front and side back of blouse. Gold buttons and a gold leather belt add a dressy touch.

The coat shows the tailored notched collar and cuffs with double patch pockets of self material bound in dark tan.

The accessories to this costume are equally smart. The beige handkerchief felt hat features the new off-the-face brim; gold choker matches the blouse trim; purse combines tweed with lizard skin in a soft tan; gloves are one-button washable kid, a shade lighter than the suit; hose are beige with walking shoes of tan leather.

Two-piece Dress Still Good

Grey flat crepe is used for the good-looking sports dress which is appropriate for most any hour occasion during the day. It is a two-piece style with the skirt fullness knife-pleated in front. The long blouse is trimmed with diagonal tucking and a scalloped side-front closing.

White crepe collar and cuffs are finished with scallop edge and trimmed with three rows of grey stitchery. Gray buttons and a grey suede belt are smart touches. A small patch pocket holds a white crepe kerchief at right side and a bunch of spring flowers decorates the left shoulder.

Light grey shoes and hose, grey kid purse and a hat in French blue felt and straw combination with eye-brow brim completes the costume.

A soft basket cloth material in pale brown shades is used for the matron's coat shown at center in the illustration. The coat is a straight line style with raglan sleeves and a front stole collar of blonde mole. It has particularly good lines for the woman who is inclined to be heavy.

A new style feature is the three patch pockets on the right side. The coat is lined with beige crepe.

The very young Miss smartly costumes herself in an ensemble for spring. In French blue featherweight tweed she is becomingly dressed in a one-piece frock and a matching three-quarter-length coat.

The dress of crepe is made plain with inverted front pleat and a narrow belt of self material. Machine stitchery trims the neck and front pleat. A tie of matching blue crepe is worn at the "V" neck and smaller bows at the wrists.

The little slip-on coat is a box pattern with set-in sleeves. Edges of the material are frayed and the self fringe forms an interesting decoration down fronts, across pocket flaps, and at upper edge of cuffs.

The hat of natural-colored Milan is banded in black velvet with long streamers.

The Latest Mode in Prints

Typical of the latest mode in prints is the streaming red-and-white combination shown above at extreme right. It is a two-piece style with a box-pleated flounce on the lower part of the blouse. The skirt is a two-tiered plain in back with box-pleated flounces across the front. The back of the blouse shows a circular cape effect edged with a narrow box-pleated ruffle. A vest and tab end of white crepe and a four-inch wide red leather belt are interesting style points of this frock.

One of the new little flower hats in natural straw with tiny velvet petals in three shades of light reds makes a perfect hat for the costume.—LEONORE DUNNIGAN.



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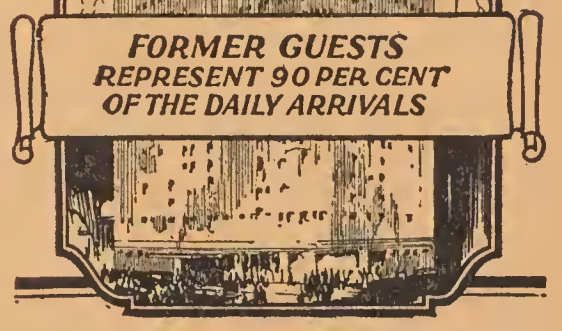
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Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

"WELL, we got you, Meestair Askew," sneered Simeon. "Now you listen here. We're peaceful men an' we hate trouble. We don't want to hurt you if you go away from St. Boniface. Go back where you come from. Else we kill you to-night. What you say? You are alone here, no police, and every one hate you. If we kill you every one swear you try to kill Black Pierre, an' my brudder, an' me. Now what you say?"

"I haven't come here to say, but to give your brother a thrashing," answered Hilary scornfully. "The thrashing that I promised him that night at Ste. Marie."

"You spy on me in Ste. Marie an' bring revenue officers. It cost me a hundred dollar, you damn police spy. You go now, eh? What you say?"

Hilary wheeled upon Leblanc and Pierre. "And these men—what are they doing here? You want three men to help you kill me, eh, Simeon?"

He did not want to parley, but in spite of his eagerness his judgment told him that he was in a perilous situation. He must taunt them till they lost their heads; that would give him an advantage.

"You, Leblanc, want your lease again, I suppose, you thief," he said. "You, Pierre, didn't get enough of a hiding that day I caught you cutting down my trees. There's another coming to you in a minute or two. Simeon if I'd been you I'd have picked some men who could help me fight if I was afraid, instead—"

He got no further, for at that moment, taking the initiative, he sprang. His fists dashed full into Simeon's face, right and left, almost together. Simeon toppled backward; his head struck the edge of the stall behind him, and he dropped moaning to the floor and lay there.

Backing into the stall adjacent to the one in which Simeon had fallen, Hilary in this manner continued to ward off Leblanc's attacks. The stall was narrow, and the jobber was unable to get past Pierre, struggling in Hilary's grasp, in order to strike a blow from the side or rear. So long as Hilary could retain his hold on Pierre and keep him in this position he was comparatively safe. But he had no more than about fifteen seconds in which to think out his next move. It was all a question of muscular endurance: he could not hope to retain his clutch on Pierre's throat with one hand for many seconds, against the force behind the outlaw's shoulders, and his strong, thick-set body. Suddenly he made up his mind. He released Pierre, flinging him backward with all his might. Pierre fell against Leblanc, sending him staggering; the two clawed at each other and fell to the floor.

As Hilary released Pierre he caught sight of Louis. He saw his right arm drawn back, and the gleam of the knife he held. Before the upward thrust came he stepped back, pulled the revolver from his pocket, and brought the butt crashing down on Louis's head.

"That's what I promised you!" he shouted.

The little man, instantly drenched with blood from the jagged scalp wound, staggered, let the knife fall, screamed, and fled, stumbling from side to side, with hands upraised above his head, toward the door. Louis had had enough; he had been meant to be the bait of the trap, and now he had been caught in it. Blinded by the blood that poured over his face, he blundered into one of the window embrasures, and his upraised hands brought down the lamp, which fell crashing upon the wooden floor, and fortunately went out.

Still screaming, Louis found the door and tried to push back the bolt. But before he could do so Hilary was on the spot. He pushed it back himself, and, taking Louis by the shoulders, he pushed him with all his strength into Baptiste's shanty.

The room was empty. The word had evidently been passed about that it would be advisable for one to make oneself scarce in view of what was going on in the stable. But a group of men were gathered about the door at the entrance, peering in; and the sudden apparition of Louis, covered with blood, and Hilary behind him proved too strong for their discretion. They came running forward, yelling.

Hilary could have broken through them and gained the safety of his rooms, a short distance away. Even the hazard in such a course was less than what he had faced in the stable. But the idea never occurred to him. He was fighting mad; he had come to St. Boniface to fight, and he meant to fight his quarrel out. He turned.

He heard Leblanc and Pierre running across the stable. He calculated the pair would reach the door a halfsecond before the men in the shanty. They would emerge confident, imagining him to be in flight. He waited. Louis's blundering flight, which took him into the midst of the lumbermen, stopped them in their attack, just as Hilary had calculated it would; at the same moment Leblanc's head and shoulders became visible around the door. Hilary, waiting for that, jabbed upward viciously with his right. Leblanc howled and fell backward, knocking Pierre off his balance in turn; and before they had recovered from the surprise Hilary nad stepped back into the stable and bolted the the door behind him.

He saw their wonder and the dawning fear in Leblanc's face, covered with blood, and Pierre's infuriated scowl; but they came on at him again, craftily now, crouching, their knives drawn back for the stab. They were attacking from opposite sides, too. They were watching each movement that Hilary made. He estimated that they would spring after a very brief delay. He hazarded a second, and, stooping, picked up a fragment of rotten harness which had fallen to the floor beside one of the horse-boxes. He wheeled toward Leblanc, who twisted his body to meet him; and then, as Pierre rushed in from behind, wheeled again and brought down the harness strap upon his head.

Pierre reeled, and once again Hilary leaped and caught him under the chin. But this time he was not quick enough to repeat his former manœuvre. Leblanc struck at him from behind. The upward thrust would have penetrated his heart had it struck where Leblanc intended; but, by a miracle of luck, it passed between Hilary's arm and his body, only just grazing a rib. The point of the blade caught in the lining of the coat, and, before Leblanc could withdraw his arm Hilary pressed his own left arm aganst his body, catching Leblanc's hand there and imprisoning it.

This movement swung him round, forcing him to release Pierre, and the ensuing bovine rush which the outlaw made threw them both against the embrasure of the second window, on the opposite side of the door. Men were yelling outside, and a furious hammering was being maintained, but none of the fighters was conscious either of the shouts or of the blows. As Hilary and Leblanc fell against the window-shelf the rotted wood broke inward. The second lamp tottered and then crashed down beside them, going out as the first had done, and leaving the stable in complete darkness. With a swift movement Hilary managed to draw Leblanc's arm further through his. With the pressure of his combined biceps and triceps he could hold it there indefinitely, if he had only Leblanc to contend with. But he could not use his right hand to force Leblanc's open and take the knife, which the jobber was making frantic efforts to use. He needed his right hand for Pierre; and Leblanc had managed to twist the knife so that its edge was against Hilary's side, and with the sinews of his fingers he was scraping it backward and forward, ripping open the coat lining and inflicting a succession of scratches and little punctures under the heart.

Hilary backed suddenly, jarring Leblanc's spine against the edge of the window shelf. Leblanc groaned and made a frantic effort to twist himself free, hacking at Hilary's shins and shouting to Pierre to finish the job. Pierre's forward rush had flung him between the two. Hilary felt him groping in the darkness, trying to gauge the position in which he was leaning; Pierre was evidently puzzled by the position of the two, and by the termination of Leblanc's shoulder against Hilary's. Hilary sensed that Pierre had finally satisfied himself and had raised his right arm to strike. He flung away the revolver, which he still held, reached up, and seized the hand as it was about to descend.

Thus holding the right wrist of each of his assailants, he plunged forward, bringing them to the floor. He let go suddenly, and sprang to his feet. Pierre's knife grazed his sole; as Leblanc tried to rise Hilary caught him beneath the chin with the other foot. Leblanc groaned and his head went back on the floor.

That left only Pierre in action. Hilary withdrew a step or two. He heard the outlaw breathing heavily as he crouched in the darkness. For the first time he began to be aware of the knocking at the door. It sounded now as if a crowbar were being applied. The yells of the lumbermen came to his ears; but the absurdity of his position did not dawn on him, nor the fact that, when he had settled with Pierre he would have to reckon with the mob outside. He meant to deal with Pierre as he had dealt with the others. But in the darkness he could guide himself only by Pierre's breathing, which sounded now on one side of him and now on the other. Further away Leblanc was moaning.

Out of the darkness Pierre leaped forward. The knife blow flashed past Hilary, who got Pierre by the arms. They began to wrestle as they had done that day in the woods. Here Pierre was Hilary's superior; his physical strength was greater, though he had no force in his blows; and, though Hilary had beaten him that day at the camp, it was by a strategem which could not be repeated successfully. Gradually the strength of Pierre's arms began to tell. The two panted, straining together, but Pierre was winning. The knife arm was surely slipping out of Hilary's clutch. It reached upward. But at the moment when it was evading him Hilary dropped Pierre's left hand and struck the outlaw between the eyes. As he did so he heard the breathing on the other side of him.

Pierre staggered, and in a flash Hilary had both his hands upon Pierre's right wrist, kneading the veins and sinews till the fist opened. The knife clattered upon the floor. Hilary stooped and seized it.

That was the precise instant when the knife that had been dropped by Louis Duval, wielded by Simeon and thrust upward, found its home beneath Hilary's shoulder.

Hilary, who was still bending forward, stumbled and pitched upon the floor, and lay there.

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. His life's ambition to operate his own timberland at last realized, Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique consisting of Lamartine, a Mr. Morris, business associate of Jonas Askew, and one Brousseau, an unscrupulous power in the north woods, is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland, the quality of which Lamartine lied about.

Brousseau tries to intimidate Hilary by threatening him with loss of the entire legacy, unless Hilary goes back to the States and leaves the management of the timber to Morris. Hilary refuses, discharges Morris and proceeds to run the holdings alone. Madeleine Rosny, who is engaged to Brousseau learns of the latter's plan to get rid of Hilary. She warns him but he walks into the trap which four of Brousseau's henchmen have set for him in the rear of a saloon which Hilary vows to break up.

CHAPTER XIV

UNEXPECTED ALLIES

LAFE CONNELL, at Monsieur Tremblay's hotel, stretched out his legs upon a chair and puffed viciously at his pipe, while Monsieur Tremblay leaned against the wall and listened to his guest's semi-soliloquy.

"Yep, Tremblay, I'm through now," Lafe was saying. "I'm through for good, and I'm going to wait here till the boat comes to-morrow, and then beat it for Shoeburyport. Lord, I'll be glad to see Clarice—my wife— and the kids again.

"I've stood for all I'm going to. I've dropped eight thousand dollars in this fool game, and Clarice and me will have to start buying our home again when I get back to Shoeburyport, and maybe I won't hear nothing about it neither. But when it's a case of throwing away a few thousand dollars worth of lumber, just because you look upon a strike as a personal offence, and me losing my home, I've finished. I've come to the end. The end—finish—no more. You understand me, Tremblay.

If you hear that Askew's head's

(*Continued on Page* 28)

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EMBDEN GOOSE EGGS 35c each; Mammoth Pekin duck eggs 10c each; Jersey Black Giant eggs 10c each; $7.00 per 100; S. C. Rhode Island Red eggs. $1.25 per 15; $6.00 per 100. Postpaid and Insured. MRS. EDITH ZAHNISER, Mercer, Pa., R. D. 1.

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HENS—PLYMOUTH, POLISH, Eggs. PAINE, South Royalton, Vt.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs for hatching. JAMES P. HOWLAND, Walton, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SINGLE COMB White Leghorns mated to pedigreed males from 250 to 315 egg dams. Eggs and chicks. Reduced prices. Circular. WEBSTER KUNEY, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS $5 ten. Black Giant eggs $1.75-15. HOMER LEHMAN, Amaranth, Pa.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Frostproof—heavy layers—very profitable. Baby chicks. J. M. CHASE, Box 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS — Mammoth Pekin Ducks—Pearl Guinea—stock—eggs. Poland China Fall pigs. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

TURKEY EGGS—from our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks, write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND turkey eggs, vigorous stock. K. HINSHELWOOD, Englishtown, N. J.

PEAFOWL—Pheasants, bantams, pigeons, guineas, turkeys, eggs, stock, free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT hatching eggs—$1.00 per 15. INDIAN LADDER FARM, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

SELLING at a sacrifice my Dark Cornish games. EDGEBROOK POULTRY FARM, New City, N. Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs and day old turks, prices reasonable. FLORENCE MURPHY, East Springfield, N. Y.

QUALITY CHICKS—White Leghorns, Tancred strain, satisfaction guaranteed, write for circular. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa. John S. Barner, Prop.

SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS from Inspected free range stock. Reds, White Wyandottes, White, Barred Rocks, Giants, Black Minorcas, Anconas, White Leghorns. Prices right, Send for FREE 1928 booklet and prices. BUCHER BROS. HATCHERY, Dept. C. Bucyrus, Ohio.

Baby Chicks

BABY CHICKS—Leading varieties. Guaranteed hardy and vigorous. Catalogue free. HIGHLAND FARM, Mahaffey, Pa.

COLUMBIAN ROCK CHICKS—Hatching egg and breeding stock. Write for booklet. WOODSIDE FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS—The world's best layers, circular free. DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, N. Y.

"CHICKS"—N. Y. Certified White Leghorns. Big birds, good layers, large white eggs. Trapnested and pedigree-hatched. Catalog free. SPRING BROOK POULTRY FARM, Akron, N. Y.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS from healthy free range stock 12c. WINGATE NEAL, Denton, Md.

WHITE LEGHORN quality chicks. Pennsylvania supervised, blood tested flocks. Bred for size, vigor and high egg production. Catalogue free. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Mifflintown, Pa.

ANCONA BABY CHICKS—Finest stock—best layers—greatest profits. Free circular. VALLEY FARM, R. D. 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

DAY OLD CHICKS—Eggs for hatching "Everlay" Brown Leghorns, strongest, healthiest, best egg producing strain bred today. SUNNYSIDE FARM, Emporium, Pa.

CHICKS and PULLETS—Barron White Leghorns exclusively. Big bodies, great layers, large eggs. We import direct from England. Catalog free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio.

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds $12. Leghorns $10. Heavy mixed $10. Light $8. Delivery guaranteed. "Feeding system raising 95% to maturity"—Free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS: LARGE BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS from yearling hens mated to imported cockerels, pedigreed 295 eggs. We import direct from England. Catalog free. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box 382, New Washington, Ohio.

TOM BARRON STRAIN—S. C. White Leghorns exclusively. Extra nice large, healthy chicks. Price March and April $20 per 100, May and June $15. Safe arrival by prepaid parcel post and satisfaction guaranteed. FEEK'S WHITE LEGHORN FARM, Clyde, N. Y.

CHICKS—S. C. BUFF & WHITE LEGHORNS $10.00 100; Barred Rocks & Reds $12.00 100; White Rocks $14.00 100; Heavy mixed $10.00 100; light 9 cents. If not satisfactory, I will make it right. Write for catalogue. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—BARRON W. LEGHORNS—large size, lopped combs, 306 egg strain, $12.00-100. CLOSE EGG FARM, Tiffin, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS FOR MAY: From heavy laying strains of Rocks and Reds $12.00. W. & B. Leg. $9.00. Mixed $7.00 prepaid. SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

BABY CHICKS: 8c up. Rocks, Reds, Wyan. Leg. mixed. Healthy free range flocks. 100% delivery guaranteed. Send for circular. LONGS RELIABLE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa. Box 12.

LAYING CONTEST—STATE FAIR WINNER bred Sure Live Chicks. Pure 290 egg Tancred white leghorns $15.00 per 100. Ringlet barred rocks, Tompskins reds $16.00. Wyandottes, Anconas. 100% live arrival. Eggs from 25 breeds poultry, ducks. Breeders since 1896. SHADYLAWN POULTRY FARM, Hughesville, Pa.

FARM EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE—Garden Tractor and tools, never used $150. Cost double. LOUX, 25 Clinton Place, Newark, N. J.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE—GUINEAS— Breeders. Hatching eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Hardy, vigorous, free range stock. Massive frames, finest markings, eggs 75c—ten $6. Infertiles replaced. MAPLE DRIVE FARM, Dansville, N. Y.

HORNING'S BOURBON REDS—Madison Garden International, Texas all World, Turkey Show winners. Hatching eggs, $10, $12, $18 per dozen. FLORA HORNING, Owego, N. Y.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Large birds, well marked Satisfaction guaranteed, Partridge Rock Cockerels. MISS IDA CHUMBLEY, Draper, Va.

RELIABLE CHICKS—turkeys—geese—ducks, guineas, stock, eggs, low. PIONEER FARMS, Catalog. Telford, Pa.

LARGE BEAUTIFUL BRONZE TOMS: MATTISON, Interlaken, N. Y.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS—$25 per hundred, eggs $10. F. B. CANDEE, Nicholson, Pa.

TOULOUSE GEESE—Laying geese $5 each. Large Bronze Gobblers $10 each. CARR FARM, Edmeston, N. Y

TURKEYS—Large purebred Mammoth Bronze. Dark colored, very beautifully marked. Best strain. MRS. ARTHUR INGERSOLL, Lowville, N. Y.

PEKING DUCKLINGS—Best quality—$26.00 per hundred, or $250.00 per thousand, prepaid. 100% alive delivery guaranteed. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, BUCYRUS, Ohio.

GIANT EMBDEN GEESE—Also Toulouse and African Breeding Ganders. Brown Chinese ganders specially priced at $3; $4; $5 each. A trio of Dark Muscovys, Buff Orpingtons or Indian Runners for $9. Baby Chicks. Catalog free. C. McCLAVE, Route 4, New London, Ohio.

FARMS FOR SALE

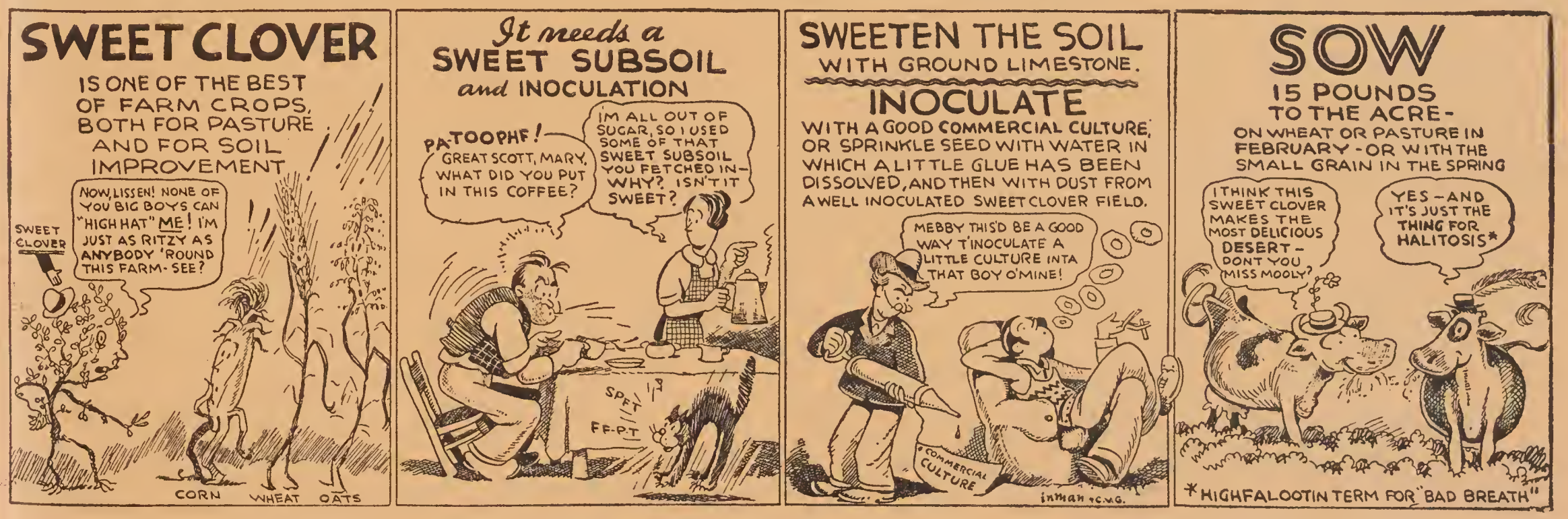
"WILL RENT OR SELL farm property located at Williamstown, N. Y. Soil especially adaptable for the growing of certified seed potatoes." F. L. BURDICK, Pulaski, N. Y.

FARM—120 acres, good 9-room house, 3 barns, granary, chicken house; 10 miles from city limits; on State road; $6,000; owner, H. R. JENNINGS, 304 Merriman Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

Additional Classified "Ads" on Next Page

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — ***To Get a Start with Sweet Clover*** — **By Ray Inman**



Additional Classified Advertising

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—64 acre farm, 10 room house, barn for 20 cows, chicken coop, wagon shed and brooder. Kieser road near schoolhouse. GEORGE ARMBRUSTER, Montgomery, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP—We have Jewish young men able-bodied, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED

WANTED: Man for farm work who can run tractor, drive horses and milk cows. State experience and wages expected. BOX 698, Somerville, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED

A PAYING POSITION OPEN to representative of character. Take orders shoes—hosiery direct to wearer. Good income. Permanent. Write now for free book. "Getting Ahead." TANNERS SHOE MFG., 894 So. C. St., Boston, Mass.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—4 inch White Pine Bevel Siding. $25.00 per thousand. 5000 feet for $100.00. WHIPPLE BROS., INC., Laceyville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

SUPERIOR GRAFTING WAX for successful grafting. 1 lb. 45c; 3 lbs. $1.20. Postpaid. VICTOR MFG. CO., So Weymouth, Mass

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

PURE HONEY—Carefully inspected and packed. 5 lbs. clover, $1; 10 lbs. buckwheat, $1.65. Postpaid to third zone. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

ACETYLENE "STANDARD 200 lbs. Gas Well."—Fixtures and Lighters. Circulars free. ELMER STANDISH, Naples, N. Y.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Baby Chicks for Turkey Eggs, Cobbler potatoes and Berry plants. CERTIFIED HATCHERY, Watertown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Spray Lac paint machine for house or auto. Also self computing scales. L. WASTMAN, Dundee, N. Y. R. 3.

CIVIL WAR USED ENVELOPES WANTED showing pictures of cannon, soldiers, etc., $1 to $15 each. Describe fully. JOHN W. GLAZE, Westfield, Mass.

UNION Rug and Carpet LOOMS! Weave Colonial Rugs, quaint rag carpet, hand-made fabrics, etc., from new or used material. Pleasure and profit. Learn this fascinating home craft. New low prices. Easy terms, 10 days trial at our risk. Write for FREE LOOM BOOK today. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT SENSE—Valuable book (free) for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. Established 1869. LACEY & LACEY, 665 F. St., Washington, D. C.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

EVERYTHING PRINTED! FRANKLYNPRESS, Milford, N. H.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Rural New Yorkers and Heavyweights, hill-selected, high yielding strains, grown by APPLETON BROS., Canandaigua, N. Y.

C. O. D. FROST PROOF CABBAGE and onion plants. Quick shipments. All varieties. 500, 65c; 1000, $1.00. FARMERS PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

STRAWBERRY—Black, Purple and Red raspberry plants, twenty varieties to make your selection from. Write for price list. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

CERTIFIED ITHACAN OATS AND ALPHA BARLEY. Cornell varieties. College inspected seed. Also select Canada Field Peas. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

SEED CORN—West Branch Sweepstakes. State College bred. For sale. 90% germination and better. Feb. test. $5.00 per bu. shipping point. Cash with order or sent collect. A. L. WINTER, Montoursville, Pa.

DAHLIAS OF QUALITY and distinction. Circular describing varieties free. PEASE'S FLORAL GARDENS, Bowmansdale, Pa.

60 LARGE GLADIOLUS $1.25; none alike. 10 choice Dahlias $1.25. 24 pkgs. Flower Seeds 50c. GLADHLIA FARMS, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, Grape, Loganberry, Wineberry plants; Asparagus, Rhubarb, Horseradish roots; Roses, Hedge Plants, Shrubs, Vines, Perennial and Annual Folwer plants. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

FREE GLADIOLUS BOOK—36 pages, 46 illustrations. Describes 165 exquisite varieties, many new. Tells how to grow. It's free! The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection of thirty bulbs, all different, $1 postpaid. HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist. Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

SEEDLINGS—Ready now to transplant or pot. Tomatoes Langdon's Earliana, Marglobe, Bonny Best, John Baer, Stone, Matchless and Jewel $3.00 per 1000. Prepaid. Peppers—Ruby King $3.00 per 1000. Egg Plant—Black Beauty $5.00 per 1000. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morriston, N. J.

HOLLYHOCK, BLEEDING HEART, PHLOX, Delphinium, Foxglove, Oriental Poppy, Columbine, Gaillardia, Chrysanthemum and 112 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants; Pansy, Zinnia, Snapdragon, Petunia, Aster, Salvia, Verbena plants; Roses, Hedge plants, Shrubs, Vines; Dahlia, Gladiolus bulbs. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

SEEDS—Alsike Clover, Marquis Spring Wheat, Victory Oats, Dwarf Essex Rape. C. J. BALDRIDGE, Kendaia, N. Y.

OSWEGO ENSILAGE CORN bred for high yield of grain and silage. Certified seed. Germination 98%. Price and sample free. HAYNES SNYDER, FULTON, N. Y.

WORLD'S RECORD corn crop was grown with Clarage Seed, 1,680 bushels on 10 acres. We have certified seed of this variety for sale. DUNLAP & SON, Box 2A, Williamsport, Ohio.

PLANT FILBERTS earliest fruiting nut trees, black walnuts, butter-nuts, raspberry, phlox, roses. Free list. M. CULVER, Milburn St., Rochester, N. Y.

CHOICE GLADIOLUS at low prices. Buy only named kinds so you will know what you are getting. Prince of Wales salmon, pink, Bertrex white, Schwaben yellow. Evelyn Kirtland glistening pink, American Indian ruffled red, 50c per dozen. No order filled for less than 50c. Order now. B. F. ADAMS, West Edmeston, N. Y.

APPLE TREES, BALDWIN, Cortland, Delicious, Greening, McIntosh Red, Northern Spy, Wealthy. 2 year, 4 to 5 ft. 25c each. $20 per 100. 25 or over at 100 rates. Peach trees, Elberta, Hale, Rochester, Yellow St. John, 2 to 3½ ft. 15c each. $10 per 100. 25 or over at 100 rates. Concord Grape vines, one year, 10c each, $5 per 100. Hardy Hydrangea bushes 25c each. Many other items at special prices. All stock offered strictly first class and guaranteed absolutely true to name. Catalog free. THOMAS MARKS & CO., Wilson, Niagara County, N. Y. The Home of Good Nursery Stock.

MY FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS will make headed cabbage three weeks before your home grown plants. I make prompt shipments all leading varieties. Postpaid 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.75. Express $2.00, 1000. Special prices on large quantities. Tomato and pepper plants same prices. First class plants, roots wrapped in moss. P. D. FULWOOD, Tifton, Ga.

SEND NO MONEY—C. O. D. frost proof Cabbage and Onion plants. All varieties. Prompt shipment. 500, 65c; 1000, $1.00. STANDARD PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

RAISE O. K. BEARDLESS BARLEY. Productive, new two-rowed; smutless, stiff straw, plump grain. High germination, no noxious weeds. Excellent opportunity for seed growers. Sample and illustrated description free. LONGACRE FARM, Phelps, N. Y.

FOR SALE—College inspected Blue Tag Certified Seed potatoes—Green Mountains, Irish Cobblers, Rural Russets, Smooth Rurals, Spaulding Rose—satisfaction guaranteed. N. Y. CO-OPERATIVE SEED POTATO ASSOC., INC., 52 Utica National Bank Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS FOR EARLY CROPS. Frostproof Cabbage Plants: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch, Tomato Plants: Earliana, Bonny Best, John Baer, Stone, Onion, Beet, Lettuce, Potato Plants. Prices all above: Postpaid, 100, 50c; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.75. Express Collect, 1000, $2.00; 5000, $8.75; 10,000, $15.00. Packed in moss. Delivery guaranteed. PIEDMONT PLANT CO., Albany, Georgia.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS: Giant Washington Rustproof $1.25-100. $8.50-1000. Prepaid. JOHN KENNEL, Parkesburg, Pa.

SEND $1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors., labeled, worth $3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Conn.

DOUBLE PETUNIA SEEDS—Mixed colors. Sturdy New England seeds. Packet 30 cents. PETUNIA GARDENS, South Easton, Mass.

CACTI, RARE VARIETIES—Medium sizes, $1.00 each, 3 different kinds, $2.00. Add 15 cents for postage. RARE PLANT CO., Morrisville, Pa.

DAHLIAS—12 TUBERS, mixed varieties, labeled no two alike $1.25. We grow 500 varieties. Ask for free price list. MOOSE DAHLIA FARM, Wayland, N. Y. Route 3.

NEAR CERTIFIED SEEDS—Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain potatoes—Wells' Red Kidney and Perry marrow beans—Alpha barley. Write for sample and prices. E. F. HUMPHREY, Ira, N. Y.

MASTODON EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY Plants—$2.50 per 100, $20.00 per 1000. Plants set out this Spring, will bear quantities of large delicious berries this Summer and Fall. BASIL A. PERRY, Georgetown, Del.

BEARDLESS BARLEY. New, two-rowed, stiff straw, heavy yielder. Clean, plump seed. Purity 99%, germination 94%. Local growers wanted. Write for illustrated description, sample, name of nearest grower, and free seed offer. LONGACRE FARM, Phelps, N. Y.

25 MILLION OUTDOOR GROWN "Frostproof" Cabbage Plants—Early Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch, etc., 300, $1.25; 500, $1.75; 1000, $3.00. Prepaid, expressed collect, 10,000, $20.00 cash. Bermuda Onion paints same price. Full count, good delivery guaranteed. J. P. COUNCILL CO., Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Va.

Our Boys' and Girls' Page

How You Can Help Lone Scouting

1. By demonstrating what a real Scout is and can do.

2. By recruiting at least one new Lone Scout.

3. By organizing a Lone Scout Tribe. It takes three to make a tribe.

4. By doing a daily good turn.

5. By telling the story of Lone Scouting to your teachers—— They want to help boys.

6. By getting your father and other men interested in Scouting, so they may have the fun of being friends and pals to boys. They as well as the boys like to Scout.

7. By renewing your membership as a Lone Scout. Every boy must renew membership annually in order to be in good standing.

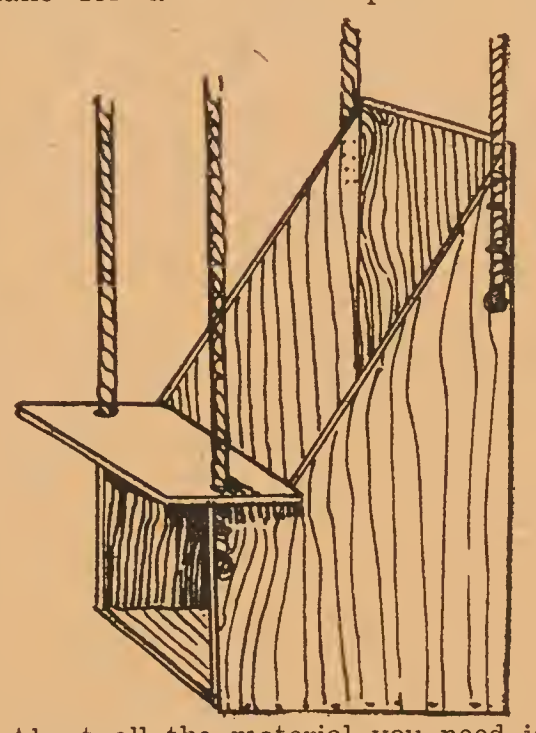
8. By telling the Scout plans to all boys of 12 years or over, and your men of local church. Every church will want a Scout plan underway.

9. By working for your Scout advancement and the merit badges now available to all Lone Scouts.

10. By showing a copy of your new Handbook to home folks and neighbors. It's great.

A Box Swing

IF you have a baby brother or sister of your own, this swing would be about as nice a thing as you could make for a nice little present.



About all the material you need is a packing box and some swing rope.

Procure a packing box of the right size, probably from the grocer, and saw it out the shape shown in the illustration. The apron or board in front slides on the two front ropes. This board can be raised to place the child in the swing or to remove him.

The ropes are fastened to the box by tying knots securely in their ends and driving staples over them. The ropes on either side are tied together about three feet above the box seat and then only one rope on the side is needed the rest of the way up.

$4,000 Prize Competition

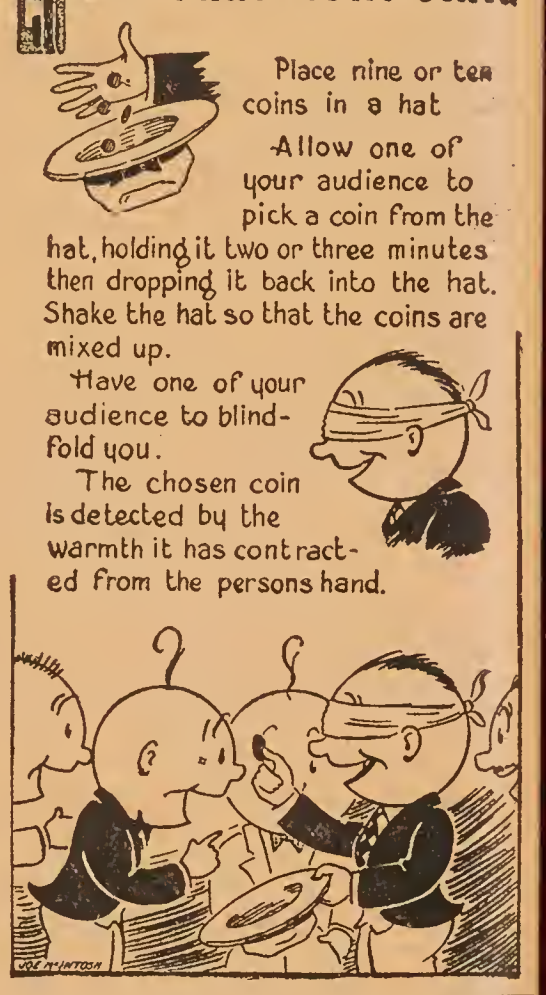
THE BOYS' LIFE Magazine Department in cooperation with the Publishing House, is offering a $4,000 prize for a new story for boys based on the principles of the Scout Oath and Law, Scout principles and practices. The competitor or author of the story to be submitted must meet the following requirements:

1. To have at least 40,000 words.

2. To be based on Scout principles and practices.

The prize if won provides that the story may be used by Boys' Life in serial form and by the Publishing Company for the publication of a book. The winner of the $4,000 prize will also be protected on a royalty contract with the book company, if the article is accepted.

Write to Scout Headquarters for full details if you are interested.



TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.26; 10—$2.00; smoking 10—$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. $1.25. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.00. Box 50 cigars $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good sweet chewing 5 lbs. $1.25; 10, $2.00. Smoking 5 lbs. 90c; 10, $1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair $1. Beige, nude, gray, peach, tanbark, black, sizes 8½, 10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WANTED—Raw Furs and Hides. Muskrats, Deer and Calf skins. Best prices. Try us. Get acquainted. Write R. J. FELTHAM, Olean, N. Y.

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

"WOOL—Wanted—good prices. Write for quotation. S. H. LIVINGSTON, wool specialists, Lancaster, Pa. Dept. AG."

"DAIRY SKINS, CALFSKINS, HIDES wanted. Good prices. Write S. H. Livingston, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa. Dept. AG."

Wooden Spoil

(*Continued from Page* 26)

been cracked open because he thought he was hatchet secretary of the Ladies' Temperance Union, don't you blame me for it, because I've warned him to keep out of trouble till I'm tired. Tired—all in—no more, Tremblay, comprenny?

"I'm going to leave him to his fate," continued Lafe, trying to draw a few more mouthsful of tobacco smoke from his burned-out plug.

"I guess that pig-headed fool has just about got to the dam," he said. "They'll be breaking his head in ten minutes' time if it's breakable, Tremblay."

Lafe crossed his right leg over his left, uncrossed them, and then crossed his left over his right. Then he got up.

"I guess I'll take a stroll up the road and see if the stars are out," he said. (*To be Continued*)

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Another Auto Owners' Association

Last summer I paid a Mr. Stout $15 for a three-year membership in the American Drivers' Association of Trenton, N. J. I was told that in case of accident the association's lawyer looked after the legal end. I received a membership card but could get no reply to letters written them. I have never received any benefit from it and do not believe I ever will. The agent also claimed I could get a reduction on gas, oil and minor repairs at certain service stations.

WE understand that the American Drivers' Association has moved to 1131 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia. We are informed that the purpose of the association is to organize auto clubs and sell membership cards and that after a sufficient number have been signed up in each town, they are to organize themselves into a council with a state representative. It is claimed that it is planned to bring auto drivers together so they can get legislation passed that will protect all drivers. We are informed that the W. J. Burns Detective Agency through their Investors' Protective Department do not recommend the association.

The experience of our subscribers with this and similar associations is such that the Service Bureau cannot recommend them.

Beware Correspondence Courses in Forestry

THE Service Bureau receives many letters asking for information about correspondence schools that advertise to prepare applicants for taking a civil service examination for the position of Forest Ranger. The following statement comes direct from the U. S. Civil Service Commission:

"There are a number of correspondence schools which advertise extensively their courses in preparation for the forest ranger examination held from time to time by this commission A forest ranger examination was held in October, 1927. A survey of the examination papers in this examination has been made for use in the present discussion.

The papers of 1,081 competitors were considered. Among other things it was found that 25 per cent of the applicants lived in States other than the States in which they took the examination. The law requires that forest rangers shall be selected, when practicable, from among qualified citizens of the State in which the forest is situated. There is little opportunity, therefore, for the appointment of persons who entered examination and who do not live in States which have national forests, even if they passed the examination. There is no way to determine how many persons took a course with a correspondence school and then did not apply for the examination when they found that they would have to travel a long distance in order to take it. The examination is held only in the States which have national forests.

The survey shows that 675 of the competitors in the examination of last October did not take a course of instruction from a correspondence school. Of these 675 competitors who did not take such a course of instruction, 189 passed the examination. The papers show that 337 of the competitors did take a correspondence course in preparation for the ranger examination. Of these 337, exactly 8 passed the examination.

The following is quoted from a circular recently issued by the United States Forest Service regarding advertising of correspondence schools which give training for forest ranger examinations:

"Many of the statements in these advertisements are misleading and in some cases absolutely false. These advertisements frequently convey the impression that the forest ranger's job is largely a play-time job, or a convenient means for an outing in the woods, while, as a matter of fact, the position of forest ranger is a permanent one of considerable responsibility, requiring arduous work often under difficult conditions, and with definite requirements as to experience and ability. Forest Service officials doubt the value of correspondence schools under ordinary circumstances in furnishing proper preparation for forest ranger positions."—United States Civil Service Commission.

We Are Glad To Help

"Today I received a check of $5.45 for shoes. We wish to thank you for the prompt service. We think you deserve the credit and to show our appreciation we will be glad to recommend your paper to anyone, both for valuable information and for your Service Bureau. We shall always be a faithful subscriber. I am sure I never would have received this adjustment without your help."

* * *

"We have received a check of $13.12 for the 27 bushels of peas. We thank you many many times for your help in getting it for if it were not for you we would not have received a cent. Thanking you for your favors and wishing you more success."

No Auto Drivers in Massachusetts Under 16 Years

Can a boy 13 years old get a permit to drive a vehicle with his father's consent and in presence of father? This will come under Massachusetts state laws.

THE laws of Massachusetts are quite definite in stating that a person under sixteen years of age cannot operate a motor vehicle even though he is riding with or accompanied by a licensed chauffeur. They also state that no license shall be issued to any person under sixteen. To the boy of thirteen whose greatest ambition is to drive his father's automobile, this law will seem rather harsh, but then time flies swiftly and the three years won't really be so long.—M. S.



HERE are the men whose job it is to visit you fairly regularly as the personal representatives of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The picture was taken at a recent conference held at Ithaca, New York. One of the things of which the present administration of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is rather proud is the care that we have taken in the employment of salesmen and representatives whose work is based on the principle of service and with whom any farmer can talk over his problems and be sure of an understanding and sympathetic listener.

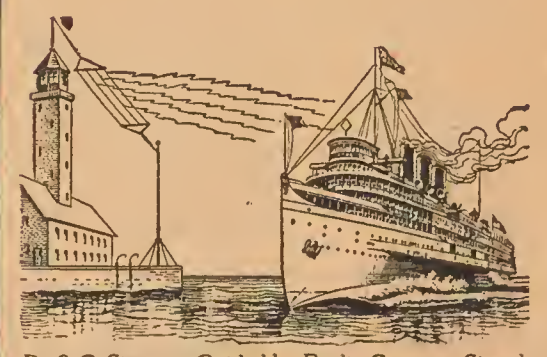
These men have been taught that in selling AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST they are doing far more than just selling the paper. They are carrying to farm homes the many helps that come with subscribing to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and joining a great association for promoting the welfare and happiness of farm people.

In looking over the assembled group of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST representatives at Ithaca, I was proud to be associated with them. Nearly all of them have had farm experience. All of them are hard, sincere workers, believing in their jobs in spite of the fact that they must contend with many problems and discouragements, including especially all kinds of weather and bad roads. They are an enthusiastic lot of men with a cheerful outlook and with a belief that no matter what comes temporarily right and good must prevail in the end.

So when one of these men comes to see you, remember that he comes as an understanding friend, the personal representative of a farm paper which for the last 86 years has been building a reputation for square-dealing and dependable service that has made it known as "The Old Reliable".

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Oil facts for farmers

(No. 1)

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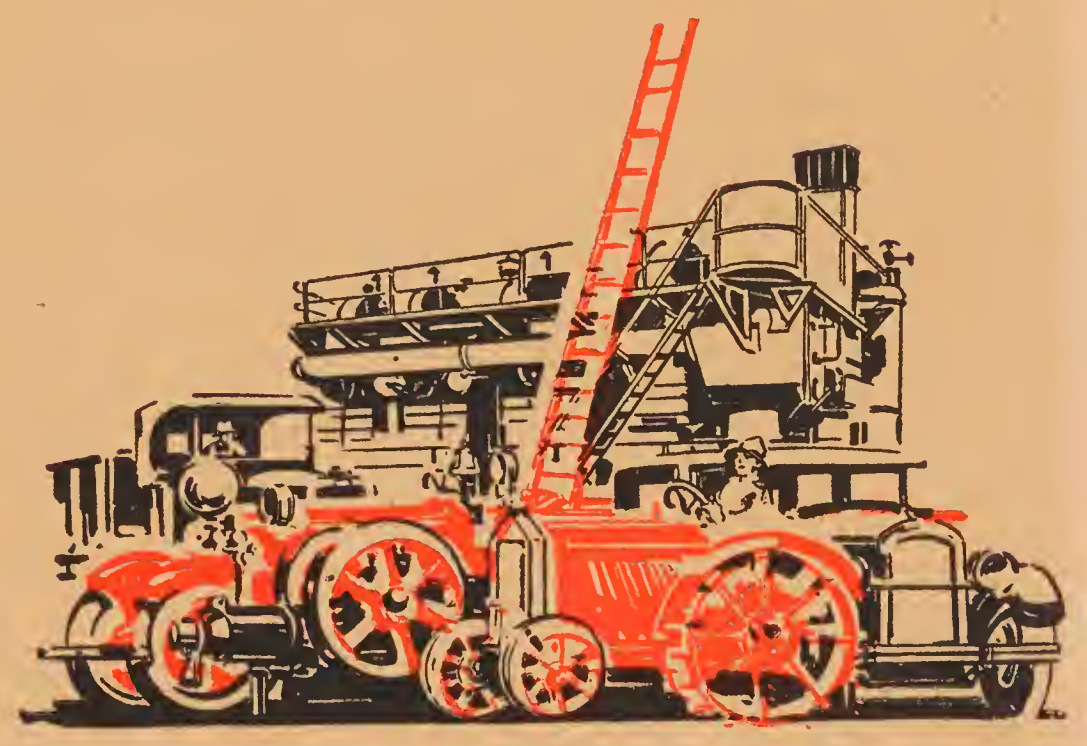
31 farm tractor manufacturers recommend Mobiloil.

30 stock engine manufacturers recommend Mobiloil.

43 stationary and farm lighting engine manufacturers recommend Mobiloil.

29 fire apparatus and rail car manufacturers recommend Mobiloil.

HUNDREDS of other manufacturers of automotive units approve Mobiloil.



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NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A						
" other mods.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 60, 70, 80	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" other mods.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell					A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4			B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
" " 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		

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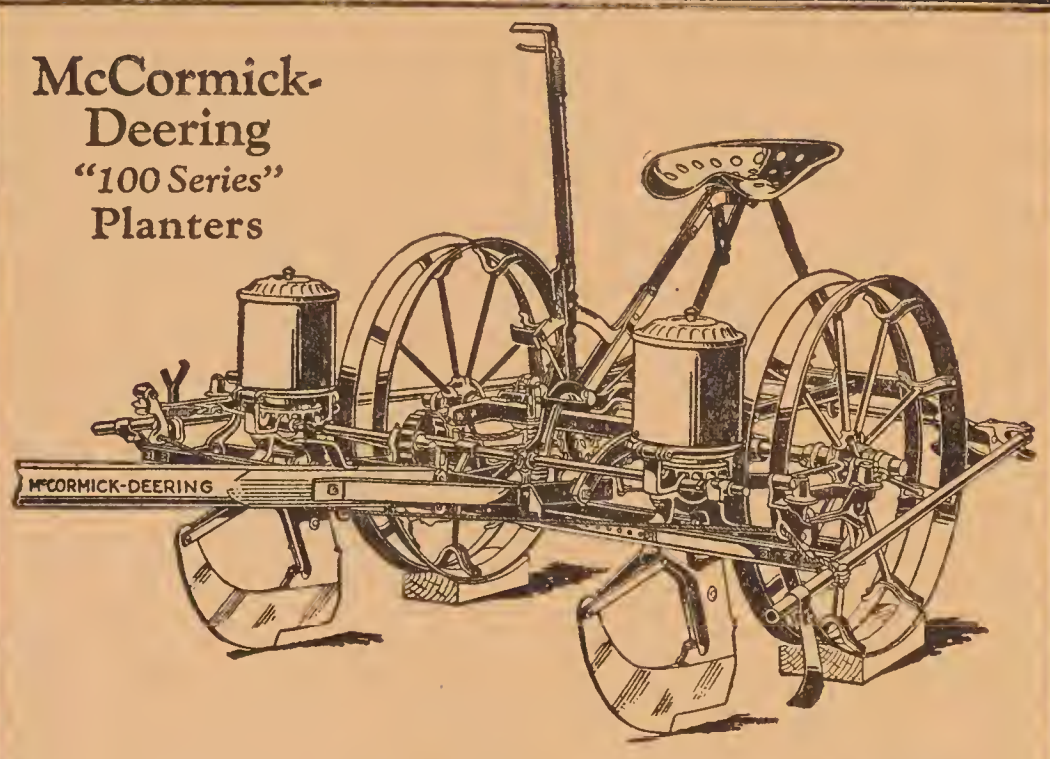


Every clod feels a stir of might,
An instinct within it that reaches and towers,
And, groping blindly above it for light,
Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers. * * *

Now the heart is so full that a drop overfills it,
We are happy now because God wills it;
No matter how barren the past may have been,
'Tis enough for us now that the leaves are green.

—LOWELL

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Dirt Roads Again

Farmers Give Experiences and Suggestions

WHAT shall we do with the dirt road? This seems to be the question which is attracting a whole lot of attention at the present time, and calls for some reasonable solution. The farmer who is so unfortunate as to be located on a dirt road is indeed out of luck. Having had some experience as a town superintendent of highways, I believe I am in a position to throw some light on the present situation.

Before the advent of the automobile, the back dirt roads were not so much of a problem; if was customary to maintain "thank-you-ma'ms" so-called on grades, to turn the surface water into the ditch proper in times of heavy rains, keeping the volume of water in the road bed at a minimum quantity, and affording protection to the whole road. Times have changed; the town superintendent who would erect a "thank-you-ma'm" across a highway at the present time would be taken out and shot before daybreak. Consequently, our hilly dirt roads are subject to the fury of the elements without hindrance. Just let a heavy automobile pass over a newly worked road and you have two beautiful ditches which will convey your water with all of its accumulation to the foot of the hill, usually with disastrous results. As a rule, I do not believe the dirt roads are being neglected.

Road Superintendents Not At Fault

My observation is that the town superintendents are doing all that can be reasonably expected, with the money available; I know of several instances in my town, where there is being spent an amount far in excess of all taxes (except school taxes) levied against all of the property served by said highway, and yet, for six months of the year, it is only an excuse for a highway. To construct a permanent highway would cost more than the assessed valuation of all of the property served twice over. Some proposition. (Editor's note: Build cheaper roads and get more state aid.)

My theory is, and has been for a long time, to hang up the road grader and fill in the low places with stone and cover with gravel, using as little loose dirt as possible, keeping your ditches clear and your road bed as smooth and hard as possible. (Editor's note: This is right.)

Taxes Too High Now

It is unthinkable to suggest a greater burden of taxation on the farmer, for highways or anything else, especially the farmer back on the dirt road. He is paying his share of all public improvements, such as state and county highways, bridges, grade crossing eliminations, and is not getting much direct benefit thereby. I believe our assessors should give this matter their attention and regulate the assessed property values accordingly. It is only fair and just that property situated along a public improved highway should pay a greater proportion of cost of such improvement than the farm back on the hill. While the average state road farmer would be reluctant to admit that he should pay extra for the privilege which he enjoys and the benefits which he receives by being situated on an improved highway, you will notice when he advertises his farm for sale he is sure to mention his advantage of location.

When we take into consideration that the dirt road farmer is producing milk and other farm products and marketing the same at a cost far in excess of the farmer who is situated on the improved road, and paying dear for the privileges he does not receive, it is easy to see why the dirt road is a problem. —T. L., New York.

A Bad Case of Bowlegs

I SEE in your valuable paper several articles regarding country roads. I live in Pennsylvania where conditions are the same as in New York. My opinion, is, all roads are built for automobile associations, and the more farmers keep off, the better they like it. I do not figure getting out of the mud from November 1 to April 1. All a farmer asks is a 16 foot road. Automobile associations ask 40 to 60 feet.

Farmers' Help Needed

I keep my car in the neighbor's yard half the winter on account of bad roads, and my taxes grow higher every year. I think cars should be on the weight and measure plan. If you pay for twelve months, they should be compelled to give you service. If a farmer sells a short bushel of potatoes, he is fined. Why not fine the State for the same offense?

If the farm papers want to help the farmers, let them go to the state capitol, get up their fighting blood, tell them what the farmers need and that they should have better roads to market, and the farmers will be satisfied. (Editor's note: This is just what we are doing but we can do nothing without farmer support.

All on Account of Bad Roads

I go to the city in the spring, run myself bow-legged looking up ten or twelve customers for my farm products. Everything is fine and I can hold them, and my legs get straight again. Along comes November 1st. I am stuck in the mud and cannot get out to make deliveries. What happens? I lose my customers. So the next spring, I get bow-legged again looking for customers I should have held over winter—all on account of bad roads.

My advice is, let all farm journals and agricultural departments come out of their hiding holes and be one hundred per cent for the farmers and they will get better prices and will have an equal chance with the ones that live on improved roads. So get out and get under, you farm papers, show your stuff and I will yell for you instead of giving a knock.—C. S., Pa.

Who Has a Good Plan?

I HAVE read the various letters appearing in your paper with regard to the dirt roads. I live on one myself and know that they are awful. But complaining about them will not make them any better. I have tried to keep our road in shape this winter, but the alternate freezing and thawing have made it a hopeless job.

Would it not be possible to offer a prize or reward for some practicable scheme for building a dirt road that would stand up reasonably under winter conditions? I am sure the town superintendents would be glad enough to work the roads if anybody could suggest a plan that would produce results. It is hardly fair to put the blame on them for not doing the impossible, and as they are spending our money, we would holler the loudest if we did not get our money's worth. If somebody can produce a feasible plan that has worked out well in practice, then we will know what to ask for and expect results.—G. L., New York.

We Journey to California

How Other States Look to a New York Farmer

By H. E. COOK

EDITOR'S NOTE—*We are sure that all* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *folks will be glad to hear from our old friend, H. E. Cook, again. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have been taking a much needed vacation, about the first in a lifetime, in sunny California, spending it with their daughter at Redlands. Dean Cook has been writing us some letters about his observations and experiences on his trip across the continent and on farm conditions and people in California. We are very glad to pass these letters on to our readers, knowing how much they will interest you.*

Here is the first one:

LEAVING our home at Denmark, New York, Tuesday at 2:00 P. M., January 31st, we started on an eight thousand mile trip by rail which would take us to the Pacific Coast and return. Previously our trips had been comparatively short. I am writing this in the home of our daughter, Mrs. W. H. Blodget, in Redlands, California, and I am reminded of the feeling of the little boy who had visited the nearby town for the first time and said, "Daddy, if the world is as big the other way as the way we have come it must be a whopper," and so I had never been conscious of the size of this country. A speculative thought sprang up—what population will it be possible to feed when science and soils are brought together and transportation is sufficient? James J. Hill's famous prediction that we were facing a problem of food shortage seemed to fade from sight.

Leaving Utica at 6:40 P. M., we arrived at Chicago at 1:00 P. M. the next day. So, of course, the run was largely made in the night. From a car window view point agriculture did not show up at its best until we reached the orange valley of Southern California.

Leaving Chicago over the Santa Fe at 10:00 P. M., we were again moving in the night time and were well on to Kansas City when we began to sit up and take notice. Naturally we were impressed with the level prairie lands as compared with the hilly, broken land of New York and the east.

Maybe I will be pardoned for quoting a few figures from Hon. J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. With an annual farm crop value of $700,000,000.00, Kansas takes front rank among the states in crop production.

With a winter wheat crop of 120,700,850 bushels, more seed was sown than the total yield of twenty-three other states, and with an average ten year yield of 119,256,000 bushels of corn and the highest single year value of as many dollars to the farmers, Kansas holds high rank among corn states.

The crop of alfalfa had a single year value of fifty dollars per acre. Kansas City is the second largest live stock market in the world and the State furnished fifty per cent of the number.



An orange grove near Redlands in southern California

Dairy products increased more than two hundred per cent the last ten years and the value is greater than thirty-eight of the other states. The value of the poultry products last year was $4,000,000.00 greater than the first cost of the Louisiana purchase, which now constitutes thirteen states.

An outstanding feature of the Santa Fe Railroad system is the Fred Harvey restaurants and hotels located at convenient points for stopping for breakfast, dinner and supper. I made an effort to get a real history of this human feeding way used instead of the regulation dining car of my experience but could not find one. However, I did find Irvin S. Cobb's write-up of the Grand Canyon, a very unique little book. I read it and will quote from it:

"The original Fred Harvey has been

(*Continued on Page* 11)

Raising Black Raspberries in the Finger Lakes Region

Over a Period of Years the Crop Will Return a Profit

By R. L. ROBINSON,

Yates County Fruit Grower

WHILE one is touring the Finger Lakes section of the state of New York he is so impressed with the acreage of black raspberries under cultivation, that it seems as if a few jottings on the propagation, culture and the method of handling the ripened fruit might be of interest to the large A. A. family.

If one is intending to plant this fruit he should be careful to select well drained soil, as these plants absolutely will not grow in wet soils. The lighter soils of a rolling nature seem better than the heavier low lying bottom lands. It seems best to set berries following a crop that has had clean cultivation the previous year, such as a crop of corn or beans, but if one must set on sod, a clover sod, fall-plowed, works very well.

Setting With a Cabbage Transplanter

For convenience of cultivation in a berry plantation one should set the plants 8x4 feet after having thoroughly prepared the ground as for a crop of corn. Formerly the ground was furrowed out with a plow to a depth of about 6 inches, the roots dropped by hand and set by hand but now a cabbage transplanter equipped with a larger plow and drawn by a tractor is used in this vicinity thus rushing the work, and doing away with a large amount of hand work. As soon as possible after setting, cultivation should begin to keep the ground in a good state of tilth.

Having the rows 8 feet apart enables one to use a team and harrow. Afterwards one can plant potatoes, beans or if you have set your patch early in May, corn can be raised. After the plants are 10 to 12 inches high, tipping commences. By this we mean pinching or cutting off the top of the cane. This causes a shoot to come from each leaf joint. This makes a sprangled bush with a number of branches and a better bush, also this is the part from which we start our next year's root or plant.

Providing for Following Spring's Plants

In the latter part of August when the ends of these branches are creeping along the ground and the tips of them begin to turn red, take your spade or round pointed shovel and shove it in the ground about 3 or 4 inches near the tip of the branch and place this tip in behind the shovel and withdraw shovel, stepping on the loosened earth. This places the end of the branch down in the ground and in a few days tiny rootlets will start and here you have a root for next spring's planting.

So much for the first year of a raspberry patch. The following spring after the freezing weather, trim the bushes, leaving the laterals 12 to 15 inches in length. This gives your fruiting wood.

If the ground can be worked up with a harrow and cultivator, give them level cultivation—also clean cultivation—with no crop between rows this year.

Watch the new shoots as they come along and tip as soon as they are 12 to 15 inches high. If left longer you have to cut away too much wood or you will have your bushes too high. After the fruit is harvested cut out the wood that has fruited as soon as possible. This is done by having a sharped hooked knife on the end of a hoe handle cutting close to the ground. Some do not get around to cut out this old wood until winter or early spring.

After this year the cultivation consists of shallow plowing away from the rows and hoeing around bushes and harrowing as early as possible and then in early June, plowing back to the rows and continuing to harrow as often as possible until fruit is ready to be harvested.

Marketing the Crop

So much for setting and taking care of the plantation. Now comes the harvesting and marketing of the crop. Some growers pick their fruit by hand, hiring men, women and children, in fact any one whom he can, paying 3 to 5 cents per quart. This gives him his fruit so he can sell it fresh (green as we call it) to canning factories, truckers for marketing in distant cities or it can be taken to the evaporator for making dried fruit.

If one intends to sell his fruit fresh direct from the bushes to be canned, the Plum Farmer, Black Diamond and Kansas are the best varieties, but if one intends to dry his berries and to use a harvester for gathering, the Improved Ohio is the most desirable variety. Some may wonder what we mean by gathering with a harvester. It is a wooden frame about 3x4 feet with heavy canvass on the back (to do away with bruising fruit). The bottom of this is a box-like affair about 8 to 10 inches deep to hold fruit while going along the row and the user has a hook about 18 inches long made from No. 9 fence wire to pull bushes over harvester with left hand and a paddle about 16 inches long in other hand to knock off the ripened fruit. Of course, this gets some unripered fruit, leaves and stems

(*Continued on Page 7*)

What 242 Dairymen Say of TB Testing

Accredited Herd Owners Give Experiences and Suggestions

WHAT are the facts about the TB eradication campaign? A few of the cattle dealers have been trying to organize dairymen to fight the TB eradication work. Several publications have contained one-sided discussions about the tuberculin test, and the air has been filled with charges and countercharges and criticisms. As a result, hundreds of farmers who have not tested have become convinced that it is not necessary to test dairy cattle and that the whole tuberculin test and eradication work are more or less of a fake and a fraud. It is no wonder, considering the amount of propaganda that has been circulated, that many farmers feel this way, when it is also true that there is no gainsaying the fact that it is pretty hard on a dairyman after he has worked years to build up a dairy to lose a part or all of it because of the test.

For Each Man to Decide

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is urging no man to test. That is a decision that every dairyman must make himself. But we do think it our duty to find out the truth and to pass it on to you as well as we can. In the long run, the best interests of all are served and protected only by the truth, and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST believes the best service we can render our people is to give the facts and always be fair in our statements. When the public is excited over any problem, it is always difficult to get the truth, but we consider that those dairymen who have been through the tuberculin test, taken their losses, and made their sacrifices are in better shape than anybody else to give the facts about the tuberculosis eradication work.

Therefore, we asked the State Department of Agriculture and Markets to send us an unpicked list of accredited herd owners in the different counties of New York State. In order to get the list, the Department wrote to forty-one counties and secured a list of names of some accredited herd owners in each of these counties. When we received these lists, we chose the first ten names on each list just as they came in each of the forty-one counties and sent the questionnaire which is summarized on this page to 410 accredited herd owners in the forty-one counties.

A Majority Answered

In the first place, 242 dairymen out of the 410, or about 60 per cent, were interested enough to reply to the questionnaire and give us the information. Many of them wrote us long letters and went into great details. The number that usually replies to a questionnaire is from 10 to 20 per cent.

In the second place, we had expected that at least 50 per cent of the men who have been through the test and taken their losses would be opposed to tuberculin testing or at least against the way it has been conducted. Judge our surprise, then, when we found that only five or six were opposed, and some of these answered negatively only on certain questions.

You will note from the summary with this article that not all answered every question. Some of the questions were not clear, and therefore not well understood.

Perhaps the most valuable part of the answers were the splendid and helpful suggestions and criticisms that were made. We give here the suggestions which seem to be repeated the most in the different answers and which are of the greatest importance. In order to save your time and our space, we will not attempt to put them in sentence form but give them as they come on the questionnaires:

1. Quicker payment.

2. Higher indemnities.

3. Less red tape.

4. Removing condemned cattle more quickly.

5. Doing re-test work on time.

6. Educational campaign needed.

7. Either appraisal to cover loss, or fix the price of milk to make it pay.

8. Farmers should be given credit slips by the appraisers to enable them to borrow money at the bank to buy other cows.

9. A law to make everyone test.

10. Appraisal based on market value instead of within a certain limit.

11. Department of Agriculture should do some positive proving, and on condemned animals which show no apparent lesions, make more thorough examination.

(This is a good point because the report of "no apparent lesions" does not necessarily mean that no lesions were present. Lesions might be found by a better examination.)

12. Pay the farmers within ten days and then chloroform some of the would-be cattle dealers so they cannot keep farmers stirred up all of the time.

13. Put tattoo in the ear in place of a tag on the first visit of the veterinarian. This would stop some crooked work in changing tags.

14. Closer watch of cattle dealers for through them comes greatest danger of spread of the disease.

15. Only men of wide experience should be employed to make tests.

16. Instruments should be sterilized from herd to herd.

17. Non-tested cows should not be allowed in streams above where tested cows get their drink.

It should be remembered in connection with the above suggestions that practically all of them came from men who were thoroughly convinced of the necessity of the test and who stated in the questionnaire that in the light of their experience, they would voluntarily repeat the work of cleaning up their herds.

Some of the suggestions made have been acted upon by the Department. For example, the time of paying indemnities has been greatly shortened.

Typical Answers

Many of the answers to question 7 in the questionnaire were especially interesting. You will remember this question read: "Knowing that TB existed in your herd, would you be willing to feed the milk to your young son and daughter?" Only 2 out of 235 answers said "yes" to this, and many replied very emphatically. One man wrote "NO" in capital letters that you could see across the room. Some others replied as follows:

"Have positive proof that calves were getting TB through the milk."

"Never, even if they took all I had."

"After seeing over 100 cattle slaughtered, I would not feed it to any human being, child or adult."

"No! We drank the milk as children, and my brother is tubercular now."

"No. My mother died of tuberculosis."

"I know of a family right near us that has a badly infected herd and the younger children have developed tuberculosis."

Many of the answers to question 10 were interesting. This questions read: "In the light of your experience, would you voluntarily repeat the work of cleaning up your herd?" There were 232 who answered "yes" and 5 who answered "no". Here are a few other answers:

"Would buy a clean herd before I would take an infected herd as a gift."

"Although it has worked hardship on me, I think it is necessary."

"For twenty-eight years have never been without tested cattle."

"We lost outright about $3,000, but we feel we have made it up since."

A very common criticism was that the tuberculin test is not one hundred per cent perfect and that therefore some cows are condemned that do not show lesions.

What Farmers Say About It

But perhaps the most interesting and valuable information that came from this investigation was the letters themselves. We wish there were room to print all of them, but we can only pass

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

Summary of TB Eradication Campaign Questionnaire

NOTE:—*For full explanations of this questionnaire and details of answers, see article on this page.*

I.-II. Time required to get accredited.
Average of 128 answers, 2 years.
41 obtained accredited herds in less than 1 year.

III. Did you get a fair appraisal?
Yes—162
No— 6

IV. How long did you wait for payment of State indemnities?
The answers varied from 2 weeks to 14 months,
55 received their money in 8 weeks or less.
105 reported that it took longer.
(Payments have been greatly speeded up during the past year. A recent study on several cases showed that the shortest elapsed time from the testing to date of mailing check was 29 days, and the longest, 1 month and 21 days.)

V. Were the officials who did the work courteous and did they show a proper spirit of understanding and cooperation?
Yes—224
No— 4

VI. Do you consider it necessary to clean up TB in dairy cattle?
Yes—227
No— 5

VII. Knowing that TB existed in your herd, would you be willing to feed the milk to your young son and daughter?
Yes— 2
No—233

VIII. From a dollars and cents standpoint, do you think there is any basis in the argument that it pays to substitute a healthy animal for one infected with TB?
This question is not clear, and a majority replied that they did not understand it. What we meant to ask was: Does it pay to replace tubercular animals with healthy ones?

IX. Taking it for granted that the work is necessary, were you on the whole fairly well satisfied with the way it was conducted?
Yes—229
No— 7

X. In the light of your experience, would you voluntarily repeat the work of cleaning up your herd?
Yes—232
No— 5

XI. What constructive criticisms or suggestions have you for improving the TB eradication work?
Suggestions and criticisms are summarized in the article on this page.

on to you at this time some of those that seem the most interesting and helpful. These letters follow.

* * *

Good to Look at But—

THE writer has perhaps had experience about as long as the most, and it is on this experience that I base my opinion.

I was a strong opponent of TB testing prior to the year 1915. That fall, I built a new barn. My sons had attended the courses at Cornell at Ithaca, and they prevailed on me to have the cattle tested before they went into the new barn. The test was made, and 23 head reacted out of 31. It was a sad thing for me, but I was determined to know and see for myself, so I arranged with the Department to be present when the cattle were slaughtered. I was present and saw not only my own but another herd from Steuben County, consisting of 35 head, slaughtered. One-third of my herd and two-thirds of the Steuben County herd went to the tank. They were a beautiful herd to look at, but some of the cows were in terrible shape as revealed when opened up. The Department officials at Buffalo then were painstaking in showing me the condition they were in. Some of the cows appeared to be in perfect health. I speak of one cow that was a picture of health, and I saved her milk for my children to drink. The thought of feeding this cow's milk to my children haunts me to this day. Her liver was a mass of TB germs and it was as large as two.

The wise say that there is no danger to feeding babies on milk from cows in such condition. Well, we had one child that developed TB in the glands of the neck. No man can make me believe it is wise to keep cattle to produce milk from with that terrible disease eating up their bodies, when there is a way to clean up. It is a blessing to the cattle to be rid of the disease. We have now been on the accredited list for ten years. Our hogs show no signs of TB now, since the clean up. Before that they did.

I feel that there is much written that is uncalled for and much that appears is pure and simple ignorance on the subject. There have been abuses by crooked veterinarians, no doubt. Some cases must be handled by the authorities and punished. The cause of cleaning up our herds in our state must go on for the good of all, as well as the cattle. Cattle that are condemned and slaughtered by the State should be paid for in full value where there is no trace of TB to be found, and the State should pay promptly.—E. B. H.

* * *

Would Not Take Halter Home

WE have tried to answer your questions as best we can. However, we have had quite some experience with TB as we at one time slaughtered a number of cattle for the State under the supervision of a veterinarian. We have killed as many as five and ten a day and we never found one that did not show lesions. In some cases, the trouble is that they do not examine the carcass close enough; if they did, we think that they would find them. We remember at one time we slaughtered some and they found them in all but one. The veterinarian was reporting the animal as having no lesions. We were skinning the feet out, and between the knee and the foot we found millions of lesions.

We want to say if the people could see some of the cows slaughtered, they would change their minds. We remember the last one that we killed. The owner of the animal said that he did not believe that there was anything to it, so we asked him to come to see her killed and then he could see for himself. He did. She was a nice three-year-old and it seemed a shame to kill her. But it was lucky he got her out of his herd as she was tanked. We disinfected his halter for him, but he would not take it home with him as he was afraid there were some germs on it.

We got afraid to slaughter them as some were so rotten for we were afraid that we would get it in our herd. Our herd was clean, and we thought we would get it quick enough without bringing it in ourselves.

Another case we can mention is that of a very fine purebred Holstein four years old that we slaughtered. We invited a number of people in to see her killed. A great many of the farmers made the remark that they wished that they owned her that they would take a chance on her. However, she was killed in the presence of the men who wanted her, and she turned out to be a bad spreader. The gland in her udder was as large as your hand and full of lesions. She was milking them off every time she was milked—a spreader to every child and calf who drank her milk.

Another thing that should be looked into is the herds that have contagious abortion. As soon as some people get a case they clean the animal up and offer her for sale, selling her for a fresh cow, and spreading the disease to other herds.—B. B.

* * *

Improved Quality of Cattle

TB eradication has been the most profitable work Steuben County farmers have engaged in in recent years. Some good producing cows were condemned, also some very inferior ones. Testing made the healthy cows remaining worth far more than all were to start with. The increased demand and higher prices have aroused interest in improving the quality of the cattle in this county. Several hundred dairymen are producing Grade A milk at a premium as the result of testing.

If the potato growers could improve their condition as easily as the dairymen did by TB testing, Steuben County farmers would soon notice the sunshine again.—W. H. B.

* * *

Loss of Herd a Hard Blow

WE had been losing so many cattle from tuberculosis in July, 1922, that we made voluntary application to have our herd tested. The following December 19th, a State veterinarian made the test and our whole herd reacted. The cows were then shipped to Syracuse where they were slaughtered and one of us was present to see them slaughtered. We were satisfied that the tuberculosis test was all that it claimed to be when in the hands of a competent veterinary.

After thoroughly cleaning up our stable, we bought fifteen cows and a bull out of an accredited herd. Since then we have had five annual tests and not a single reactor,—and better still, we are not losing three or four each year as formerly.

In truth, our herd had gotten into such a condition we could not raise heifer calves fast enough to keep the herd up.

We had a good herd that we had been years in building up and it was a hard blow to us because it will take us years again to build another as good.

We lost money but for this we blame the disease and not the test—R. Brothers.

* * *

Some Statements I Do Not Believe

I LIVE in Oneida County and our experience with this disease and the TB testing is as follows. Our first experience came in the winter of 1921-22. A six-year-old pure bred Holstein cow that would not breed was fattened and slaughtered on the farm for beef. She was very fat and sleek and when in the yard would run and play like a young veal calf. When killed and opened the whole inside of the carcass was almost completely covered with tubercles as were also some of the intestines on the outside. She was a total loss with the exception of the hide. Toward spring of this same year, two more cows, seven and eleven years old, began to run down in flesh. Their coat looked rough and unhealthy and their appetite failed. A veterinary was called in and upon a physical examination pronounced both cases TB. They were slaughtered and one was found to be affected in the throat and the lungs and liver mostly. The other was affected much the same except that her throat seemed to be all right.

In August, 1922, a veterinary who inspected our dairy for the New York Board of Health, condemned three more cows, one grade and two pure bred Holsteins. They looked and acted much the same as the last two cows herein described and were a total loss.

Disease Causes Losses

Between this time and the fall of 1924, five more cows became worthless from this disease (all young or middle-aged cows) and we were losing them as fast as we could raise others to take their places. By this time others who have had somewhat the same experiences began to talk about TB testing under the Township area system and through the efforts of the Farm Bureau committeemen, one in each school district, who were asked to notify all of their neighbors, a meeting was called for the purpose of petitioning the Board of Supervisors to supply funds for hiring a tester. This was also done in other Townships in this County. Our meeting was well attended and I believe all but two or three of those present signed the petition and many others did in a few days following. The Supervisors granted our request for funds to pay the tester and for an outfit for disinfecting wherever reactors had been removed.

We then called another meeting in the same way as before for the purpose of making arrangements for signing up the ninety per cent as required by law. A committee was appointed in each school district at this meeting, which was well attended, to sign up all who would in their districts. All of the committee with the exception of one or two, worked faithfully and at the time of making our report we had a fraction over 91% of all the dairies in the township and a few have since signed up.

One Reactor on Second Test

Testing was started in May, 1926, in this township and much testing has been done since, but as usual, in nearly all new undertakings, there were a few objectors who by their agitation have caused even some of those who have signed up to hesitate in having their herds tested. Our herd of 28 head was tested the first time in June, 1926, and we found 23 reactors; three of these were so bad upon post mortem that they were what is termed "tankers". We then cleaned up and disinfected thoroughly and in August we bought 20 head of cows and heifers that had been tested, some from accredited herds and tested again in October, 1926, and lost one of the five of our old herd. All of those which were bought passed clean. We again disinfected and did not test again until June, 1927, and had one of the cows that was bought in August, 1926, react and only slightly affected by TB. We tested again in January, 1928, and twenty-six head all passed clean. Now we intend to keep on testing and will not be disappointed if we should have a reactor, occassionally because I do not believe that the TB test is 100% perfect, neither do I know of anyone or anything that is 100% perfect. But I believe it is perfect enough to use until science or someone discovers something better. However, if we wait until then to weed out diseased animals there will be very few cows in the New York milk shed that will be free from the disease.

Now we do not believe that the eye and tail test is injurious to the animal and will cause them to shrink in their milk flow. Nor do I believe that retesting will cause them to react whether they have the disease or not; nor that testing is done to deprive the babies of milk; nor that milk from tested cows is poison; nor that the test will cause TB in a healthy animal; nor that it takes all of the good cows and leaves all of the poor ones; nor that this testing business is all graft; nor that the owners have not received a fair market value for their cattle on the whole, unless the owners expect to get enough for an old cow or one that has been

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 April 21, 1928 No. 15

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Spring is Here!

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

SPRING is here! A whole week of bright balmy weather, brilliant sunshine and temperatures ranging from 68 degrees to 84 degrees, F., almost persuaded us that it was here to stay. But past experience has taught us that there must be many showers before the flowers in May and many cold chilling winds before the first fruits from the garden in June. Yet whole flocks of robins and song sparrows, a few bluebirds and meadow-larks, the pecpers in the pond across the way, an occasional crocus and tulip are all sure signs that winter has gonc and that spring is here, even if temporarily.



M. C. Burritt

Farm folk, too, havc responded to the sunshine and the feel of the air, and are doing spring-like things. Our women folks have the house cleaning fever and we beat the rugs—if not from choice. Baseballs are out and I have acquired my first lame arm of the season playing with the boy. The year's wood supply is "buzzed up" and ready for the children to pile during Easter vacation. The smoke of burning brush piles and rubbish heaps fills the air. The grass and wheat are beginning to show the rich green of spring. The buds are swelling and making the fruit grower anxious because of what he knows is quite likely to come before June. On some of the lighter land to the south of us plowing has begun. I saw five teams plowing gardens and fields on April 5th. Now, however, on April 8, it is much colder again and it is raining—more seasonable weather for April.

Protecting Our Fruit Trees From Insects

EDITOR'S NOTE—*The following is a radio talk on insect control given by Mr. E. W. Mitchell of Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y. from Station WGY. Mr. Mitchell is ex-president of the New York State Horticultural Society.*

THE importance of protecting our crops from insects and disease grows with the years and with the concentration of production into certain localities particularly favorable for the production of a specialty.

It is too broad a field to cover in a short time and I will only try to point out some of the fundamentals of insect control as they apply to some of our more common pests.

Most of the insects that injure our crops fall into one of three classes;

1—Those that eat the plant or fruit by chewing.

2—Those that insert a sucking mouth part beneath the surface and suck sap.

3—Those that insert their ovipositor beneath the surface and lay an egg inside the fruit where it turns into a worm beyond the reach of poison.

The first are killed by feeding them arsenate of lead in sufficient doses at the proper time—viz when they are small and easily killed and before they have damaged the crop to any great extent.

The second is controlled by placing a contact poison (usually nicotine) on their tender backs and breathing parts at a time when you can hit and kill them, when they are particularly susceptible and before much damage is done.

The third by feeding arsenate of lead to the mother fly when she drinks dew from the leaves and before she has laid any eggs.

Must Know Life Histories

Certain it is—that the farmer must know the life history of many insects and have adequate machinery and supplies so that he can fight pests at the proper time and in the best modern way. It is usually easy to tell the soft bodied sucking insects such as aphis from the chewers like potato bugs or the flies like apple maggot. The Farm Bureau in practically every county is available for everybody to get reliable information for the asking.

To get good results; three things must be done:

1—Put the application on at the right time.

2—Do a thorough job.

3—Use good materials, strong enough to kill quickly.

There is always new growth, green and tender and not covered with poison that the insects prefer to eat; so the application must not bc made too far in advance for insects like potato bugs and apple tree tent caterpillars. The blossom end of an apple closes up a few days after the pctals fall and makes a tender and protected little cavity where codling moth larvae like to hide and enter the apple. It is important to fill this cavity with poison before it closes up, although it may be several weeks before the insect comes.

Nicotine Dust Gets the Aphis

Apple aphis can only be successfully hit with spray when the buds are shut or nearly shut and there is no place for them to crawl under cover and get protection from the spray. Later they hide inside the bud parts or curled leaves and can not be hit with the contact spray. In this case they can be killed with nicotine gas put on as a lime-nicotine dust. Either method is satisfactory if properly used.

Apple and cherry maggot flies and codling moth larva appear at different times and usually over an extended period of a month or more. This means that the applications must be repeated to cover new growth in addition to having the first one on at the proper time.

Arsenate of lead is practically the only poison used—(except arsenate of lime on potatoes). It does not dissolve in water but is merely suspended in the spray liquid as a convenient way of putting it on the plant. The water has nothing to do with its strength or efficiency and soon dries out leaving the powdered lead on the tree. It can be blown on the tree with equally good results. The waxy, hairy surface of the leaf or fruit holds dust or spray equally well and the timeliness and thoroughness are the controlling factors and not the method of application.

How to Get Results

With nicotine, there is a difference between dust and spray. Dust forms a gas and will penetrate bud parts and curled leaves where spray will not go. It must be put on on a warm quiet day when the insects are breathing and are old enough to be using their breathing apparatus actively.

Spray nicotine must be put on the insect when it is young and easily

(Continued on Page 18)



With the A. A.

Crop Grower



Fertilizer For Beans

"I am intending to plant about five acres of beans this spring on light soil that has not been tilled for about fifteen years. What analysis and brand of fertilizer should I buy for best results? I would appreciate any information you could give me in regard to fertilizer."—F. A. K., *N. Y.*

THE kind of fertilizer to be used depends on the soil as well as on the crop. The State College of Agriculture reports that the most common fertilizer used in New York State is 16% acid phosphate.. Next comes a 2-8-5 and next a 2-10-0.

Pretty nearly one half the farmers in New York State do not use any fertilizer with beans. About 80% of the growers top dress their bean land with manure. Beans do not require an especially fertile soil and we believe that you would get good results from using around 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre, if the land seems particularly poor it might pay you to top dress with manure before planting.

Beans of course are legumes and get their nitrogen from the air. It will be worth while to innoculate the seeds if beans have not been grown on the soil in many years. You will be able to get this innoculating material from the farm bureau manager or the plant physiology department of the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

"Seed End" of Potato Does Not Yield Heavier

Is it true that the seed end of a potato is better for seed than the other parts of the tuber?—B. W., *New York.*

EXPERIMENTS by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate that there is little difference in the yields from different eyes on a tuber. Perhaps the idea that the seed end is best comes from the fact that it always sends out sprouts first. When the seed end is removed the remaining eyes nearest the seed end send out strong sprouts. This tendency from the seed end to sprout first is sometimes called "apical dominance".

Oats and Vetch for An Emergency Hay Crop

OATS and vetch, at the rate of two bushels of oats and twenty pounds of hairy vetch, makes a good mixture to plant for quick hay returns, especially in the northern sections, where there is not likely to be too much hot, dry weather. This mixture will also do better on soils somewhat acid than will others containing various other legumes with the oats.

For soils that are lacking in lime, it will prove more satisfactory than sweet clover or common red clover, and, for the same reason, is more satisfactory than alfalfa. However, as with all legumes, lime is needed if the soil is acid and it will pay to apply two tons to the acre before seeding. This combination should be planted fairly early in the spring, as it makes much better growth before the heat and dry weather of summer. In the cooler northern sections it is particularly useful for building up run-down soils. If you have an old field that needs rebuilding, try this mixture, cutting the first crop for hay and plowing under the second crop of vetch. The second crop is not usually heavy, but considerable growth may be made if the weather is not too dry.

If barnyard manure is available for application to the soil, even in limited quantities, it will be found that this mixture will produce two tons or more of hay to the acre, cutting while the oats are still in the milk. There will also be a considerable crop of vetch to turn under in mid-autumn. We know of two or three old farms which have been brought back largely by this method of procedure.—C. H. C.

Green Your Seed Potatoes

"GREENING" seed potatoes after treating but before cutting has several advantages. Perhaps the greatest advantage is that many tubers not suited for seed can be picked out and discarded. The tubers should be spread out in some place out of direct sunlight for several weeks. Healthy tubers will send out stubby green sprouts that will not break off easily but that will make a rapid growth when planted and will resist rhizoctonia and other diseases.

Any tubers that send out a lot of spindling sprouts will not grow a good hill of potatoes can be discarded.

Raising Black Raspberries in the Finger Lake Region

(*Continued from Page* 3)

which can be partly cleaned out with a fanning mill after evaporation and then the balance is picked out by hand.

About the worst disease the berry grower has to contend with is the Yellows or rust. This is easily recognized as the leaves turn yellow and there is a sort of a rust on the under side of the leaves and there is an absence of prickers on the canes. As soon as this appears on a bush it should be cut or dug out and burned so the rust will not spread to adjoining bushes.

Market Poor for Dried Berries

The market for the past year for evaporated berries has worked out contrary to the growers' expectations. At time of harvesting the fruit was bringing the producer 12 to 14 cents per quart and the dealers were offering 50 cents per pound. By the way about 3 quarts of ripe fruit makes one pound of dried fruit. So the majority of growers refused to sell because of the fact that there was not as large a crop of berries in 1927 as there was in 1926 and the price in 1926 started at 50 cents per pound and went to 75 cents but in 1927 it was exactly opposite, starting at 50 cents and in a short time dropped to 40 cents and at the present time the market is very dull and some growers will have the 1927 crop of berries on hand. So for 1927 the black raspberry was not a profitable crop for many growers.

This market condition was caused by a large crop of Loganberries in Oregon which was canned and put on our markets but when the housewife tries out the two berries she finds the blackberry far superior to the Loganberry. But over a term of years, it has been a very profitable crop for a farmer to raise who has soil adapted to this delicious fruit. The writer can point out many farms in this vicinity that have been paid for with raspberries. They have their ups and downs the same as any other crop. If a few men seem to be making a profit raising a certain crop, many others plunge headlong into it and then comes overproduction and down goes the price.

The old law of supply and demand applies on this crop as well as on any other.



Photo taken on farm of J. C. Seabrook, Rockville, S. C. DIPDUST treated seed yielded 26 bushels more per acre than same seed not treated.

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2. Can be used on cut or sprouted seed without the slightest injury.	2. Can not be used on cut or sprouted seed without injury
3. After cutting, protects the cut surfaces from seed-rotting organisms in the soil. This insures a better stand of stronger plants.	3. Before cutting, give *no* protection to the cut surfaces. The seed frequently decays in the ground before the young plants get started.
4. Controls surface-borne diseases, such as Rhizoctonia, scab and black-leg.	4. Although effective against Rhizoctonia and scab, do not control black-leg.
5. Improves the stand and growth of the plants, and thus increases the yield 10 to 20%.	5. Frequently decrease the stand, and therefore the yield, to a serious extent.

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Plant a few acres of DIPDUST treated seed in alternate rows with untreated seed. If, at digging time, you are not satisfied, return the empty DIPDUST can to us and we will refund price paid.

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Treat your Corn and Vegetable Seeds too

You can now also disinfect your seed corn and vegetable seeds with DIPDUST and increase your yield by preventing many of the diseases which cause poor germination, weak spindly plants, and poor quality crop. Simply use a dust treatment. It is easily and quickly applied and costs but a few cents per acre. One pound of DIPDUST will treat six bushels of seed corn, or from six to eight bushels of vegetable seed.

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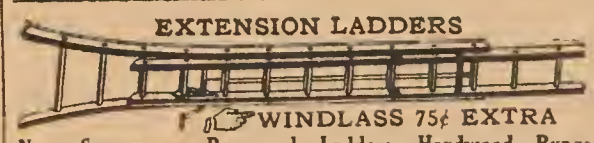
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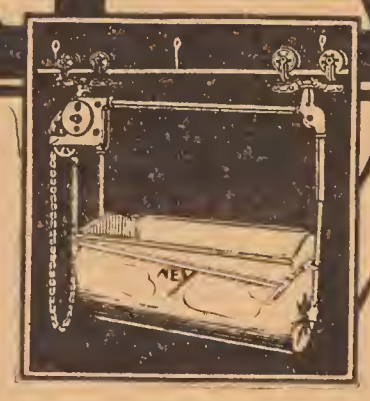


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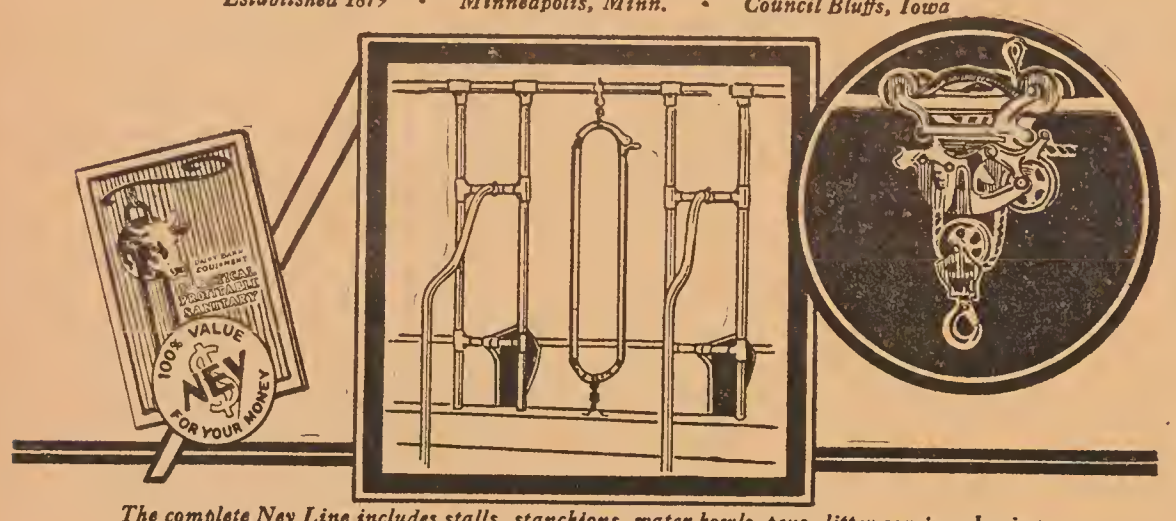
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Will not injure human beings, livestock, dogs, cats, poultry, yet is deadly to rats and mice every time.

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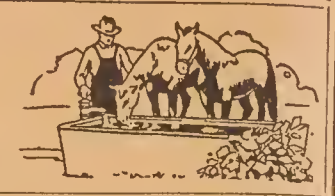
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With the A. A. Livestock Man



Hog Raising in the East

Do you think it is wise to go into hog raising? I have a 200 acre farm. I can raise good corn, oats and clover, timothy and anything will do well. It is in real good shape. The farm is in Chautauqua County, N. Y. I have always lived on the farm so I know all about farming and cows but not much about hogs. I thought by going into hogs it would not be so much milking and give more time to work in the field and besides it is hard to get men to milk and work on a dairy farm. I would like to find a place on a hog farm where I could work a few months and learn the hog trade.—F. H., *New York.*

IT seems to me that anyone considering going into the hog business in this State should make a rather careful study of two phases of the business. In the first place he must recognize that he will be under a handicap as compared with the Western hog men because of his rather limited supply of local feeds. That suggests to me the second precaution, namely that he should aim to get more from his hogs than the ordinary channels of trade yield. He should try to locate a local market and take advantage of the handicap which the Western farmer has in shipping or selling his pork products to us.

Seek Out Successful Men

The most successful commercial swine farms that I know of in this state will usually be found to be making maximum use of by-products and pasture. They will also be found to be delivering their hogs either dressed or on foot to some local consumer or retailer. We can produce just as god hogs as any state in the Union and frequently the local retailers find a difficulty in buying just what they want when they want it.

I certainly feel that you are acting wisely in obtaining some practical experience before launching out on it for your self.—R. B. HINMAN

Cow Fails to Breed

I have a five-year old Jersey cow that freshened September 6th. This cow did fine at calving time and is in good flesh. She has never come in heat. I thought perhaps you might know of some remedy I could give her to come in heat. She is an extra good cow. This cow has had six quarts of dairy feed each day. She has had clover hay and corn fodder. She gives fourteen quarts of milk a day. I also have fed her in her feed, two cans of condition powder to try to have her come in heat.

THERE are a number of possible causes for sterility or failure to come in heat but we doubt whether there is much that the average dairyman can do other than to employ a competent veterinarian to determine what particular cause applies in the case and to decide whether there is a possibility that the cause may be removed.

* *

Perhaps the most common causes are extreme undernourishment, which I assume does not apply in this case as you state that the cow is well fed. On the other hand a cow that is in extremely good flesh may temporarily fail to breed. The other two chief causes are contagious abortion and growths which are commonly known as cysts which sometime come on the ovaries. This latter cause frequently can be cleared by a competent veterinarian.

If there is some definite cause for this trouble we doubt very much if medicine or condition powders will help much until the cause is removed. A veterinarian will be able to tell you whether the animal can be cured or whether it is best to sell her.

Soapy Water Not Good For Pigs

Will soapy dish water injure pigs?

A SMALL quantity may do no harm but it is better not to feed it. Large amounts cause injury to hogs and is not advisable. It is better for the housewife to use a small rubber scraper to remove waste food from the dishes and kitchen utensils and dispose of the soapy water down the drain. Accumulated kitchen waste is not good for the hogs if it has started to "turn."

Powered Milk for Calves

How is powdered skimmilk used for raising calves? Is it economical?—F. R., *N. Y.*

ONE part of powdered skimmilk by weight is mixed with 9 parts of water at a temperature of 90 degrees to 100 degrees Farenheit. Powdered skimmilk is about half as expensive as whole milk but more expensive than natural skimmilk. The New York State College says that:

"Good calves can be raised to six months of age on 75 pounds of skimmilk, about 150 pounds of whole milk, 400 pounds alfalfa hay, and 400 pounds of grain."

"With powdered buttermilk, 150 pounds whole milk, 65 pounds dried buttermilk, 460 pounds of grain, and about 450 pounds of alfalfa hay were needed to produce a calf of about as good condition at the same age, namely, six months."

Sows that will produce litters next spring should have plenty of exercise. They should be in good flesh but not too fat at farrowing time.



Six registered Dorset ewe lambs all by one ram and all descended from one ewe. These formed part of a shipment selected by a representative of the Chilean experiment station to start a Dorset flock there. All the females in the shipment were bred by Cornell University.

With the Radio Man



Static Sparks

MANY listeners appear to be disturbed upon observing small sparks jumping inside their lightning arrestors. Where the arrestor is housed in composition, the spark is not seen but it may often be heard and a slight shock felt upon touching the aerial wire when the "atmosphere" is in such a condition.

The spark noticed is merely an extremely minute quantity of static electricity equalizing the pressure differences between sky and earth in the vicinity of the aerial. During thunderstorms, this helps to protect one's home from a possible bolt by allowing accumulating "charges" of electricity to leak slowly to earth. A quick rain or snow squall often causes similar sparking effects—these being produced by frictional effects of the rain or snow on the wire. One may observe a clocklike regularity about these discharges through the arrestor, particularly where one's set has an antenna series condenser or is disconnected from the aerial.—B. FOOTE.

Aerial and Ground Insulation

ONE of the simplest and best rules the radio fan can keep in mind relative to installing his aerial and ground wires efficiently may be stated as follows:

Keep aerial and lead-in wires spaced as far as possible from ALL other objects, but the ground wire may be placed as convenient regardless of other objects.

The aerial and aerial lead wires should be spaced just as far as can be from walls, buildings, trees, wires ,etc. The ground wire, which may be bare or insulated as one prefers, may be tacked against the floor, wall or woodwork as one finds helpful. The point is to run the ground wire in the most direct line to the street entrance point of the water main. The next best is to connect to the nearest cold water pipe. It usually helps to connect also to the nearest radiator.—B. FOOTE.

Sensitivity Control for Inefficient 5-Tube Sets

SOME low-priced 5-tube receivers are often defective in that stations from about 300 to 400 meters are well received, those from 200 to 300 heard with uncontrollable squealing and those from 400 meters up rather poorly received. It is possible to improve the operation of such sets materially by having a "sensitivity control" installed. If you are bothered by reception of the type described but are insufficiently acquainted with radio to touch the "works", ask your radio repairman to—

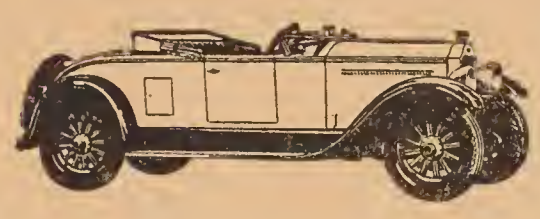
"Install a variable resistance in series with the "B" voltage leads of the radio frequency tubes. The resistance should have a range of about 0 to 50,000.—BRAINERD FOOTE.

Questions and Answers

Can two receiving sets operate from the same aerial? It is hard to put two aerials on our two-family house and we thought our tenants could use our aerial too if properly connected up.

The idea can be worked and will operate fairly well when the two sets are not getting the same station. The interference between the sets will be much less if two separate wires are put up, and if they must be parallel, keep them as far apart as possible. The special connections required when both use the one aerial are too complicated for easy adaptation to your requirements.

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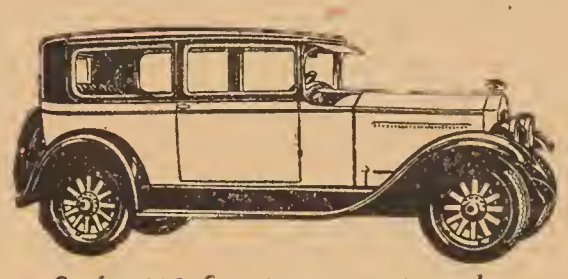
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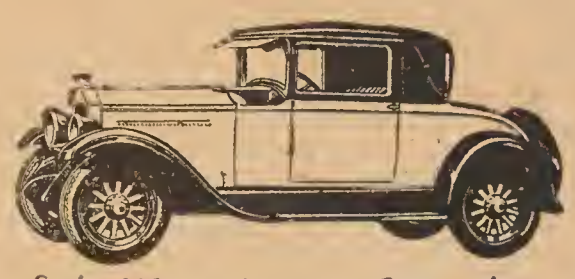
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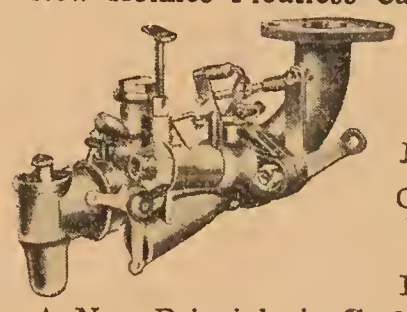
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What 242 Dairymen Say of TB Testing

(Continued from Page 5)

milked several months to buy a young new milker. In my case there were some cows that I thought I should have received a little more for and some others that brought more than I valued them at and this I think should be expected and I was satisfied with the average appraised value.—T. F. S.

* * *

Better Cows and More Milk

WE have been testing under State supervision since 1904. This was not very satisfactory as it was three years sometimes between tests. We have kept on an average about one hundred head of cattle all this time and have lost all told eight head from TB. In every instance those were young cattle I had away to pasture with other cattle.

In 1923 we started testing under the accredited herd plan. I got our town signed up first in the County after a hard fight. Those who fought it the hardest then, now admit it was one of the best things ever happened the dairymen of the town. We have healthier, better cows than before and are getting more milk with a good market for our surplus stock.—J. F. B.

* * *

Township Was Hard Hit

THIS town is the only town entirely tested in this county, and it surely took a threshing; 64 per cent of first test cattle reacted; removed on initial test 2,004 head, October, 1925; first retest, January, 256; second retest, April, 37.

The deliveries at creameries came back to normal in June and have been there or above ever since. Cattle were replaced at a cost of about two tested for three condemned, and the average income from the two healthy animals is more than the three before.

There were some objectors all along, but some of them after it was over are the strongest for the test. I do not know of an owner who would even think of going back now. No one was broken by the test alone. Appraisals as a whole were very satisfactory. Only one arbitration called for.—H. W. H.

* * *

The Only Way

I HAVE probably suffered the greatest financial loss of any breeder in Albany County in the TB eradication work. I had spent years in building up my herd, and lost them all, and yet as I followed them up and saw them killed and post-mortemed, I was satisfied that it was the only way to do in the long run.

It is true that the veterinarians sometimes make mistakes, but on the whole, the only kickers are the cranky fellows who have no regard for the welfare of the public or the dairy industry.—C. C. B.

* * *

Would Do It Again

I FIRST tested in March, 1923. I had 16 head of which 13 reacted and the other 3 were suspicious. We retested them in 60 days and they went too. We cleaned our barn thoroughly from top to bottom and started in anew. We bought 7 new cows from an accredited herd and got a permit from the state to buy 4 untested cows. It was almost impossible to find tested cows at that time.

We put the 4 in a separate place and tested them. One reacted but I have tested every year and have not had a reactor since. It seemed hard at the time but it was the best thing I ever did and if I had to go over it again I would do the same thing. At that time I did not get any Federal aid.—J. T. D.

* * *

Better Calves

WE are sure regular testing has been a very paying proposition for us, not only on account of the eradication of the TB itself but on account of the reduced loss from other cattle troubles in our herd. We realize that our calves have been much more healthy and have developed into larger, stronger animals.

Were it not for these benefits we would still continue to test simply for the satisfaction of knowing that we had a healthy herd and that we were producing milk as healthy for consumption as possible. It seems almost criminal to market milk that is practically certain to be tubercular and which has been proven to be such a likely source of contamination, especially for young children. We most certainly would never give such milk to our own kiddies.—H. N. K.

* * *

On the Other Side

WITH my experience with the TB test, I will frankly say that at the present time I am not a booster for TB eradication and will not be until something more accurate has been discovered for the purpose of applying the test, in place of the method now used in this State.—F. B.

Choose your next herd sire very carefully. No improvement in the herd is possible without bringing in some better blood. If a better herd is wanted in the future something must be done about it now. If you do not understand pedigrees get someone to help make a selection.



This group of calves at the Pennsylvania State College was weaned to a dry ration when 34 days old by using 40% dry skim milk in the grain feed.



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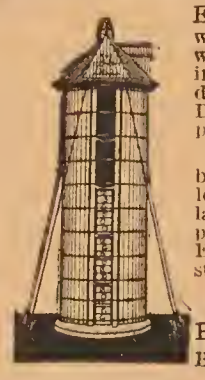
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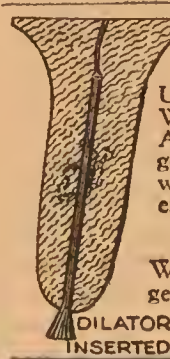


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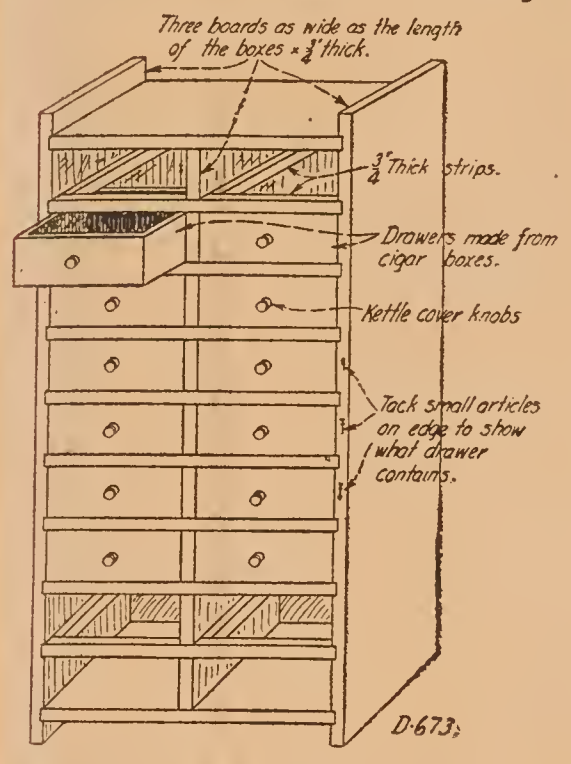
With the A. A.
Farm Mechanic



Handy Cabinet of Cigar Boxes

I HAVE made a small cabinet of cigar boxes for holding screws, stove bolts, hinges, hooks, buckles, rivets, and other small articles so valuable around the farm and so hard to find when wanted, which may be of interest to other readers.

The construction is shown quite clearly in the diagram (D-673) and is so simple that any one can easily make one. The three boards are put



-Handy Cabinet Of Cigar Boxes-

just far enough apart to take in two cigar boxes endwise. Different methods can be used for putting the vertical and horizontal boards together.

The drawer or box pulls are kettle cover knobs which can be obtained for a few cents each. To indicate what is in each box, I tack a sample on the side board as shown, although they can be fastened directly to the box front if preferred.—I. W. D.

Use Grease Trap With Septic Tank

We are getting ready to put in a septic tank and have heard that soap suds from the sink should not be allowed to enter as they stop the action of the bacteria in this line.

WE referred this to the Department of Engineering of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture. Professor McCurdy replied as follows: "An easy way to take care of this is to put a grease trap between the sink and sewer line that leads from house to septic tank. This grease trap might be made of concrete about 30 inches long, 18 inches wide, and 2 feet deep. The pipe leading from the kitchen sink to the grease trap should enter above the level of the water in the grease trap and the outlet pipe should be bent downward so that it will take water out of the grease trap below the surface of the water. A baffle can be placed near the inlet end of the grease from the trap if so desired. The grease should be cleaned off from the surface of the water in this tank at intervals of 3 or 4 weeks, depending upon the amount found at each cleaning." *

We Journey to California

(*Continued from Page* 3)

dead several years but his spirit goes marching on. Two thousand miles from salt water the oysters that are served do not seem to be suffering from car sickness and you can get a beef steak measuring eighteen inches from tip to tip. There are spring chickens with the most magnificent bust development I have seen outside of the burlesque show, and the eggs taste as though they might have originated with a hen instead of a cold storage vault. If there was a cabaret show going up and down the car, New York passengers would, I think, be satisfied.

"Out on the desert you stop in the dead gray expanse of silence and sage brush at a point you never heard of before. There is not much to be seen, —a depot, a few frame shacks, a few natives, a few Indians, a few incurably languid Mexicans and that is about all, except right out there in the middle of nowhere stands a hotel big enough and handsome enough for Chicago or New York, built in Spanish style with wide patios and pergolas where a hundred persons can 'perg' at one time. It is flanked by flower beds with green strips of lawn. You go inside to a spotlessly bright dining room and get as good a meal as anywhere on earth.

"To a man from the east such an establishment reminds him of the hurry-up lunch he has been to back home where doughnuts are 'dornicks' and a hard boiled egg got up out of a sick bed to be there, and on the official pie about one hundred flies are enacting 'Custard's last stand'. It reminds them because it is different."

If we are to reach the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in this article, one of the most interesting scenes in the world, it is said, we shall have to move on and so we will hasten from Kansas over more or less broken and desert land, through Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona and into California. After we reached Needles, just over the State line, we stopped for breakfast and then drove straight for Barstow through a solid, unbroken desert of around one hundred and sixty miles for dinner in the usual type of Harvey hotel; then into the San Bardino Valley and a county which is the largest in the world.

We Visit the Grand Canyon

Now we must take you for a day's stop at the Grand Canyon—leaving the main line at Williams and from there to the Grand Canyon on the Colorado River. Our sleeper was switched off and allowed to stand until 8:00 p. m. So far as I know, no one has been eager to describe the scene. While the view must be seen to be even partially understood, scientists agree that the erosion is just like one can see wherever wind, water, frost, sunshine and elevation exist and time is given.

It is a gigantic gash in the earth two hundred and seventeen miles long, eight to twenty miles wide, and more than a mile deep. It was first discovered by the Spaniards in 1540 but it remained for John Wesley Powell, a school teacher and one armed veteran, to explore the mighty river. The tale is a story of heroism perhaps not paralleled in American history. The Colorado River is twenty-four hundred feet above sea level. So erosion can continue for ages. The river is three hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep, with a mean velocity of two miles an hour and has an ordinary volume of twenty thousand cubic feet per second.

My determination grew to write at some length concerning this great natural phenomenon but I am staggered and so shall leave with a few notes of what others have said. Some day, if my imagination should last, I may say more. I could not find a comprehensive photograph that would do justice, and rather than mislead I am just going to quit and get off the train at San Bernardino, California, at 3:40 p. m., Sunday, February 5th, exactly on time, where we were met by our daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Blodget, and their two children, Herbert and Barbara, and whirled away to their home at Redlands in the heart of the orange section of California.

Only those evergreens should be planted in the fall that come from much cooler climate than that of the region where they are to grow. All others should be planted in early spring.

Leaves and trash which are burned can add no humus to the soil; better compost them.



RIGHT ACROSS THE COUNTRY!

A TASTE that has won smokers in every nook and corner of these United States!

FROM the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, among every class and condition of smokers throughout this whole country, Chesterfield has made good solely by reason of its better tobaccos and better taste.

CHESTERFIELD
CIGARETTES

THEY'RE MILD and yet *THEY SATISFY*

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the April prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	2.90	2.80
2	Fluid Cream		1.90
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.06	
2 B	Cond. Milk Soft Cheese	2.31	
3	Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		1.90
	Hard Cheese	2.20	
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for April 1927 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $3.27 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

March Prices Announced

Dairymen's League Prices

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for March for 3.5% milk.

Gross	$2.54
Expenses	.06
Net Pool	2.48
Certificates of Indebtedness	.10
Net Cash to farmers	$2.30

The net cash price to farmers in March, 1927 for 3.5% milk was $2.50 (3%, $2.30). The March, 1926, net cash price was $2.32 for 3.5% milk.

Sheffield Prices

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as $2.33 per hundred, ($2.53 for 3.5% milk). The price paid in March, 1927, was $2.49 for 3% milk ($2.69 for 3.5%). The March, 1926, price was $2.41½ (3%).

Equipped Delaware Co. Farm $65 Weekly Income Averaged

Mainly from the dairy; 110 acres great cauliflower land, has grown corn 16 ft. high, oats, potatoes, buckwheat, vegetables in proportion; milk collected, 50 acres limestone tillage, brook and spring watered pasture, lot valuable wood; attractive 7-room house, overlooks brook, good barn, garage, wagon house, ice house, granary, etc. Only $7200 and for quick sale horses, 16 cows, young stock, bull, 180 poultry, full equipment, hay, oats, corn, potatoes included; part cash. A. W. Redmond, Strout Agency, Arkville, N. Y.

200 Acres, House With Bath Horses, Hogs, Hens, 20 Cows

And calves, machinery, tools, hay, corn potatoes, firewood; all farm produce taken at door; advantages nearwatered, good pasturage, 160 acres tillable, large amount wood; all farm produce taken at door, dvntages nearby; good 14-room home with bath, views of pond on place, good basement barn, etc., plenty fruit, sugar grove. For quick sale only $6000, part cash. John Huyck, Strout Agency, Oak Hill, N. Y.

Broiler Shippers

WHY WASTE WORDS? If you want to get EVERY CENT you are entitled to for your poultry and 100% SERVICE—SHIP TO US. Write for any information, tags, coops, bulletins, etc.

BAEDECKER & WILLIAMS, Inc.,
West Washington Market, New York City

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY

Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N. Y. City

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

SHIP YOUR BROILERS NOW WHILE MARKET IS FIRM

That is: To ship everything you raise to one commission house. We have an unlimited outlet for live poultry, eggs, calves and lambs. Checks mailed daily at top market prices. Write for tags, coops, market quotations, information on best shipping days, etc.

JOSEPH C. BERMAN, INC.,
50-54 GRACE AVENUE,
West Washington Market, New York City

Butter Market Continues Unsteady

CREAMERY SALTED	April 11	April 4	April 13, 1927
Higher than extra	45½-46	46 -46½	53½-54
Extra (92sc)	44¾-45	45½	53
84-91 score	43 -44½	43½-45¼	49 -52½
Lower Grades	42 -42½	42 -43	47½-48½

The butter market is still in a very unsettled and feverish condition. It is still having its "up and downs" and naturally this does not make for any degree of confidence on the part of the buyers. Buyers are operating according to their daily trade requirements. This is natural.

We are now in a period when the trade is easily excited. Buyers have been confused with the quick price changes and naturally they are not going to proceed unless the situation is pretty well established. Offerings are liberal, although there are some who predict that full-grass butter is going to be late because of delayed pastures following the recent cold snap.

As a matter of fact, receipts have been heavier than consumption demands. When goods do not clear promptly, naturally the trade gets a little nervous and that starts the ball rolling. At this writing the trade seems to be making no headway in reducing the street stocks which are more than double what they were last year which only serves to substantiate the general sentiment in the trade.

Cheese Market Unchanged

STATE FLATS	April 10	April 4	April 13, 1927
Fresh Fancy	22¼-23	22¾-23	24
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	29 -30	29 -30	27 -28
Held Average			26 -26½

The cheese market shows no change from our report of last week. Current gossip in the New York trade has it that there are indications of a heavier make in northern New York and slightly heavier arrivals are looked for. Whether this turn will materialize remains to be seen. We do know that fresh cheese has been clearing reasonably well at prices in line with those of a week ago. There is a very limited supply of old cheese and this is held in very strong hands. Short held cheese is also holding up well, selling over a range of from 25c to 26c.

Egg Market Struggling to Hold On

NEARBY WHITE	April 11	April 4	April 13, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras	34 -35	34 -36	34-36
Average Extras	32 -33	33	31-33
Extra Firsts	31 -31½	31½-32	29-30
Firsts	30 -30½	30½-31	27-28
Gathered	27 -31½	27 -31½	26-30
			23-25
BROWNS			
Hennery	33 -34	33 -35	29-34
Gathered	28½-32½	28½-32½	26-29

The egg market trade has had quite a fight on its hands in the past week trying to stave off the bears with their price depressing aims. Eggs have been in liberal supply and after the Easter holidays, when folks were glad to get a change from the egg diet, there was quite a flood in the trade. On top of that the northern tier of states is beginning to send us heavier supplies which have in some cases moved with difficulty. With such a circumstance existing, the speculators have been standing on the outside playing the wise man's game, operating in a very conservative manner. Naturally that has not helped the trade to any great extent.

Nearbys on the 11th were showing some accumulation in most of the stores although a few of the operators report as having cleared the best marks fairly well in spite of the fact that the situation is barely steady. There is one factor that stands as a threat against an improvement in prices and that is Pacific Coast whites. There are a lot of these eggs in the market just waiting the turn when they will be thrown on the trade. They are higher cost than the market warrants at the present time so they are being held until current quotations are showing a profit.

Easier Trend to Poultry

FOWLS	April 11	April 4	April 13, 1927
		29-32	
Colored		25-26	33-35
Leghorn			30
BROILERS			
Colored		40-52	45-50
Leghorn		40-47	30-45
CAPONS		55	53
TURKEYS		35-50	45-50
DUCKS, Nearby		25-26	26-30
GEESE			

April 11th marked the Last Passover, a Jewish holiday that is quite closely observed. Reports on that date show that there was practically nothing doing in the live poultry market. There were no fowl unloadings and the situation was entirely nominal. A few leghorn fowls brought 25c. It looks as though the market may ease just a bit. On the other hand, there are just as many factors to indicate a steady outlook. Slaughter houses have been clearing very well. Everything hangs on how heavy the freight receipts are on the 12th, 13th and 14th.

Previous to the holidays (April 9th, the day we advised shippers to get their stock in) heavy fowls sold for 28c while leghorns had to be extremely fine to bring better than 24c. Colored broilers sold from 55c to 60c while leghorns generally sold from 45c to 57c.

Turkeys are a little easier, hens seldom reaching 45c, Capons generally around 55c.

Live rabbits have gained materially though high. Five pounds and over have been generally sold from 23c to 25c but lighter weights from 15c to 20c.

Potato Prices Unchanged

STATE 150 lb. sack	April 11	April 4	April 13, 1927
	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	3.10-3.35
Bulk, 180 lbs			3.75-4.00
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	3.25-4.00	3.25-4.00	3.50-3.85
Bulk, 180 lbs	4.25-4.85	4.25-4.85	4.35-4.65
	3.60-3.85		
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	5.00-5.25
Bulk, 180 lbs	5.40-5.75	5.40-5.75	6.00-6.15

There have been no changes in the potato market since last week's report. Trade as a whole is dull. Maines and Long Islands getting very slow demand. New potatoes on the other hand are showing some improvement. The new potato market is in a healthy condition, clearing freely, some of the better lines showing from $1.00 to $1.50 improvement in the price.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	April 4	April 11	Last Year
Wheat (May)	1.43¾	1.47⅞	1.32⅛
Corn	.99⅜	1.00¼	.70⅞
Oats	.57½	.57⅞	.43⅛
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.85¾	1.92⅞	1.44¼
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.19⅜	1.20¾	.87
Oats, No. 2	.71¾	.70¾	.53
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	April 7	Mar. 31	April 9
Grade Oats	38.00	40.00	32.50
Spring Bran	39.00	40.00	31.00
Hard Bran	40.00	42.00	33.00
Standard Mids	37.50	39.50	31.50
Soft W. Mids	43.00	46.00	37.00
Flour Mids	40.00	40.50	35.00
Red Dog	41.00	41.50	37.00
Wh. Hominy	41.00	41.50	30.25
Yel. Hominy	41.00		29.75
Corn Meal	41.50	42.50	32.50
Gluten Feed	44.75	44.75	33.50
Gluten Meal	57.00	56.00	43.50
36% C. S. Meal	54.00	53.00	34.00
41% C. S. Meal	59.50	58.00	37.00
43% C. S. Meal	61.50	60.00	38.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	56.00	56.50	47.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Hay Takes a Short Jump

The hay market took one of those short live jumps that are so characteristically short when the word gets out into the country. On the 11th No. 1 Timothy sold as high as $24.00 in large bales. How long this is going to continue, we do not know but it can be generally expected that it will not last long. As soon as we see a $2.00 increase on tonnage the stocks in the country are on the move. That is one reason why it is a good idea to be in touch with a reliable dealer who can advise a man to ship when he sees a turn ahead.

Meats and Live Stock

Live calves slipped a little in the last week. On the 11th prime marks failed to bring better than $16.50 and most of the sales averaged from $14.50 to $16.00.

The steer market has been steady, some primes reaching $14.00 but most of the medium to good from $12.50 to $13.25.

Bulls are steady to firm, a few reaching $9.00 with mediums anywhere from $7.25 to $8.50, others down to $5.50.

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist cooperating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAF. The reports are broadcast during noon hour daily except Saturday.

A few selected cows have been reaching $8.00, others bringing anywhere from $5.00 to $7.50.

Lambs, medium to good wool, $15.00 to $16.00, culls and common $11.00 to $14.00.

Hogs have been steady, Yorkers weighing from 140 lbs. to 180 lbs. bringing from $9.25 to $9.60. Heavier weights and lower weights cheaper.

Bean Market Holds Firm

The bean market continues firm with prices unchanged although there is a very slight movement of practically all varieties. Marrows on the 11th were $9.50 to 10.50, Peas $9.75 to $10.25, Red Kidneys $8.50 to $9.50; White Kidneys $9.75 to $10.50. A year ago peas had to be extra fine to bring $5.25. Marrows seldom brought $7.00 and only the best kidneys were able to bring $7.25.

Milk Imports from Canada

Our grange is in discussion on the matter of milk and cream shipped in from Canada as to how much of each and the duty on them.—H. W. S.

WE referred this inquiry to the Dairymen's League and following is their reply: "According to figures we have the 1926 receipts of milk from Canada was 480,171 cans. In 1927 this figure dropped to 367,324. In 1926 the cream figures were 445,713 cans. In 1927 this dropped to 404,492.

The tariff on milk is 8 cents per gallon and on cream it is 20 cents per gallon."

Wool Production in 1927

THE total amount of wool shorn and pulled in the United States in 1927 was 328,137,000 pounds, of which 278,037,000 pounds was shorn wool and 50,100,000 pounds was pulled wool, according to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture. This estimated amount in 1926 was 310,576,000 pounds, of which 260,976,000 pounds was shorn wool and 49,600,000 pounds was pulled wool. The estimated average weight per fleece shorn was 7.74 pounds in 1927 and 7.77 pounds in 1926. The estimated weight of pulled wool per skin was 3.24 pounds in 1927 and 3.33 pounds in 1926.

Cow-testing association testers are considered to be right-hand men to the county agent in their effort to carry out a dairy program suited to the count's needs. Often a testing association will uncover problems that are not known to exist prior to the formation of the association.



Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 717

"Old Rose always a useful *and* pleasing color in Home Decoration" writes Hazel Dell Brown.

PERHAPS there is no color used in home decoration more agreeable and pleasing than old rose. There is something friendly about its warm, mellow tone, something fascinating in its association with antiques. It is a most practicable color, too, because, although warm in tone, it is neutral toward most other colors.

Although a difficult color, Armstrong has caught the richness of old rose in the jaspé linoleum rug illustrated above. Notice how perfectly it blends the room's colors and holds them together in a pleasing picture.

I know, too, that women who must do their own housework will be pleased to know how easy it is to keep these jaspé rugs clean. After all, that *is* important in the farm home. If we must be forever beating, sweeping, and scrubbing, beauty is hardly worth while. An Armstrong Rug can be kept bright, clean and fresh-looking simply by an occasional damp mopping.

Not only are these Armstrong Rugs easy to clean, but they are also easily *kept clean*—kept clean because of a remarkable new, dirt-resisting lacquer surface. Accolac, it is called. Every Armstrong Rug now comes from the factory with this smooth, lustrous finish, that keeps the rug looking like new.

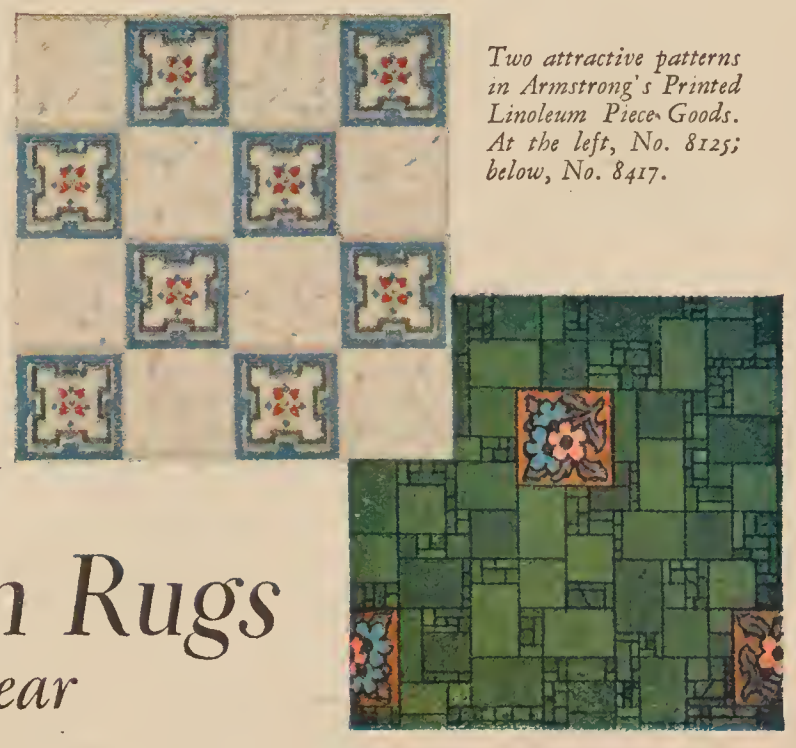
Now, the rugs I have described above are of genuine cork linoleum with the burlap back. While these are not at all expensive, you may buy Armstrong's Quaker-Felt Rugs at even a lower price. These, too, will stand years of hard wear for they also are protected with the enduring Accolac finish.

For the floor that must be covered from wall to wall, there are any number of really pretty patterns in piece goods which will make perfectly beautiful floors any place in the house. A trip to the nearest department or furniture store will surely open your eyes to the new designs in "Armstrong's Linoleum for every floor in the house."

I wish I could have space to tell you here of many beautiful effects I have obtained with linoleum in home decoration. But perhaps my book, "The Attractive Home—How to Plan Its Decoration" will help. This new book, containing many beautiful full-color illustrations of attractive rooms, will be sent to you for 10 cents in stamps. Address Hazel Dell Brown, Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1024 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Look for the CIRCLE A trade-mark on the burlap back

Ⓐ



Two attractive patterns in Armstrong's Printed Linoleum Piece Goods. At the left, No. 8125; below, No. 8417.

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

they wear and wear and wear





Trademark or Question Mark?

You buy paint by the gallon, but you pay for it by the year.

Paint that is low priced by the gallon, lacking durability, may be most costly when measured by years of service.

The trade mark of a reliable manufacturer signifies known quality, experience, and most important of all, good faith.



In buying paint, bear this thought in mind: the cost price of the paint is only a small part of the investment. To every gallon you add a great deal of time and labor. With quality paint you do the job once and it lasts for years. With cheap paint you'll have to do it over again in half the time. Meanwhile the job will be inferior, both in appearance and resistance to the weather.

Durable paint can be made only from fine ingredients by experienced men. Choice oils and pigments, oxides ground to unbelievable fineness, colors that will not fade or change. These elements must be combined in right proportions, tested under all sorts of conditions. The skill of the chemist, the genius of the mechanic, the stability of the sound business man are all required to make quality paint. The trade mark of a reliable manufacturer tells you that the quality will never vary.

As you look at a can of paint you cannot see its ingredients. Even after you open the can and stir the contents, you can't tell whether it is good or poor. You can judge only by the trade mark, the signature of the firm that made it. To insure the quality of every can bearing the trade mark, the dependable manufacturer has invested thousands of dollars, the work of scores of men, and has pledged his personal honor.

You Buy Paint on Faith. You Can Trust the Paint Manufacturers Who Advertise in This Paper.

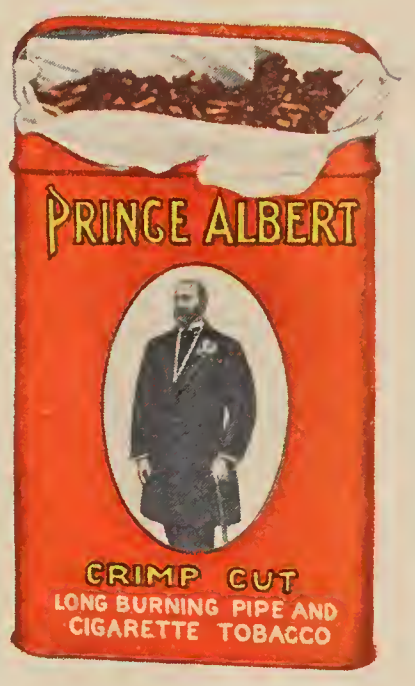


P. A. hits me right where I live

COME to think of it, I've been smoking Prince Albert for so many years, I couldn't say just *when* I started. P. A. is as much a part of my day as a good breakfast. I'd as lief go without one as the other. Open a tidy red tin and you'll know how I get that way.

Fragrant, I hope to tell you. Then you chute a load into your old pipe and apply the match. Cool as a landlord demanding the rent. Sweet as the proof that you've already paid. Mellow and mild and long-burning . . . it seems like you never *could* get enough of such tobacco.

No wonder this friendly brand outsells every other on the market. No wonder one pipe-smoker tells another about the National Joy Smoke. If you don't know Prince Albert by personal pipe-experience, it's high time you got together. Millions of contented pipe-smokers will say the same thing.



More value all around —TWO full ounces in every tin.

PRINCE ALBERT

—the national joy smoke!

© 1928, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

MUD like this is no barrier if you ride on Goodyear Tires. The big sharp-edged blocks of the new-type All-Weather Tread dig deep and grip tight, imprinting that clean-cut pattern which is recognized everywhere as the treadmark of "the world's greatest tire."

Copyright 1928, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

The greatest name in Rubber

GOODYEAR

New Jersey Farm News

Much Land Has High Market Value

DURING the past few days, we have had occasion to call on several of the County Agents in New Jersey to inquire about the value of farm land in their respective sections. The question had come up as to whether there is any land in New Jersey that is worth $500 or even $1,000 an acre. We were agreeably surprised to learn that there is so much land in this state that is valued at these figures.



Amos Kirby

County Agent Mason, in Warren County informs us that there is very little of the muck soil in the Great Meadows section that sells as low as $500 an acre. The other extreme comes from Bergen County, where a former Short Course class mate of ours resides. County Agent Stone reports that they have land under cultivation that is worth as much as $2,000 an acre while County Agent Harmon in Essex states that they have several blocks of farms of fifty and seventy acres for which the owners have been offered fabulous sums.

Jersey Has Good Farmers

While visiting in the Court House at Woodbury today, we overheard two of the county officials talking about the address that Dr. Jacob Lipman of New Brunswick delivered at a Farmer-Kiwanis dinner in Clayton the previous week. One of them stated that Dr. Lipman said that there is nothing the matter with the New Jersey farmer. He is as good as any in the world but he is up against an economic condition that is impossible for him to overcome. We quote this conversation, as it tends to show that the business man and politician are awake to things that men like Dr. Lipman may tell them.

The Farm Business Situation

During the past few days we have been making an inquiry into the farm business situation. We found that actual money is very tight. We also found that implement dealers report one of the biggest years since the close of the war. One firm has already sold more tractors this spring than all of last year, and in talking with the district salesman, he states the same condition all over South Jersey. The general line of farm machinery sales is running far ahead of any season in the last six or seven years. Fertilizer sales are also up to normal. Farmers are buying optimistically of all kinds of supplies that will help them to save labor. Sprayer sales are lagging. They are slightly above last season but behind two years ago. Another general store merchant told us that his sales for the month of March were the largest he had ever had. Bank deposits are larger this March than for some time with one of the strongest country institutions reporting a thirty per cent increase over 1927.

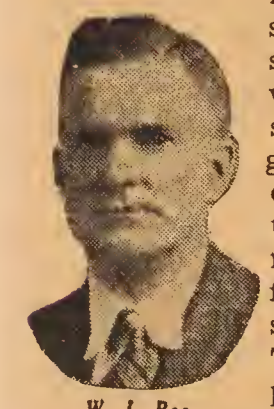
Increase in Potato Planting

Not only will Central New Jersey potato growers increase their potato acreage but the South Jersey growers

(Continued on Page 18)

Northern New York News

WITH the fickleness for which April has always been known the weather changed over night from winter to summer. Our snow is pretty well all gone aside from the shady sides where a winter's accumulation had gathered, and some of the colder sections and in the woods. Many of the smaller streams have gotten by the heaviest of the flood stage but the larger rivers are running full of water from the melting snow of the woods. Trout fishermen report good luck this morning.



W. I. Roe

Frost is pretty well out, and farmers have been plowing and some have even started to fit on the land which is drier. Some gardens have been started, especially as pertains to peas, and other hardy growers. Dirt roads have been badly cut up and many of the macadam roads are breaking through or raising up in places.

Discuss Grade Crossing Elimination

With the new method of distributing the costs of grade crossing elimination, hearings will be held in Jefferson county on April 19 and 20 regarding the procedure to be followed in respect to several country crossings that have a bad reputation. Last year several of these were considered but with the cost distribution system then in force, it was found that the townships in many cases would be almost bankrupted if the work was carried out. The new distribution of 50% to the railroad, 40% by the state; and 10% to the county relieves the township itself as a unit.

Plans for the annual spring 4-H Club Rally are going rapidly forward, in Jefferson County. The Jefferson Juniors are to be the guests of the Carthage Chamber of Commerce and Carthage merchants this year, and the Carthage men are working hard with County Leader Charles W. Reed to make the day a big success. Charles Goodwin, President of the Chenange County 4-H Clubs Federation, will be the main speaker of the day, the Clark Sisters of Deferiet will give a demonstration on the "Selection of Clothing". There are approximately 1200 enrolled at present.

Redwood Grange to Burn Mortgage

Redwood Grange will burn the mortgage that has been hanging over their hall for some time, at their April 28th meeting. This scene of great rejoicing will be participated in by Grangers from all surrounding granges, with State Master Fred Freestone and County Deputy George Merrill as the speakers. Clayton Grange is another Jefferson county grange largely in the limelight these days as it has taken in 60 new members on the last two membership installation nights.

Representatives from 19 granges were in attendance at the Masters' and Lecturers' Conference held in Watertown the last of March.

The St. Lawrence County Pomona Grange will hold its June meeting at Fine Town Hall as guests of Oswegatchie Grange. Over in Lewis County Grange members and Farm Bureau members are carrying on a contest to foster reforestation, and in different places there will be efforts made to observe in one way or another, National Forest Week, designated by President Coolidge for April 22-28.

The Greatest Sale of the Year

225 Registered Holstein Cattle at Public Auction

3 Big Days *May 1-2-3, 1928* at Earlville, N. Y.

In the heated Earlville Sale Pavilion, located 40 miles south of Syracuse, N. Y., 30 miles from Utica, 50 miles from Binghamton, on three railroads, and good highways in all directions.

Cattle consigned from 50 different herds of New York State, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Canada.

A Wonderful Aggregation of Fresh Cows and Springers

Many of these cows have official, semi-official, or large cow testing records. Among them a daughter of a 40 lb. heifer with 18,000 lbs. of milk and 766 lbs. of butter in a year, as a two year old. Also a daughter of a world's record cow; others by famous sires and from noted dams. 30 lb. cows, 28 lb. cows, 27 lb. cows, 26 lb. cows, 25 lb. cows, *all go at your price.*

Select Your Open and Bred Heifers at this Sale

There will be 50 heifers richly bred, in calf, some due this spring, others this fall, as well as a nice lot of heifers ready to take home and breed, selected with the idea in mind that you would want them to take home and turn out and let grow into money for you.

A Couple Dozen Beautiful Heifer Calves

All by good record sires, well grown and typy. You will never see a better lot of calves than at this sale.

40 Bulls of All Ages

Many ready for service, out of 30 lb. cows, 1,000 lb. cows and others with good blood lines to head good grade herds. Type, production and individuality have been combined in these young bulls.

This Cattle Will Sell at Prices You Can Afford to Pay

Come to the sale. You will save money by so doing, and have a large assortment to select from.

These Cattle are Healthy

Mostly from accredited herds. All from herds under state and federal supervision, and sold subject to 60 day retest privilege.

Write me for full details and catalogue.

R. Austin Backus, *Sales Manager,* Mexico, N. Y.
Col. George W. Baxter, *Auctioneer,* Elmira, N. Y.



HOLSTEINS *for Size*

The great size of Holsteins means more salvage value, larger calves for veal and greater production of fat and milk. These combined factors spell profits for the farmer.

Write for literature

The Extension Service
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION of AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

PERCHERON HORSES



If you want a stallion or a pair of mares write us. We will help you find them. Send for the 1928 Percheron Review. Free. Address
PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA
Ellis McFarland, Secy. Union Stock Yards, Chicago

SPECIAL BARGAIN IN HOSIERY

6 pr. Men's Work Sox (reg. 15c val.)..... 56c
3 pr. Men's Dress Sox (reg. 25c val.)..... 51c
Colors: Black, brown and champagne.
6 pr. Men's Dress Sox (reg. 15c val.)..... 66c
Colors: Black, brown and grey.
3 pr. Men's Dress Sox (reg. 25c val.)..... 53c
Assorted plaids.
6 pr. Ladies' Cotton Hose (reg. 15c val.)..... 62c
Colors: Black, brown and grey.
3 pr. Ladies' Cotton Hose (reg. 25c val.)..... 52c
Colors: Black, brown and champagne.
3 pr. Ladies' Rayon Hose (reg. 50c val.).....$1.18
Silk top, pointed heel, assorted colors.
3 pr. Ladies' Silk Hose (reg. $1.00 val.).....$2.19
Silk top, pointed heel, assorted colors.
3 pr. Infant's Mercerized Hose (reg. 25c val.)..... 53c
Men's sizes, 10 to 11½. Ladies' sizes 8½ to 10. Infant's size 4 to 6. You will like this merchandise. Send no money, pay postman amount plus few cents postage, when delivered. Money back if not pleased.
BETSY ROSS SUPPLY CO.,
Dept. B 10 S. Oak St., Du Quoin, Ill.

Aberdeen Angus Beef Cattle The ideal beef breed for the East
Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, (Dutchess Co.,) N. Y.

300—PIGS FOR SALE—300

Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross. 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each. 8 to 10 weeks old $4.25 each. Pure Bred Chester Whites, 8 weeks old, $5 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. Pure Bred Jersey Reds, 8 weeks old, $6 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. We ship all C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. All pigs are from our registered boars and high grade sows and have size and quality. We also give you a week's trial, and if not satisfied, return pigs at our expense, and we will return your money. No charge for crates. STONEHAM PIG FARM, 151 Main Street, Box 115, Stoneham, Mass.

Fishkill Farms

Offer the Following
BULL CALVES

Fishkill May De Kol Hengerveld
Born December 14, 1927
Fishkill Edam Colantha Hengerveld
Born December 24, 1927
Fishkill De Meer Hengerveld
Born Feb. 6, 1928
Fishkill De Hond Hengerveld
Born Feb. 13, 1928
Fishkill Delft De Kol Colantha
Born Jan. 9, 1928 (twin)

Fishkill Farms
For Pedigrees, prices, terms, etc. write
HENRY MORGENHTHAU, Jr., Owner
461 Fourth Avenue New York

SPRING PIGS High grade stock, large type, healthy, rugged pigs, will make large hogs in short time. Berkshire & Chester, or Yorkshire & Chester crossed.
6 to 8 wks. old $4.25 8 to 10 wks. old $4.75
A few Chester Whites, 8 wks. old, $5.50
No charge for crating. Safe delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D., keep them 10 days, and if not satisfied, return at our expense. Money cheerfully refunded.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 83, Woburn, Mass.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire, and Berkshire and Chester crossed, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each. 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. All good blocky pigs that will make a good large hog. Also, some nice chester pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, $5 each. Sold subject to your approval. C.O.D. When you receive them, if not satisfied, return them at my expense and your funds will be returned at once. No charge for crating. MICHAEL LUX, P. O. Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0635-Woburn.

Spring Pigs for Prompt Shipment

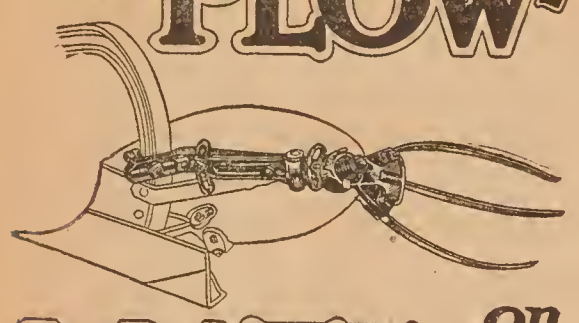
When starting to raise a hog, get good quality stock. They are all large blocky pigs, the kind that will make large porkers. I guarantee to be all healthy, growing pigs. Yorkshire and Chester white cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. Will ship any number to you on approval C. O. D. Notice my guarantee—if not satisfied in 10 days, to return pigs and your money will be returned. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086. P. S.—No charges for crating.

PIGS FROM QUALITY STOCK

Large Chester-Berkshire or Chester-Yorkshire Cross.
7 to 8 weeks old. $4.25 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.75
All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.
Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free.
A. M. LUX, *206 Washington St.,* Woburn, Mass.
P. S.—Selling purebred Chester Whites at $6 each.

DUROCS BRED SOWS. FALL PIGS. New York's greatest herd.
ALLEN H. POST, Ensenore, N. Y.

Buy PLOW-MATE on Ten Day Riskless Trial



SOD, clay, gumbo, muck, loam or gravel — hillside or level — PLOW-MATE helps in *any* soil. Attach one to each bottom and go ahead. Without further attention, PLOW-MATE *pulverizes as you plow.* The clods dropping from the mold-board are broken up and crumbled *before they hit the ground;* plow ridges are leveled; stubble and trash buried deep. Even corn stubble is covered under—a great feature in Corn Borer territory. PLOW-MATE certainly

Saves Farm Work

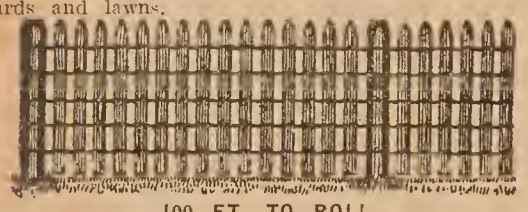
In heavy soils it replaces at least one discing. It light soils it frequently eliminates discing entirely. It provides a firm, moisture-conserving seed bed, free alike from clods and air pockets. It mulches the entire ground *from the bottom up.* It makes your fields *produce* more with *less* work. And it adds an absolutely negligible amount to the draft.

You can prove all this, *absolutely without risk.* Order PLOW-MATE today from your dealer or direct. State make of plow and enclose $12.50 for each bottom you wish to equip. Try PLOW-MATE for ten days, *right on your own farm.* If not entirely satisfied, return and money will be immediately refunded.

PLOW-MATE, Inc.
850 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, Ohio
Dept. 31

You may send me descriptive literature. Name_____ Address_____ County_____ State_____

FENCING We manufacture a ready-made Cedar Picket and Galvanized Wire Fence—interwoven—Painted Green—Red or Plain—made in 3 or 4-ft. heights. For chickens, farms, yards and lawns.



100 FT. TO ROLL
Used extensively for snow protection along Highways. Write for prices and catalog.
NEW JERSEY FENCE CO., BURLINGTON, N. J.

Among the Farmers

Outlook for Canning Crops--Other News

THE United States Department of Commerce figures show canning stocks on hand as of last year as follows:

canned tomatoes..13,438,031 cases
canned peas 11,225,324 cases
canned corn 12,051,787 cases

It is believed that these stocks are much lower than they were a year ago. The average annual domestic consumption, after allowing for imports, is:

13,363,773 cases of tomatoes
14,034,450 cases of peas
13,552,670 cases of corn

Moody's Service of New York states that these figures show a fairly favorable situation and one which should lead to higher or at least firm prices for canned goods. Canned corn is now selling 42 per cent above a year ago, while peas are up 17 per cent. Canned tomato prices are off about 12 per cent from a year ago. Peaches, the principal canned fruit, show little change.

Dairymen's League Retires Certificates May 1

ON May 1st, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., will pay $2,816,574 in matured certificates of indebtedness and interest payments on securities held by members. When the Series B. Certificates of Indebtedness were issued on April 1, 1923, the total amount was over $4,500,000. This has been reduced about 50 per cent by the purchase of certificates of the association from members who desired to realize on them before maturity date.

New Members More Than Offset Withdrawals

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association reports the withdrawal of 1,013 members during the annual withdrawal period. This was more than offset during the previous two months by 1,543 new members. During the fiscal year ending March 31st a total of 7,423 dairy farmers became members of the association, an increase of 2,344 over the previous year's figures.

Central New York Farm Notes

IT seems that the increased abandonment of farms in Central New York is encouraging a return of native game animals that have been practically extinct here in recent years. Deer are reported in several sections. A herd of four has been seen on numerous occasions this winter in Tompkins County. Recently they were seen near Enfield, and within six miles of the city of Ithaca. Others are reported in Chenango, Allegany and Steuben counties.

Jack rabbits, long thought extinct in this part of the state, are again appearing in small numbers in the larger swamps.

All last summer a bachelor beaver lived in Owego Creek. Taking pity on his loneliness which was evidenced by frequent changes of residence along the creek and half-hearted attempts at building a dam and a beaver house, the game department at the State College of Agriculture brought him a wife from the numerous supply in the Adirondacks. The compatibility of the pair has not yet been ascertained.

New Jersey Farm News

(*Continued from Page* 17)

are going to plant more than usual. Mingled feelings are being expressed over New Jersey at the failure of the Honest Pack bill to pass the legislature. In one camp are a group of farmers who fear that the honest pack bill, if it became a law, would subject them to heavy fines for failure to properly pack their produce, while in the other camp are growers who fear heavy losses on low sales for farm produce because they must compete with honest packed goods in all of the markets.

Another Use for the Movie

County Agent E. H. White, Ocean County, has developed a modern means of putting across a story. He has developed the motion picture machine to show farmers how to do certain kinds of work like inoculating alfalfa, caponizing poultry and a hundred or more other problems. With the motion picture machine, he has been able to show foreign born farmers who cannot understand the English language just how to do a certain task. He has been able to show a farmer more in five minutes with the motion picture film than he could explain in a half day. He has taken over eighty reels of films on the agriculture of his county.

Freight Rates Reduced

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has taken the lead in this state and has reduced its freight rates on fruits and vegetables. Considerable reductions have been made which were unexpected by the trade. It is understood that other reductions are to follow on competing lines that serve the shipping districts on fruits and vegetables.—Amos Kirby.

Protecting Our Fruit Trees From Insects

(*Continued from Page 6*)

killed and before it can fly or find a good hiding place.

Each method has its advantages but both are satisfactory and successful.

To make a success of insect control:

1—Know the insect and its life history.
2—Be prepared with machinery and ammunition of the best grade.
3—Shoot at the proper time.
4—Do a thorough job.

The control of diseases is often combined with insect control but the two should not be confused and the fundamental principals of each should be kept in mind even though the applications are combined.—E. W. MITCHELL.

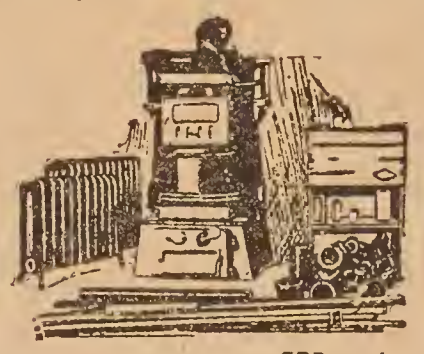
for spring housecleaning
USE Comet
FOR KITCHEN LAUNDRY and BATH

All Catalog Prices Reduced 10%

Readers of this paper have so heartily endorsed the sale we have run for the past two months that through volume business we are enabled to continue the sale for another month. DEDUCT 10% FROM THE CATALOG PRICE YOURSELF.



Our "Royal" **Modern Bathroom**
Includes Bathtub, Porcelain Toilet and enameled Wash Basin. Complete with all Fittings and Five-Year Guaranteed Materials. **$51.50**
Was $57.50. Now



Heating Plant Was $175 NOW **$157.50**
Complete for 6 Rooms 6 Radiators, Large Steam Boiler, Pipe Fittings, Air Valves and Asbestos Cement.

WE PAY *The Freight on Everything*
Write for FREE Catalog 20
J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 West 34th Street, New York

ROSE BUSHES

Two and three years old, $3.95 per doz. $27 per 100. Postpaid Insured Delivery.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. Rapture, Mrs. F. R. Pierson, Templar, Double White Killarney, Silver Columbia, America, Commonwealth, Ophelia, Premier, Columbia, Madame Butterfly. Bloom from these bushes won first prize at the International Flower Show, New York City, four years in succession—1924, 1925, 1926, 1927.

RAMBLER ROSES, 2 and 3-year-old. $1.95 for 6; Dorothy Perkins, Crimson Rambler, White Dorothy Perkins, Excelsa, American Pillar, Tausendschen.

CLIMBING ROSES. 6 for $2.95. 2 and 3 years old, the finest varieties that grow; Dr. Van Fleet, Silver Moon, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Aviator Bleriot, Mary Wallace, Climbing American Beauty.

All roses add 25c per order west of Mississippi.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUM Plants, all colors. $1.50 per doz.; $11.00 per 100. Postpaid Insured Delivery.

LILY-of-the-VALLEY, the sweetest flower that grows, two-year old pips, 25 for $1.00; 100 for $3.00. Postpaid Insured Delivery.

Order now for planting time. Booklet on request.

HONORABLE TREATMENT GUARANTEED.

Reynolds Farms, R.F.D. 44, So. Norwalk, Conn.

511 RATS KILLED

At One Baiting—Not a Poison

"First night I put out the new Rat Killer, I counted 282 dead rats," writes Pat Sneed of Oklahoma. "In three days' time I had picked up 511 dead ones. A pile of rats from one baiting."



Greedily eaten on bait. Affects Brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

So confident are the distributors that Imperial Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send a large $2.00 bottle (Farm Size), for only one dollar, on 10-Days' Trial.

Send no money—just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, 2009 Coca Cola building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once, by C. O. D. mail. If it does not quickly kill these pests, your dollar will be cheerfully refunded. So write today.



$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. $1.10 Box Sufficient for ordinary cases.
MINERAL REMEDY CO. 451 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

If There is Anything That You Wish To Buy, Sell or Trade
Advertise in the Classified Columns OF THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

PINE TREE

Dependable Chicks

We're right in line with that "Grow Healthy Chicks" Campaign. Our flocks were inspected by a licensed veterinarian to insure a clean bill of health. Our chicks are hatched in our own machines, which are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after every hatch. Thirty-six years' experience counts for a lot in growing healthy chicks.

Special Prices
Prompt Delivery

Good growing weather, lower prices and better chicks are here. Nothing gained in delay, place your order with us now for prompt delivery.

Pine Tree Matings	50	100	500
S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS	$ 6.50	$12.00	$57.50
RHODE ISLAND REDS	7.75	14.00	67.50
BARRED ROCKS	7.75	14.00	67.50
WHITE WYANDOTTES	10.50	19.00	92.50
WHITE ROCKS	10.50	19.00	92.50
Good Mixed Chicks	6.00	10.00	49.00

Special Matings, 3c per chick higher

We prepay all charges and guarantee safe arrival and complete satisfaction. Why not join with a neighbor and benefit by reduced prices on quantity lots.

White Leghorn Pullets
Ready for May 10
Delivery at Special prices.
Write for them.

PINE TREE HATCHERY, Box 55, Stockton, N. J.
Jos. D. Wilson, Founder and Owner Since 1892

PINE TREE HATCHERY QUALITY SERVICE

BABY CHICKS

Keystone Chicks *Leaders since 1910*

Keystone Chicks 1910

30,000 Chicks weekly. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minoreas ,etc. at lowest prices. 100% live guaranteed. Prepaid.

Mr. Adams says, "I raised 975 from the 1000 chicks purchased last year."

Mr. Hubler ordered Keystone cnicks yearly for last 14 years.

Mrs. Rickford says: "I have the best laying hens around here from chicks I bought from you for last three years."

Mrs. Simpers says: "Pullet laid 104 eggs from Oct. to Feb. 22."

Get our prices before you place your order. Our 18th year in business. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.
The Old Reliable Plant

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery. Postage Prepaid.

	50	100	500
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$5.25	$ 9.50	$45.00
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	5.25	9.50	45.00
Anconas	5.50	10.50	50.00
Barred Rocks	6.00	11.50	55.00
Wh. and Buff Rocks	6.00	11.50	55.00
SC and RC Reds	6.00	11.50	55.00
SC Bl. Minorcas	6.00	11.50	55.00
Wh. and SL Wyandottes	7.00	13.00	62.50
Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.00	62.50

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.
James F. Krejci, 9507 Meech Av. Cleveland, O

200,000 Chicks 1928 GOODLINGS SUPER QUALITY

These prices effective May 15. From free range Breeders.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron strain	$2.75	$5.00	$ 9.00	$42.50	$80.00
Barred Rocks & S.C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Broilers—Heavy Breed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Light Breed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct, prepaid, 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Circular Free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa., RI.

CHICKS *May Prices*

	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Br. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.00	6.50

½c less on 500 lots. 1c less on 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement or write for free circular. We pay postage.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED



May Prices	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$10	$47.50	$ 90
Brown Leghorns	10	47.50	90
Basoms Barred Rocks	12	57.50	110
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	12	57.50	110
Black Minorcas	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	8	37.50	70

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Clear Spring Chicks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed $7.00 a hundred; Heavy Mixed $9.00 a hundred. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Order from ad or write for free circular. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks and White Leghorns from Delaware best breeding flocks. 10c each. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid.
Scarborough Poultry Farm Milford, Del.

ALLEN CHICKS State Supervised. Rocks, Reds and Leghorns. $12 per 100. C. C. ALLEN, SEAFORD, DEL.



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

Chicken Pox Control

MANY of the experiment stations and county agents have received reports of a few mild cases of chicken pox. As yet this trouble has not caused any great harm but these reports should be a warning to every poultryman. While every precaution is necessary, there seems as yet no way of positive prevention. Birds that are in good health are not as badly affected by this disease. Those birds that are out of condition and poor in flesh suffer more from its ravages. The feeding of cod liver oil has been found to act as a preventative and, if the disease does occur, the losses are very much reduced.

For prevention and treatment—Calcium Hypochlorite used as a spray while the birds are on the perches has given very good results. This material can be purchased ready mixed or may be mixed at home. Calcium Hypochlorite is made up by mixing 1 can of fresh chloride of lime, ½ pound of fine table salt, and 1 gallon of hot water. This mixture is allowed to settle after a solution is obtained. Only the clear liquid is used. This stock solution should be made up in glass or earthenware containers, and used while fresh. If held at all, it should be kept in the dark or in colored glass bottles.

Use When Birds Are On Roosts

The birds should be sprayed while on the perches once each week with a fine mist sprayer, using 4 tablespoons to 1 quart, or 1 cupful to 1 gallon of water. This strength of spray mixture is used for prevention or cure. When used as a cure, spraying is necessary each evening, and use 2 tablespoons of the stock solution in each gallon of drinking water. In severe epidemics of chicken pox the above recommendations may be doubled without danger.

A treatment that has given satisfactory results particularly when the birds have refused to eat, can be secured by dissolving 2½ pounds of sulphate of iron crystals in a gallon of boiling water. When cool 5 ounces of sulphuric acid is added. One cupful of this mixture is added to 3 gallons of drinking water. Wooden or other non-metalic containers must be used for watering so as to prevent any chemical reaction that may be caused.

The belief is that chicken pox can easily be carried on bags, crates, clothing, and by animals or birds. A good plan to follow is not to allow any visitor to enter the houses. New stock from other flocks should not be purchased and introduced without being absolutely sure of its source. When stock is introduced to the flock it is always a good plan to keep them separate for at least two weeks.—NATHAN KOENIG.

Delaware Poultrymen "Grow Healthy Chicks"

REPORTS from Delaware poultrymen who have adopted the "Grow Healthy Chicks" show that the average poultryman loses 20 to 30 percent of his chicks before they are ten weeks old. Those who have followed the "Grow Healthy Chick" plan have succeeded in reducing their mortality and their pullets have become strong vigorous birds which have given a high yearly egg production.

The "Grow Healthy Chicks" plan if

(*Continued on Page* 20)

1000 Week-old Chicks
on 13 weeks' developing test

CHARGE one pen with $6 worth of Pan-a-ce-a, but CREDIT them with $57.95



AN EVEN thousand chicks were started on a growing and development test when one week old. Test continued 13 weeks till they were 14 weeks old.

Half of the chicks received Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a with their feed. The other half did not. Otherwise they had the same feed and care. Illustration shows one pen of Pan-a-ce-a pullets.

Results at end of test

At the end of the test there were 29 more cockerels and 38 more pullets in the Pan-a-ce-a pens than in the non-Pan-a-ce-a pens. The cockerels were sold at 30c a pound; the pullets were valued at $1 each.

Value of Pan-a-ce-a pens		*Value of Non-Pan-a-ce-a pens*	
239 cockerels, 498½ lbs. @ 30c	$149.55	210 cockerels, 432 lbs. @ 30c	$129.60
234 pullets @ $1	234.00	196 pullets @ $1	196.00
Total value	$383.55	Total value	$325.60

Extra value of Pan-a-ce-a pens, $57.95

In this test, Pan-a-ce-a was the factor of safety that brought 67 extra cockerels and pullets through the development period to the marketing and laying age. This extra value of $57.95 almost equaled the original cost of the 500 Pan-a-ce-a chicks.

PAN-A-CE-A

keeps chicks healthy, hungry and hardy

Costs little to use. One 2-lb. broiler will pay for all the Pan-a-ce-a 200 chicks will require for 60 days

Research Farm / Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc. / Ashland, Ohio

PEARL "THROW PEARL TO POULTRY AND WATCH RESULTS" GRIT T.O.M.Co.

Why don't my Hens Eat More PEARL GRIT?

We have had this question asked time after time. The answer is simple: "Hens don't need any more than they eat."

THE PROOF IS HERE

Maryland Experiment Station in comparing Lime Stone with Oyster Shell found: "The Limestone pen consumed 43% less material but laid 20% more eggs."

"Limestone can be safely used as the sole source of Calcium for growing chicks and laying hens."

Kentucky Experiment Station found that Limestone Grit produced by far the most eggs and the hens ate much less of the grit, thus making a gain both ways.

PEARL GRIT is Carefully Selected Limestone. It is clean and healthful. It is pure limestone, high in Calcium. It furnishes the necessary grinding action in the gizzard, also insures ample supply of Calcium for bone and egg shell structure. A small amount of it will do as much good as larger amounts of grit from less effective materials. "Less grit to buy and more eggs to sell" is borne out in actual practice when you use PEARL GRIT.

Made in three sizes: For Chicks, Growing Birds and Laying Hens.

THE OHIO MARBLE COMPANY
PIQUA, OHIO
We Have Dealers Everywhere. Ask Your Dealer



WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Wyckoff and Tancred strain

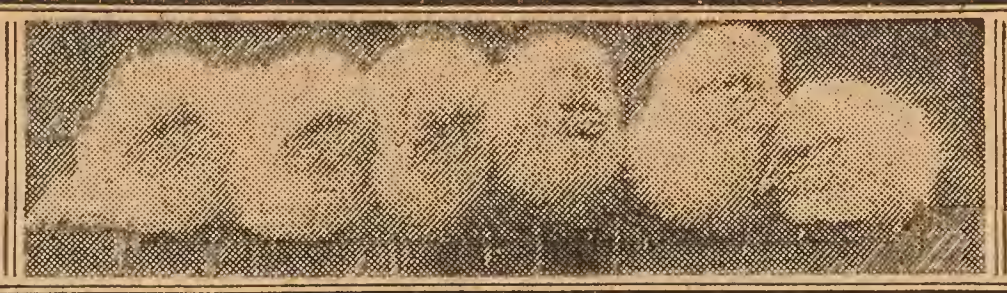
100	500	1000
$10.00	$47.00	$90.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY
Box D, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

White Leghorns	$ 9.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
R. I. Reds	10.00 per 100
Mixed	7.00 per 100

100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel Post Prepaid. Catalogue free.
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

BABY  CHICKS

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease.

		S. C. W. Leghorns	S. C. R. I Reds	Barred Rocks	White Wyandottes
Week of Apr. 23	Grade A	20.00	24.00	26.00	28.00
	Special Matings	23.00	27.00	30.00	33.00
Week of Apr. 30	Grade A	$18.00	$22.00	$24.00	$27.00
	Special Matings	21.00	25.00	28.00	32.00

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery.

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 63 WALLINGFORD CONN.

20TH CENTURY



THOUSANDS OF PLEASED CUSTOMERS

can tell you about the splendid chicks we have been producing from our High Class, Heavy Laying, American-Cert-O-Culd flocks for 28 years; pure-bred, carefully culled for size, type, color, vigor and egg laying ability. Look at the low prices—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—you can safely order from this advertisement. References: Commercial Bank, or Dun and Bradstreet.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff, Blk. Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$115.00
Barred and Wh. Rox, R.C. and S.C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	70.00	135.00
W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	8.50	16.00	75.00	145.00
Impt. Barron W. Leghorn, W. Minorcas, Parks' Rox	9.50	18.00	85.00	160.00

Heavy Mixed, $12.50 per 100; Light Mixed, $9.00 per 100; Wh. Pekin Ducklings, 25c each.

Special Mating Imported Barron S. C. White Leghorns

Our flocks for this very Special Mating consist of 350 YEARLING hens carefully selected by an Expert Poultryman. These hens weigh not less than 4½ pounds, and up to six pounds. They produce better than 250 eggs per year, per hen, imported direct from the TOM BARRON of England.

C. O. D. Shipments We will ship 20th Century Chicks C. O. D. (pay postman on delivery) if you prefer.

Get our FREE illustrated catalog. Tells all about our money-making chicks, C. O. D. plan, imported matings, etc.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY Box R New Washington, Ohio

YOU NEED THIS CATALOG !



PURE BRED CHICKS We have something special to offer you.

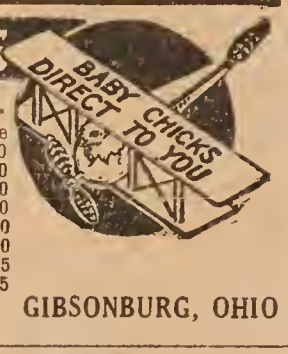
Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautifully illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. **Guaranteed Chicks.** Find out about our guarantee plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

Hoytville Accredited Hatcheries, 106 Main St., Hoytville, Ohio

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



CHICKS C. O. D. *send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.*

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send order with $1.00.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S. C. M. Anconas	$3.25	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. B. Minorcas	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
White Wyandottes & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Jersey Blk. Giants	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.00	190
Assorted Odds & Ends Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1. GIBSONBURG, OHIO

SELECTED CHICKS

Our chicks are selected from strong, healthy flocks, that are culled for health, type, color and egg production. Such leading strains as Barron, Wycoff, Sheppards, Fishels, Holdermans, 100% Live Arrival.

Prices Delivered	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns, White, Brown, Anconas	$6.00	$11.00	$52.00	$100.00
Rocks, Barred, White, Buff, B. Minorcas	6.25	12.50	60.00	115.00
R. C. & S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons	6.25	12.50	60.00	115.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	6.25	12.50	60.00	115.00

Heavy Mixed 10c
Light Mixed 9c

Banner Hatchery, Route 2, Columbus Grove, Ohio

"SUNBEAM" ACCREDITED
BABY CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

Healthy, Hardy, Vigorous Chix backed by 11 years experience in careful breeding. Ohio State Accredited. Low prices, Superior Quality. Personal attention to all orders.

PRICES	50	100	300	500
Barred, White & Buff Rocks	$7.75	$15.00	$43.50	$70.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00
S. C. White & Buff Orpingtons	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00
White & Silver Wyandottes	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00
White & Brown Leghorns	7.00	13.00	37.50	60.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 2% Discount on all cash orders three weeks in advance. Postpaid to your door. Send for beautiful 1928 catalog. Member I. B. C. A. Reference: Buckeye Commercial Bank.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY Box 2958 FINDLAY, OHIO

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks *Win Gold Medal* for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania State Contest for Best Project $926.40 clear in 6 mos.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS
Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Penna

You can do as well, catalogue of these Sturdy Well Bred Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds, Good Discount for Early Orders—*Write now*

QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00

Special prices on 500 or more. 100% delivery. Healthy free range flocks.

B. N. LAUVER McAlisterville, Pa.

"PENNA. SUPERVISED CHICKS"

S. C. W. Leghorns and Barred Rocks

All breeders culled and blood-tested under State Supervision. A quality guarantee and your protection.

JUST-A-MERE FARM & HATCHERY, Milan, Pa.

(*Continued from Page* 19)

followed, will help the poultryman reduce his mortality in brooding and produce better laying pullets.

Some of the more essential problems in the "Grow Healthy Chicks" program is as follows:

Hatch only from stock free of disease and of good production, chicks from State certified tested flocks preferred.

Brooder houses should be on clean ground, and not used for the past few years. This will prevent diseases and parasites.

Brood each hatch separately.

Feed balanced rations in clean hoppers or boxes. These rations should contain vitamines, minerals and proteins.

Separate chickens when they reach the age of ten weeks.

Keep records of chick mortality and amount of food consumed for ten weeks.—KARL THOMPSON.

Trouble With Diarrhea

"Our chicks are troubled with diarrhea and we are wondering if it is bacillary white diarrhea. They are between two and three weeks old."—B. R., *New York.*

IT is not easy for a poultryman to distinguish between white diarrhea and ordinary diarrhea. However, white diarrhea is more common the first week so we are inclined to think that this is the ordinary type. The most common causes are chilling, overheating and overfeeding.

Remove the causes and give the flock a dose of epsom salts as follows. Give no food at night. The next morning dissolve 3 ounces of epsom salts per 100 chicks in enough water to mix. Wet mash enough to keep them busy for 15 minutes. Older chicks should get slightly larger amounts.

Pullets That Fail to Produce Heavily

I have about 300 pullets that weigh from 5 to 6 pounds each. They are Rhode Island Reds and Rocks. They are from 8 to 10 months old and I cannot get more than a dozen eggs a day. I give them in the morning hot mash with scraps. I give them at noon dry mash and at night I give scratch feed and wheat. I give them lots of oyster shells and charcoal and spray them twice a week. I have on the floor lots of straw for them to scratch and the coops are new and warm with double siding. The chickens have no disease and are very healthy with nice red combs. I give them cabbage at times. Does it pay to raise your own feed or does it pay to buy it? Does it pay to raise small chicks or buy them when they are 3 months old for $1.00?

IN a similar case where we personally saw the chickens the trouble seemed to be due to overfeeding particularly on foods of a fattening nature with the result that the birds were putting on weight instead of laying eggs.

A good practice is to feed about two quarts of grain to 100 hens in the morning, leaving the dry mash hoppers open all day and feed them rather heavily about 8 quarts of scratch grain to 100 hens at night.

I suggest that you pick up and handle a number of the birds as in this way you should be able to determine whether they are too fat. I notice that you are already feeding them mash but I am wondering whether this mash contains a high enough per cent of protein to stimulate the birds to lay. A good mash can be made by mixing equal parts of corn meal, ground oats, wheat bran, wheat mid-

Leghorn Chicks
Giant, Heavyweight Large Type

Hatched from two and three year old hens. Egg records up to 301. Since 1915 our commercial egg farm customers report extra heavy production pure white eggs up to 24 ounce per dozen. Either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron separate strains, hatch weekly. Forty-one years experience with chickens. Send for full information and *Special Discount Offer FREE.*

FARM SERVICE, Route A10, Tyrone, Penn.

100,000 CHICKS
Pennsylvania Supervised

Send no Money. Chicks shipped C. O. D.

Tancred-Hollywood-English or American Strains, SC White Leghorn Chicks produced from State Banded Breeders that are under the direct Supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. SC Brown or Buff Leghorns breeders not banded. All chicks $14.00 per hundred; $41.00 per 300; $67.00 per 500; $125.00 per 1,000; $240.00 per 2,000. Dependable chicks for commercial poultrymen. 100% live arrival. Dependable Service. Send no money. Order at once. Bank reference. Write for catalog.

Pennsylvania Co-Operative Leghorn Farms, Grampian, Pa.

High Grade CHICKS

Every Chick produced from Pure Bred Heavy Laying Flocks. March and April Delivery.

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$13.00	$62.50	$120
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	15.00	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes & Bk. Minoreas	16.00	77.50	150

Assorted chicks—Light 9c, Heavy 12c; Pekin Ducklings 28c each. 25 and 50 lots 1c more than 100 prices. Order direct from adv. or write for Circular and prices. Also special Mating and Two-Week Old chicks. Bank Reference. Postage paid. 100% Live Delivery.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box 12, LIBERTY, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow sueeeessors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. 20,000 Weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS *Box 40* WALDEN, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

From free range stock. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

	Lots 100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00	$47.00	$ 90.00
Barred Rocks	12.00	57.00	110.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	12.00	57.00	110.00
S. L. Wyandotts	14.00	65.00	
Heavy Mixed	10.00	47.00	90.00
Assorted Chicks	7.00	33.00	60.00
Light Mixed	8.00	37.00	70.00

Order from ad or write for Catalogue.

The Richfield Hatchery, Box D, Richfield, Pa.

BLOOD-TESTED
SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS

15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.

MASSANUTTEN FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 3312, Harrisonburg, Va.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR DUCKLINGS

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings $17.00 per 50, $32 per 100; White Indian Runner Ducklings $16 per 50, $30 per 100. Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe arrival guaranteed. 20th year Producing Ducklings that Live.

ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R33 Phoenixville, Pa.

Pekin Ducklings

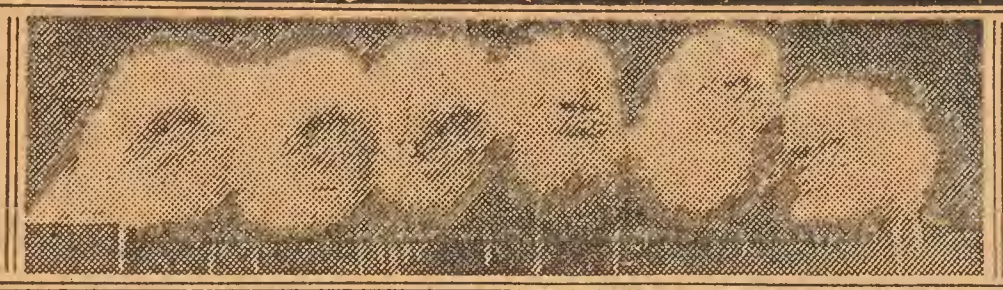
Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity. Catalogue free.

Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.

CHICKS

Eng. W. Leghorns	$10.00 per 100
Common W. Leghorns	9.00 per 100
Reds and Rocks	11.00 per 100
Mixed	8.50 per 100

CLOYD NEIMOND, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY  CHICKS

10 FACTS Worth Looking Into When Buying White Leghorn Chicks

1 Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from bens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The cbicks you buy from us are from the same stock as wc place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks sbipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection. Write for Prices on 8 week old & Ready to Lay Pullets.

Eigenrauch Farms
Red Bank, New Jersey

BABY CHICKS That Grow
From High Egg Laying Flocks

All leading varieties. Ten years reliability. Satisfied customers continually buy our strong, bealthy chicks which arc easy to raise. Write today for catalog and price list. Prompt and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Address box 415A.
BUCYRUS HATCHERY CO. Bucyrus, Ohio

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns..	$3.00	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$ 90
S C. Rocks and Reds.....	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. Buff Orpingtons.....	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain..	4.00	8.00	15	72.50	140
Assorted Chicks.....	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	60

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Barred Rocks.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
R. I. Reds.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks.....	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

STONY POINT HATCHERY, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

BOS QUALITY CLASS A CHICKS



From healthy heavy layers of large eggs. S. C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds, and Assorted chicks at reasonable prices. No money down. Pay full amount 10 days before chicks are shipped or C. O. D. Special discounts. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalog FREE.
BOS HATCHERY, *ZEELAND, MICH., R. 2 A.*

BABY CHICKS

100% Delivery	May Prices 25	50	100	Catalog Free 500	1000
Bd. Rocks & Reds	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop., Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

From: Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks.

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Rocks ..	$3.25	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Leg.	2.75	5.50	10	47.50	90
Assorted	2.25	4.50	8	37.50	

1 pay postage—100% Live delivery full count. Order direct from this advertisement or write for circular.
FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

White Wyandottes—Single Comb White Leghorns
DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS

White Leghorn breeders State Banded. Catalog gives complete prices—Send no money—Chicks shipped C. O. D. —100% live arrival.
KEISER'S WHITE ACRES GRAMPIAN, PA.

Chicks

Will Ship C.O.D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds.....	$4.00	$7.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks.....	4.00	7.50	12.00
White Leghorns.....	3.50	6.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed.....	3.50	6.50	10.00
Light Mixed.....	2.75	5.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS

White Leghorns, $10; Barred Rocks, $12. Mixed $8 per 100. Postpaid. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Culled for beavy laying. Circular, free.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Chicks

6c up for May. S. C. White Leghorns, Large Barron and Common Leghorns, Barred Rocks. Mixed, 100% Guaranteed. "New" Circular Free.
TWIN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

DUCKLINGS

$33; Eggs $14-100 "Duck News" Free
ROY PARDEE
Islip, L. I., N. Y.

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

dlings and meat scrap. A number of companies manufacture a very good ready mixed poultry mash.

Ordinarily hens should eat about three parts of grain to two parts of mash by weight. As production increases the percentage of mash can be increased until the hens are eating approximately equal amounts.

Personally we have always felt that, under certain conditions at least, it is a very good plan to raise some feed at home. If good heavy oats or barley can be raised it certainly cuts down on the cash expenses. There is a little more doubt on the advisability of attempting to grow corn and quite often buckwheat sells for such a high price that it is hardly economical to feed it to the chicks.

There seems to be an increasing inclination on the part of farmers to buy pullets rather than baby chicks. I believe that this is mainly due to the fact that the chick season comes at one of the busiest times of the year and unless the time can be spared to care for them properly it is best to buy the pullets. On the other hand where the time can be spent and where they can be raised without much loss of chicks, it undoubtedly pays to raise them.

Cost of Raising Broilers

THE New York State College of Agriculture has published some figures on the cost and profit of broilers at different ages. According to these figures the most profitable time to sell Leghorn broilers is at 11 weeks of age. At that time those in the experiments at the college weighed 1.63 pounds, had eaten feed costing 13.2 cents and gave a net return over all the cost of $.079, each.

The point of greatest profit of heavy broilers came when they were 12 weeks of age. At that time those studied averaged 2.279 pounds. The feed cost at that age was 18 cents and the net return over all cost was $.243 each.

After these dates the profit per bird steadily decreased due in part to the decrease in market price and in part to greater feed costs and slower gains.

R. I. Reds Lead At Farmingdale

DURING the 22nd week of the Sixth Farmingdale Contest the 100 birds laid a total of 4521 eggs or 64.5%. This is an increase of 110 eggs, or 1.5% over last week's production. Total production to date since November 1st, 1927, is 52,486 eggs. The high pens in each variety to date are:

White Leghorns

Waverly Poultry Farm, Whitehouse, N. J. 841
Warren's Farm, Webster Grove, Mo. ..822
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J. 799
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Dayton, Ohio 756
E. C. Forman, Lowell, Mich. 746
The Grove Poultry Farm, Milford, Del. 741

Rhode Island Reds

Joseph P. Moynahan, S. Hadley Falls, Mass. 922
Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass. 783
John Z. LaBell, Ballonville, Conn. 671
Frank M. Corwin, Riverhead, L. I. 653

White Wyandottes

Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del. 322
Harvey V. Byerly, Sharpsville, Pa. 380

Barred Plymouth Rocks

A. C. Jones, Georgetown, Del. 672
Robert C. Cobb, Littleton, Mass. 625
Poultry Dept., O. A. C., Guelph, Ont. ..622

White Plymouth Rocks

William R. Speck, Utica, N. Y. 617
E. A. Hirt, S. Weymouth, Mass. 612

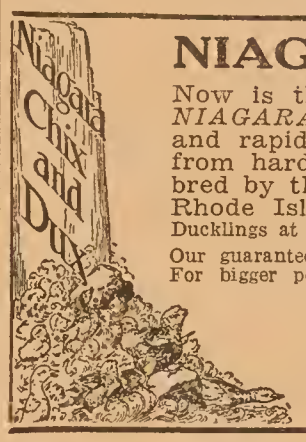
KEYSTONE CHICKS

Healthy, Strong and Vigorous. Hatched Right, by men witht 18 years experience. Special prices for May.

LOTS OF	50	100	500	1000
Single Comb White Leghorns	11c each	11c each	10½c each	10c each
Single Comb Brown Leghorns	11c "	11c "	10½c "	10c "
Barred Plymouth Rocks	12c "	12c "	11½c "	11c "
Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	14c "	14c "	13½c "	13c "
Single Comb Black Minorcas	12c "	12c "	11½c "	11c "
Heavy Breeds Mixed for Broilers	12c "	12c "	11½c "	11c "
Light Breeds Mixed for Broilers	10c "	10c "	9½c "	9c "

Keystone Chicks have pleased thousands of customers and they will please you. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door. Member I. B. C. A. Fine catalog free.
The Keystone Hatchery *(The Old Reliable Plant)* Richfield, Pa.

NIAGARA "QUALITY" CHIX and DUX



Now is the time to order *NIAGARA* Chix for your winter layers. *NIAGARA* Chix have a country-wide reputation for vigor, vitality, and rapid development into profitable layers. *NIAGARA* Chix are from hardy, northern grown, free range breeding flocks selected and bred by the Hogan System. We can now supply you with Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred & White Rocks, Wyandottes and Pekin Ducklings at 13c and up. 1, 2 & 3 week old chicks at prices that will save you money.
Our guarantee protects you and insures you profits and satisfaction. For bigger poultry profits get our free catalog.
Member International Baby Chick Association.
NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 25 Ransomville, N. Y.
Established 1887 *Ref. State Bank of Ransomville*

NATIONAL CHICKS *500,000 Chicks for 1928*



America's leading breeds and strains. Insure profits with National Chicks. Guaranteed to be as represented.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns.....	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred & White Rocks, Anconas.....	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas.....	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Blue Andelusians, Wh. Minorcas.....	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250.00
Mixed or odds and ends.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	95.00

We have special matcd pens in all tbese breeds. Send for our new illustrated catalog. All chicks sent postpaid. We guarantee 100% live delivery. References. Order at once. Delay is fatal.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 408 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

Fairport *Quality* Chicks



are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 38 Fairport, N. Y.

FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS ARE BEST

because customers bave already found what "AMERICAN" quality means in quick maturing broilers and beavier egg production in Winter when eggs are bigbest.

American or Eng S. C. White Leghorns.....	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Hollywood White—Brown—Buff Leghorns.....	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
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QUALITY BABY CHICKS—*$10.00 per 100 up.* Five extra chicks given free with each hundred. Our April Hatched Baby Chick prices are
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Custom Hatching. May $2. less; June, $4. less. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler chicks Light, 10c; Light and Heavy, 12c; Heavy, 14c. Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

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Flowers in your yard

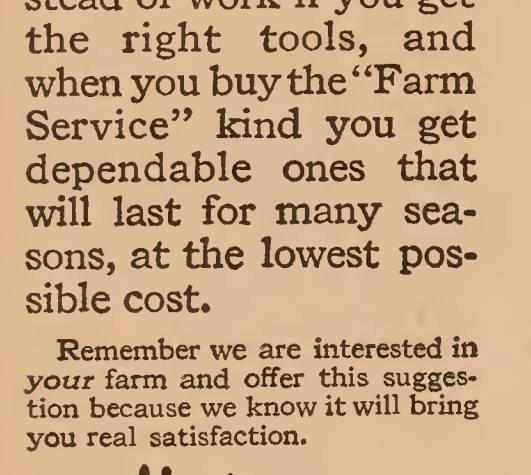
A bed or two of bright-colored flowers, a few vines and a hedge of roses or other bushes will add immeasurable beauty and actual value to your farm home.

Get Your GARDEN TOOLS Ready!

Come to one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores (look for the "tag" in the window) and get the few simple garden tools and the seeds to fix up your yard. It will be fun instead of work if you get the right tools, and when you buy the "Farm Service" kind you get dependable ones that will last for many seasons, at the lowest possible cost.

Remember we are interested in *your* farm and offer this suggestion because we know it will bring you real satisfaction.

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

A Reader Tells How She Earns Some Money While Running a Home

A NUMBER of times I have noticed on your page in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST various schemes for making money at home and I thought perhaps some one might be interested in or helped by, my way of doing it.

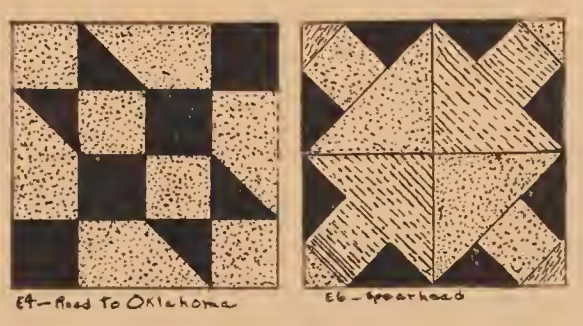
My "line" is "Home Made Cookies—fresh every day" and I dispose of them through a local grocer. I have been doing this for almost a year now and I find it pays well. I buy one hundred pounds of sugar, a barrel of flour and fifty pounds of Crisco at a time so get them at a reduction. I started in with five dozen the first day and now make as high as thirty dozen some days. Having them fresh every day has been a big factor in building up my trade. I stir them up at night and then by getting up a little earlier, I get them out of the way before the children need attention.

Here is my recipe which makes about two and one half dozen:

1 cup Crisco	1 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups sugar	1 teaspoon nutmeg
2 eggs	4 cups flour
1 cup sour milk	2 rounding teaspoons baking powder (4 level)
2 level teaspoons soda	½ teaspoon salt

Do not add any more flour even though they may seem quite thin, but put them in a cool place until morning. You will find that they stiffen up amazingly and will require very little more flour to roll. Do not roll too thin, cut and then sugar the tops.

Leave enough room between them in the pan so they can spread. Bake in a hot oven (375°-400°) and I am sure you will be pleased with the results.—BUSY.



Women everywhere are interested in piecing quilts and here are some especially nice designs. Others will follow, and you can build up a nice collection of designs by saving all as they appear. If you wish the paper pattern for these designs send 15c in stamps per block (giving name and number of block) to Household Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City. If you wish a sample block already pieced, send thirty cents to the same address.

Useful Pamphlets

The following booklets can be secured by addressing Household Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

How to Make Crepe Paper Costumes—10c.

How to Make Crepe Paper Flowers—10c.

How to Decorate Halls, Booths and Automobiles—10c.

Weaving with Paper Rope—10c.

Sealing Wax Craft—10c.

Tables and Favours—10c.

Pictures You Want to See

(Recommended by National Board of Motion Picture Review)

Pictures are given with their audience suitability as follows:

UNMARKED—General audience—Pictures primarily interesting to adults, and while not especially interesting to boys and girls neither objectionable for them.

HS—Family audience, including young people. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting to and wholesome for boys and girls. of high school age. (Juvenile).

J—Family audience, including children. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting to and wholesome for boys and girls of grammar school age. (juvenile).

*—Especially interesting or well done but not necessarily exceptional.

hs **The First Auto**—Warner—7 rls.—Barney Oldfield. Comedy-romance of the early nineties. A livery stable owner is forced out of business by the horseless carriage. Later he succumbs to the new style vehicle.

hs **Heaven On Earth**—7 rls.—Renee Adoree, Conrad Nagel. Tale of a young Frenchman, the owner of a silk factory who casts off the restraints of business and a doting aunt and joins a gypsy girl in a traveling show.

j **High School Hero**—Fox—6 rls.—Sally Phipps, Nick Stuart. Two high school youths are always fighting, until for the good of the school they give up personal quarrels and find it better to be friends.

j **Johnny Get Your Hair Cut**—Metro-7 rls.—Jackie Coogan. Well told race track story in which Jackie earns his spurs as a fly-weight jockey by riding an unlikely mare to victory despite the foul tactics of a bribed jockey.

hs **Mother**—FBO—7 rls.—Belle Bennett—A family is poor but happy until unexpected wealth comes and almost wrecks the home. (Novel by Kathleen Norris).

j **Moulders of Men**—FBO—7 rls.—Conway Tearle. An older brother comes into conflict with the law while attempting to get easy money to have his crippled younger brother operated upon. The district attorney takes care of the boy's operation and the two brothers are reunited.

hs **My Best Girl**—United Artists—9 rls.—Mary Pickford. Comedy-romance of a five and ten cent store owner's son, and a stock girl. Parental interference forms an obstacle to the course of love but there is an hilarious finish when they sail away to happiness. (Novel by Kathleen Norris.)

hs ***No Man's Law**—Pathe—7 rls.—Rex, the horse, Barbara Kent. Western melodrama. A comical old prospector and his foster daughter receive two unwelcome visitors who want to steal the mine and who covet the girl. One of them has the finer side of his nature touched by the girl's chram and turns hero. The girl is worshipped by Rex the horse who helps her loyally.

j **The Potters**—Paramount—7 rls.—W. C. Fields. The troubles Mr. Potter has with his "hard boiled family." He buys some oil stock and discovers it is no good. He sells all but one kind which he gives to his daughter who later elopes and returns the stock in a haughty fashion. It proves to be good and puts the family back on its feet. Good clean comedy.

Ritzy—Paramount—6 rls.—Betty Bronson. Comedy drama of a small town snob who determines to marry a Duke. Because of this she is nicknamed Ritzy. She captures a Duke in disguise.

j **Slide Kelly Slide**—Metro—8 rls.—William Haines. A baseball player joins the New York Yankees thinking he "knows it all." He is forced off the team but during the big game he is reinstated through the pleading of his small pal and save the day. Holds the interest and will be greatly enjoyed by fans.



Lovely quilted pillows add to the charm of any room. The above design is stamped on the cotton padding which is quilted to the rayon or satin top thus outlining the very artistic design. The pillow top and back come in rayon or satin in colors rose, nile green, saxe blue, maize, tangerine or black. Rayon with wadding for pillow—75c. Satin with wadding for pillow—$2.75 each. Order by number and color. Send orders to Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

For 25c additional we will send you our book The Art of Embroidery, consisting of 10 complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches. Our complete catalog of embroidery stamped goods may be had upon receipt of ten cents.

Don't Forget

WHAT has been your experience in caring for tourists as a means of adding to the farm income? Have you observed any special ways of getting desirable travellers and what seems to meet their approval as to accommodations and food? What sort of advertising seems to attract them?

Letters should not be over 250 words in length and should be sent not later than May 20th to the Household Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461,-4th Avenue, New York City. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $3.00 for the best letter, for next best $2.00 and for all others which are printed $1.00.



The woman who loves to crochet can now create something stylish, artistic and highly useful in the form of these Visca Crochet Hats. The visca braid comes on spools of 144 yards each in colors, black, white, diadem or lavender, tiger lily, liberty blue, gentian blue, bachelor button, Castilian red, independence or navy blue, gull or light gray, pistache or green. One spool contains enough for a child's very small hat but two spools are needed for larger hats or hat with brim. Price per spool—$1.50. You can trim with flowers, feathers or ribbon. A sheet telling how to crochet six styles is included. Be sure to state color of braid desired. Send orders to Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Timely Egg Recipes

Now That Eggs Are Plentiful on the Farm; Use Them in Abundance

WE are all apt to get a bit monotonous in egg cookery and the family speedily tires of them when we do. As long as they are cheap and plentiful we should endeavor to ring the changes from one kind to another, for eggs are a most wholesome article of diet.

Steamed Eggs

Butter the inside of some small individual cups. Then press against the sides a mixture of cooked and minced ham, veal or chicken. Break an egg carefully into the middle of each cup. Cover with buttered paper and steam till the eggs are firm. Turn out on rounds of buttered toast.—Mrs. T. M., *Canada.*

Here is a delightful chance to use odds and ends of left over meat. Steaming is also a good way for cooking eggs as it does not bring them in direct contact with the flame.

* * *

Poached Eggs

Eggs for poaching should be quite two days old. Freshly laid eggs are too milky to set properly. Have a shallow pan with fast boiling water, salted with a tablespoon of salt to each pint of water. Break the eggs separately into a cup or saucer, keeping the yolks whole and slip the eggs one by one into the water and let simmer till the white is set. Take them up with an egg lifter, drain and serve on slices of toast.—MRS. T. T.

If you have never been able to turn out a well poached egg, try the method recommended here.

* * *

Curried Eggs

One and one-half tablespoons butter, 1 tablespoon flour, 1½ teaspoons curry powder, 1 small onion and apple, 4 or 5 hard cooked eggs, ½ pint stock. Fry the onion and apple till brown in the butter. Mix flour and powder, smooth with a little of the stock and add it to apple and onion with the rest of the stock, stirring all the time. Cook for about 20 minutes and then add the sliced eggs and heat them thoroughly in the sauce. Serve hot with a border of rice.—MRS. T. T., *Canada.*

If you are not familiar with curry powder, take our advice and go easy at first. Start out with ½ teaspoonful instead of one and one-half teaspoonfuls called for here. If you like hot things, you may be able to take the whole 1½ teaspoonfuls, but we doubt it.

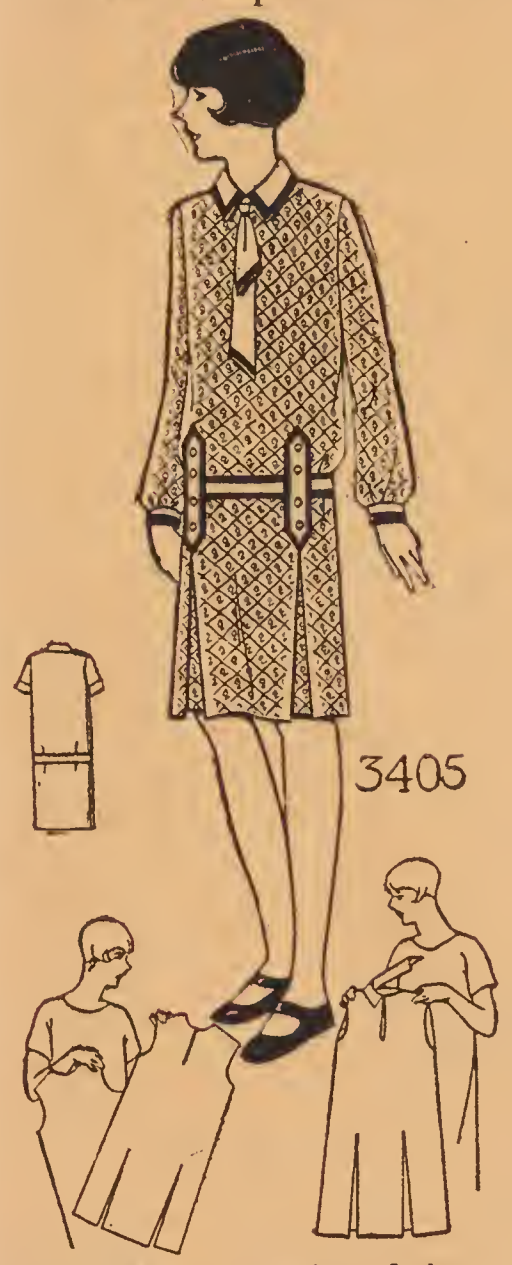
* * *

Pickle of Eggs

Cook very hard as many eggs as are required. Drop them into cold water and remove the shells. Again put them into cold water. Boil as much white vinegar as will be needed with a slice of beet, some root ginger, bruised, some peppercorns, a bay leaf if at hand, a little salt. Let these boil slowly in the vinegar for a few minutes, and then having wiped the eggs dry put them into hot jars and strain the vinegar over them. Pour the vinegar back into the pan containing the spices and boil up and again strain it over the eggs. Cover with muslin till cold and then fasten down. This is good with any cold meat or poultry.—MRS. T. T., *Canada.*

The A. A. recommends cooking eggs for twenty to thirty minutes below the boiling temperature. The water should barely simmer. A food so rich in proteins as are eggs should not be kept longer than two or three days before being used, unless thorough sterilization is given.

Novel One-piece Dress



PATTERN 3405, *a one-piece design with plaited inserts in the skirt and the roll collar, is a delightful pattern for the young girl. Printed sateen, linen or cotton broadcloth would make a useful frock for general wear. The pattern cuts in sizes* 6, 8, 10, 12 *and* 14 *years. Size* 8 *requires* 1¾ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ⅜ *yard of* 36-*inch contrasting with* 1¾ *yards of binding.* PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York Ctiy.

Charmingly Youthful



PATTERN 3339 *with its button-down-the-front and quaint turn-over collar gives the young girl or small woman a most fashionable appearance. Wool jersey, satin crepe, or printed crepe would look well in this design. The pattern cuts in sizes* 14, 16, 18 *and* 20 *years.* PRICE 13c.

Packing Books and Pictures in Moving

Since books are so heavy, pack them in several small boxes or barrels instead of one large one. Wrap the books in small packages, placing a layer of paper between the binds. Place about 6 books in every package. Use old newspapers for the wrapping paper. Tie every package of books with cord so they cannot rub together. These packages of books are packed in the box or barrel, the open space being filled with crumpled newspaper or excelsior so the books cannot move within the box.

Two pictures are packed together face to face with a blanket or quilt between them. Small ones are placed among clothes in bureau drawers and the large ones are crated.

Another Dramatics Contest

THE second New York Community Dramatics Contest will be held at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, during Farm and Home Week in February 1929.

As in the first contest, the **American Agriculturist** is again paying their prize of $50.00 to the community enterprise selected by the group winning first place in the state contset and in addition will pay a bonus of $20.00 each to enterprises selected by the three other groups competing in the final contest. The casts competing in the final contest will have their return fare paid to the state contest.

Any bona fide community group in the State of New York except city Little Theatre groups are eligible for the contest. The contestants will compete for county championship in their various counties and the county winners will later compete with other county winners in their own section of the state, the winners of these contests in turn to compete at the state contest.

Further particulars concerning the contest may be had by writing the Department of Rural Social Organization, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

When Potatoes Scorch

IT sometimes happens that the water will boil off the kettle in which you are cooking potatoes in spite of your watchful eye. In many cases this happens just as the potatoes are ready to remove from the fire.

If they are scraped from the bottom of the kettle very often the scorched taste is quite noticeable but if, instead of doing this, you will, without trying to remove the potatoes, place the saucepan in a larger utensil full of cold water and allow to stand for a few minutes, they can be easily removed and will not taste scorched.—M. H. N., *Conn.*

Cabbage that is cooked too long turns yellow and has a strong flavor. If it is cooked properly, it will have the same delicate, green color as raw cabbage.



A beauty-treatment for old rooms!

During Spring-cleaning time, you can bring added cheerfulness to every room in the house simply by washing all the paint with Fels-Naptha. It is easier than you think with the *extra help* of this golden bar. For Fels-Naptha brings you two effective cleaners working together—plenty of naptha to dissolve the dirt and good golden soap to wash it away, blended together by our exclusive process. That's why, from the annual Spring-cleaning to your regular weekly wash . . .

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Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. His life's ambition to operate his own timberland at last realized, Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique consisting of Lamartine, a Mr. Morris, business associate of Jonas Askew, and one Brousseau, an unscrupulous power in the north woods, is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland, the quality of which Lamartine lied about.

Brousseau tries to intimidate Hilary by threatening him with loss of the entire legacy, unless Hilary goes back to the States and leaves the management of the timber to Morris. Hilary refuses, discharges Morris and proceeds to run the holdings alone. Madeleine Rosny, who is engaged to Brousseau learns of the latter's plan to get rid of Hilary. She warns him but he walks into the trap which four of Brousseau's henchmen have set for him in the rear of a saloon which Hilary vows to break up.

LAFE'S stroll was a rapid one. As soon as he had left the porch he almost ran up the hill road toward the cliff. As he panted toward the summit he heard the rumble of wheels in the distance, and presently he saw the cure's rig coming toward him. He hailed.

"Say, Father Lucy, d'you mind giving me a lift into St. Boniface?" he called.

The rig stopped, and Lafe perceived Madeleine Rosny seated at the cure's side. Her hands were clasped, her face agitated and deathly pale. Lafe's hand went up to his hat awkwardly. "I beg pardon, Father Lucy," he muttered.

"Jump in, Mr. Lafe," said the cure' "I'm glad that we met. We need you. We are going to St. Boniface. Jump in, and I shall tell you on the way."

Lafe entered the buggy, and Father Lucien urged on the horse; then he turned and said:

"Louis Duval has opened a saloon in Baptiste's old house, and Monsieur Askew has gone to stop him."

"I guessed so, Father Lucy," answered Lafe. "I was just on my way there, in case there was going to be trouble. I guess there isn't likely to be, though. Mr. Askew knows how to take care of himself."

"Trouble?" questioned the cure' sharply. "They are going to murder him."

"I heard some yarn like that from Tremplay," said Lafe, "but I guessed that was all talk."

"It was not talk. It is their plan," said Father Lucien. "Mademoiselle Rosny heard of it from Monsieur Brousseau days ago—it was on the day when you went to Ste. Marie. He rode with her toward Ste. Marie and told her so. She did not believe him. But the plan was formed before ever the officers raided Simeon's place. Only, it had not been settled how or where. Brousseau told Mademoiselle Rosny, and she thought he was joking.

"This afternoon she learned of it again from little Baptiste, who asked her to warn Monsieur Askew. Everybody knew he would go alone to St. Boniface to stop the sale of liquor. Mademoiselle Rosny rode up to the camp to warn Monsieur Askew, as Baptiste had begged her. He would not listen to her. She came to me. It is a devil's plot," he said sternly, "and if they hurt one hair of his head they shall go to prison for it."

"We must get there in time to save him. You will do all you can to save him, will you not, Mr. Connell?" asked the girl, looking earnestly at Lafe. As their eyes met Lafe realized suddenly that her agitation had more than an impersonal cause behind it. The swift knowledge came home to him with a shock; it cleared up many things, among them the fogs of rancor that had clouded his mind.

"I'll do everything that's in my power, Mademoiselle," he said. "I'll stand by him—I'll fight for him if there's any fighting——"

"There will be none," said Father Lucien. "But Mademoiselle Rosny understands now what Brousseau is. She knows his character and his evil mind. And she has learned, fortunately, before it has been too late."

Not another word was spoken. The buggy descended the hill and rolled toward St. Boniface. As it crossed the rickety bridge they heard the sound of distant shouting in Duval's saloon. About the front of it was gathered the entire male population of St. Boniface, gesticulating and chattering.

They fell back in dismay as the cure' leaped from the buggy and assisted Madeleine Rosny down. Lafe followed. He tried to urge the girl to remain in the rig, but she paid no attention to him. She listened with anxious intentness as the cure' addressed the crowd, her lips compressed, her bosom rising and falling quickly. All eyes were fixed on Father Lucien, but each, as the priest turned to him, tried to shrink back behind his neighbor.

They were pointing inside the saloon. The cure' hurried through the doorway, Madeleine Rosny immediately behind him, and Lafe following them. A few of the lumbermen clustered about the shanty door, and one or two went hesitatingly inside. The saloon, though lit by an oil lamp, was empty, as seemed to be the dark stable beyond it, seen through the open doorway.

Father Lucien snatched down the lamp and carried it hastily toward the stable door. He raised it and looked in, then turned and tried to bar Madeleine from entering. But she pushed past him, saw, cried, wrung her hands, and ran into the middle space between the rows of stalls. Lafe, following her, saw her seated upon the floor, and Hilary, covered with blood, lying stretched out and motionless, his head in her lap. She bent over him, and Lafe never forgot the look of anguish in her eyes, or the tension of the white face.

Still supporting Hilary's head she began tearing long strips off her petticoat, frantically, as if she hardly knew what she was doing. The cure' set down the lamp on the floor and, kneeling by her, raised Hilary very gently, muttering and shaking his head. There seemed to be nothing that Lafe could do. Hilary's clothing was so drenched with blood that it was difficult to determine where the wound lay. There were livid bruises about his mouth and cheeks, and on the forehead, as if his assailants, after stabbing, had kicked him.

Father Lucien half turned him over and, uttering an exclamation, pointed to the shoulder, from which fresh blood was slowly welling. Lafe saw that Hilary was alive; he breathed very faintly, but his face was the colour of death, more bloodless than that of Madeleine. The cure' began cutting away the coat, then the lining, which would not come with it; then the shirt. He looked up.

"Bring some water," he said.

Lafe hurried out, the few curious lumbermen scattering in panic and scurrying before him. He called to them, but they were in the street before they turned to listen; and nobody seemed to dare comply with his appeals, lest he should implicate himself.

But as he stood among them, shouting, a window in a nearby house went up, and a woman handed out a pail, three parts full. Lafe took it. As he re-entered the shanty the crowd slowly gathered behind him again. He hurried into the stable. The cure' took a strip of the girl's petticoat, dipped it in the pail, and began to cleanse the wound, pursing his lips and shaking his head the while. Lafe could see that the wound, while not long, was terribly deep, and it was still bleeding. It was impossible to do more than clean it superficially, owing to the need for haste. Having done this, Father Lucien made a pad and placed it in position, while Madeleine, working with steady fingers which gave the lie to her face, began to wind the strips over it round the chest. All the while she worked her face was agitated, and yet composed, and only the tortured eyes betrayed what she was suffering; but when the wound was bound she broke down.

"It is my fault," she cried in French, sobbing despairingly. "I warned him and he would not hear me, and I rode away. I knew it long before and I would not believe it. I have killed him."

Lafe noticed that, even in her abandonment, she held her body motionless, lest she should disturb the unconscious man whose head she held, whose life seemed flickering away.

The cure's hand fell on her shoulder. Lafe noticed, too, and thought it significant afterward that, wild though her words were, and untrue, he did not then deny them.

Madeleine looked up and, meeting his eyes, grew calm. Lafe stepped forward, bent down, and gently raised Hilary's head from her knee. He placed his hands beneath the shoulders, supporting them, while Father Lucien lifted the lower part of the body, and thus they carried the stricken man through the shanty toward the buggy.

The cure' made a motion to Lafe to enter. "You and Mademoiselle Rosny will drive to my house," he said. "As there is no room for me, I walk. I give you the key, because my housekeeper is gone to bed and must not be frightened."

"No, to the Chateau," said Madeleine Rosny. "Do you think he shall go anywhere else, Monsieur, when he is like this?"

Her voice rang proudly, the tone admitted of no opposition. The cure' was silent.

Lafe drew Hilary into the bottom of the buggy and crouched there, supporting the head and the upper part of his body. But Madeleine watchful, uttered a low cry. A little blood was leaking through the bandage. She hastened to the other side of the rig and began adjusting it, while the cure' turned toward the crowd, which was looking on in panicky silence, broken only by low words and mutterings.

"This is a bad night's work that you have done!" he cried. "You shall pay high for it, every man here, and the assassins too. I know them all."

The man who stepped forward was the foreman of the mill, by name MacPherson, a decent workman and a descendant of one of Wolfe's Highlanders who had settled along the coast and perpetuated their names and something of their staunch character, if nothing else of their race survived. "We are not all guilty, Monsieur Tessier," he said. "I knew nothing of this until the deed was done, or I should have used every effort to prevent it. These people asked me to speak for them. They say that they broke down the stable door and saved his life when he was about to be cut to pieces."

"His life!" cried Father Lucien scornfully. "His life hangs by a thread; and, if he dies, his murderers shall hang for it. And you are guilty equally," he continued, addressing the crowd, which seemed to melt under his burning tones. "You left him to lie there and bleed to death."

"Monsieur Tessier," said MacPherson, "I had only just arrived, and the attack took place a minute before you came. They say they wished to help him; they looked into the stable, but they saw the blood and were afraid of being accused. There were only a few who sided with the Ste. Marie men, and they have gone."

"They shall pay for it," cried the cure'. "And listen further. You think that Monsieur Askew brought the revenue officers to Ste. Marie. Do I not hate Ste. Marie more than he? Yet even I would not bring the officers here until I had used every means to clean up the evil there. It was Monsieur Morris who brought them, for they told me so."

There was a sensation at the priest's words. An excited babble broke out. Madeleine, who had just completed the bandaging, halted with one foot upon the step of the buggy and turned to the lumbermen.

"Yes, you left him to die!" she cried in scorn. "You were afraid, and you forgot that strangers who come upon our land, upon our seigniory, are under our protection." Her eyes blazed as she denounced them. "You have forgotten your ancient loyalty in these days, Messieurs. You have no memory of your Seigneur and what you owe to him—still your Seigneur, although you no longer grind and hew for him! You have forgotten!"

There was another movement among the crowd. Her words seemed to stir them even more than the priest's had done. "No, no, Mademoiselle!" cried several voices. "No! We have not forgotten!"

MacPherson came forward again. "They say, Mademoiselle, they did not know that Monsieur Askew was the Seigneur's friend," he said. "They thought that he had come to cut the trees upon the Seigneur's land."

"Well, if he did, what then? Does that make him our enemy? And are our enemies the less our care so long as we are seigneurs in St. Boniface?"

There was a renewed muttering. MacPherson spoke for the last time. "They thought," he said, "Mademoiselle, that Monsieur Brousseau's enemies were yours."

(Continued on Page 26)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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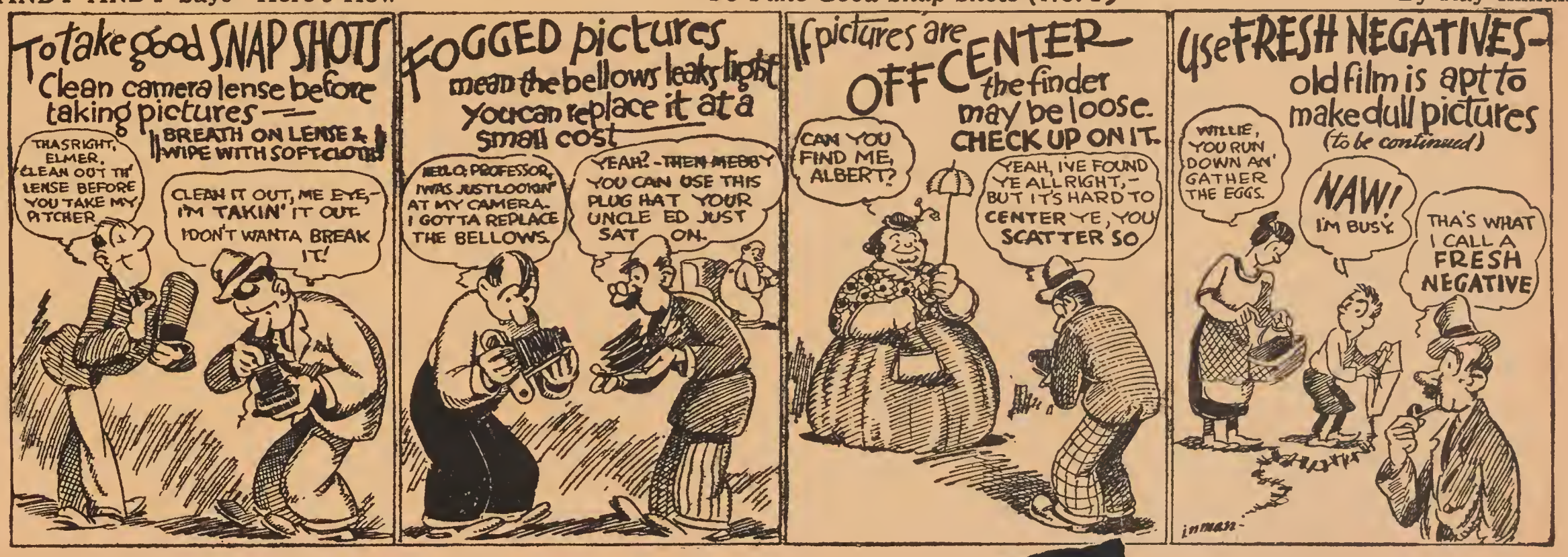
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"WOOL—Wanted—good prices. Write for quotation. S. H. LIVINGSTON, wool specialists, Lancaster, Pa. Dept. AG."

"DAIRY SKINS, CALFSKINS, HIDES wanted. Good prices. Write S. H. Livingston, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa. Dept. AG."

Our Boys' and Girls' Page

My Fortunate Incident

IN Aunt Janet's Fortunate Incident Contest some of our younger readers sent in letters. It did not seem quite fair to have their letters competing with letters of women of many years' experience so special prizes were awarded to the best of the junior contributions. You can see that the writers of these letters are not children but since they are younger than most of those who competed it seemed right that they should have special attention. —AUNT JANET.

Prefers Farm Life

First Prize Letter

WHEN I was twelve years old my parents and their family moved from the noisy city to a large dairy farm. There were forty cows on the place. For a long time they struggled working hard trying to succeed but instead failed. Both my mother and father milked and cared for the animals. I never milked because I was too weak. I only weighed forty-five pounds at that age.

After the third year the following summer we planted a large bed of strawberries and along with that all kinds of vegetables. That was my lucky day for then I could help along a little more. I could weed and hoe which is not as hard as milking.

My mother died when I was sixteen years old leaving seven children under my care, the youngest now being four. With truck gardening she (the youngest) will soon be able to help along too. All of us including my father like to grow vegetables best because it is simple work. Although I was born in the city I prefer the farm. There are so many more things to learn on the farm than in the city.—M. L. S., *Conn.*

A Lucky Accident

Second Prize Letter

MY most fortunate incident was four years ago on one cold frosty night in late autumn. Daddy had just bought a nw car about two weeks before and we had been to a nearby town to do our Saturday shopping. We stayed for the show and it was quite late and Daddy was in a hurry anyway he was always quite a fast driver. We came all right until we came to a curve in the road and we were driving too fast to make it; the road was frosty so we went through the ditch, through a pagewire fence and landed upside down in a pond. It threw mamma out and the rest of us were under the car in the water. Daddy got out and helped mamma get me. I was under robes, cushion and groceries. We were all cold and wet but fortunately there was a house nearby and the people were very kind. They took us in dripping as we were and gave us dry clothes to put on and hot ginger tea to drink and we never even had a cold. But the top of the car, fenders and windshield were completely ruined. Fortunately none of us got hurt. Now we have a larger car but Daddy had his lesson. He is a careful driver now and slows down for a curve now even if the roads are not frosty.—L. H., *New York.*

When I Was Given a Home

Third Prize Letter

I CONSIDER July 19th, 1926 the most fortunate incident of my life. That you may understand why I will give some of my history.

My early life was very unpleasant because there was constant strife and tumult in the home with no regard to principle. One day while visiting my aunt the startling words, "You have n' home" rang over the wire and some message it was for a child of eight to receive.

From that day on I was from "pillar to post" so to speak until I landed in that big institution, the county home. I was adopted by a family who were very mean to me so one night about twelve o'clock I skipped out and was brought back to the county home by the state troopers.

On July 19 Mrs. R. sent for me to come and pick strawberries for her and such berries, the rows were very long and straight with straw between the rows to crawl on.

Through charity Mrs. R. permitted me to remain and make my home with her. I had never had any training of moral culture or refinement and such a girl! Over wire fences, up into trees, tearing my clothes and never paying any attention, I was more of a boy than girl. But with much training and patience on Mrs. R's part I can say I am greatly changed.

I am now a young lady in second year high school, with considerable ambition and aim to climb higher and higher until I reach the top of that tall mountain called "Success."

I think my readers will agree that day was my most fortunate incident. —T. H., *New York.*

Wooden Spoil

(*Continued from Page* 24)

Lafe saw the girl stagger as if she had received a blow. She put her hand upon the buggy wheel and leaned thus for a moment, staring into MacPherson's face. Then, without a word, she stepped in, took up the reins, and began to urge the horse, very slowly, along the road. The cure' came to the side of the vehicle.

"I shall come to the Chateau, then, Mademoiselle Rosny," he said.

Madeleine did not answer him. Presently Lafe, crouching in the bottom of the buggy, heard her sobbing again, low, heartbroken sobs that she could not check for a long time.

Luckily the moon was bright, and the horse steady. The Chateau was hardly farther than the cure's house, if one went by the road that branched off a little above the bridge; it had been made the year before, and ran through the heart of the forest, consisting of nothing more than two wheel tracks, which were, however, free from boulders and afforded easy travelling. Once, as the buggy swung round a bend, Lafe, looking out, saw the cure' trudging behind, shaking his heavy stick. His own heart was heavy enough; he blamed himself for Hilary's misfortune. He should have stood by him. And he had meant to do so. But he had not calculated that Hilary would walk so fast or go to St Boniface so soon. He was still plunged in his despairing reflections when he realized that the drive was almost ended.

The trees fell away, disclosing the Rosny chateau. The buggy stopped before the door, in front of which the Seigneur and the old retainer were standing, with anxious faces. Madeleine bent swiftly over Hilary and raised his limp hand; then she turned her eyes to Lafe's mutely asking him that question which could not be spoken.

"He is no worse," said Lafe.

(*To be Continued*)

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Family Histories for $35

Sometime ago two men came around this section in an automobile and asked for our family history for a book to be printed by the New Jersey Genealogical and Biographical Society, Inc., of Patterson, New Jersey. They asked a lot of questions aobut our family history and after that was finished they asked us if the statements were all true. We said they were and the men replied: "Kindly sign here."

We thought we were simply signing a statement that all the facts given were true but now we find that it was a contract and that they are trying to collect $35 from us for it.

WE are informed that recently a group of about fifteen people, who had an experience similar to that of our reader held a meeting in Passaic County to discuss the matter and to decide what possible action could be taken, and that a committee was appointed to engage a lawyer to defend them.

Another man writes: "I consider this one of the biggest scandals that I ever knew to be pulled off in Passaic County and I have lived here for the past forty years. If I am compelled to pay the money I will put some more with it and pay in court."

We are informed that the New Jersey Genealogical and Biographical Society, Inc., has published seven volumes of a book which claims to be a sort of "Who's Who" of New Jersey. The book may have some value and we have no quarrel with this company over any of our readers who went into the proposition with their eyes open. We understand that some did have the matter presented in a legitimate manner but many who signed contracts claim that it was badly misrepresented to them.

This case emphasizes the advice we have so often given in the Service Bureau. *Never sign any paper without thoroughly understanding the meaning of it.* The outcome of this case will be watched with much interest.

Investigate Before Taking Correspondence Course

"I am asking for a little advice about The High School Home Study Bureau, Inc., 31 Union Square New York City. I have written to this School and they promise to send me 12 high school books for $14.27 cash and then when I have finished them write and tell them that I am ready for a test and they will send me test papers to fill out and send them back. They correct them and if I get a passing mark of 65% on all twelve subjects then they will send me my high school certificate. Will you let me know if this school is reliable?"

UPON investigation, we find that the High School Home Study Bureau, Inc., is not recognized by the State Dept. of Education. We recently had a question about the correspondence course in high school subjects offered by the Extension Division of Columbia University and the Department of Education sent us the following report which may be of interest along this line:

"I assume that the correspondence course in high school subjects offered by the Extension Division of Columbia University, is a high grade and in many instances will serve the needs of mature people who cannot under ordinary conditions attend school regularly. Admission to Regents examinations, however, is another matter. This rests entirely with the principal concerned. It would be possible to make such arrangements, however, and to obtain a Regents acedemic diploma upon the completion of the requirements for this diploma at a minimum passing mark of 75 per cent in the various subjects required."

Albany Dairy Fails to Answer Mail

"In May, 1926, I shipped milk via the Hudson Valley Trolley Express to a man named Graham, the owner and manager of the Albany Dairy, Spruce Street, Albany, N. Y. After shipping milk to this man for nearly a month, I stopped because I was not able to collect for my shipments. After writing several letters and receiving no replies, I went down to see him, but got no better satisfaction."

WHEN we received the above claim, we immediately wrote to the Albany Dairy Company but never received the courtesy of a reply. Accordingly we wrote to the Department of Agriculture and Markets and the following report comes from them:

"The Albany Dairy Company has not obtained a license from this Department and has filed no bond for the protection of the producers. There may be some question as to whether this concern was operating in such a manner that a license was required prior to September 1st. We ascertained that on October 11th the Albany Dairy Company was purchasing milk from producers, and under the amended statute should have obtained a license.

"Inasmuch as no license was obtained even after this matter had been brought to their attention, evidence of the violation was referred to our legal bureau on October 13. Since then we have learned that they discontinued the purchase of milk from producers, and we understand that they are now obobtaining a small supply of milk, which they distribute, from another milk company and are therefore, not required to obtain a license or file a bond under Article 21."

Inasmuch as this Company has now discontinued purchasing milk from producers, we have found it impossible to get any adjustment. The only course now open is for all the people in that vicintiy having claims against the Albany Dairy Company to get together and take legal steps to get the money due them.

Ownership of Line Tree

Who is entitled to a "line tree" or in other words, one which is on the line between two wood lots?

IF THE trunk of the tree is wholly or partly on the land of the adjoining land of the neighbor, it is the common property of both and you are tenants in common as to that tree. This means that when you cut the tree down you are entitled to an equal division of the tree or its value. Where one tenant destroys the subject of the etnancy without the consent of the other that other has an action of trespass against him and if he is awake at the time and doesn't want the tree cut down it is possible for him to get an order form the court, demanding that the woodman spare the tree.

Money Paid to A. A. Subscribers During March 1928

Insurance Indemnities

Paid to February 1st, 1928.....$92,107.72
Paid during February, 1928..... 1,572.13
Paid during March, 1928..... 1,334.26

$95,014.11

C. D. Robinson, Groton, N. Y.....$ 20.00
Thrown from wagon—cuts and bruises
J. A. Hamilton, Machias, N. Y..... 10.00
Thrown from wagon—sprained ankle.
Isaac Rappaport, Stephentown, N. Y..... 62.86
Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs
Wm. W. Allen, Cazenovia, N. Y..... 80.00
Auto accident—fractured femur
John Maack, Dayton, N. J..... 14.28
Thrown from wagon—cut eyelid
Louis B. Dlugo, Monroe, N. Y..... 20.00
Auto collision—injured legs and arms
Jake Monty, Jewett City, Conn..... 44.28
Thrown from buggy—fractured ribs
Ernest Davis, Greene, N. Y..... 122.86
Thrown from wagon—fractured humerus
Susanna J. Clark, Felton, Del..... 10.00
Auto acident—cut knee
F. O'Connor, Downsville, N. Y..... 14.28
Thrown from wagon—sprained knee
Lloyd Stewart, Plymouth, N. Y..... 22.86
Thrown from wagon—sprains and cuts
Leon Black, Cooperstown, N. Y..... 20.00
Thrown from wagon—contused toe
John C. Husk, Moravia, N. Y..... 30.00
Auto collision—contused left hand
Clara E. Miller, Morrisville, N. Y..... 15.71
Auto collision—fractures and cuts
George W. Rude, Sussex, N. J..... 40.00
Auto collision—fractures and lacerations
Luella R. Dewitt, Newhnrgh, N. Y..... 124.28
Auto collision—fractures and bruises
George Birdsall, Burt, N. Y..... 70.00
Auto turned turtle—fractures and contusions
E. B. Dalaha, Colley, Pa..... 17.14
Thrown from wagon—contused legs
Nathan E. Johnson, Rummerfield, Pa..... 20.00
Thrown from wagon—spinal concussion
Ludwig F. Higg, New Milford, Conn..... 35.00
Thrown from wagon—bruised head and body
J. Sanford, Manlins, N. Y..... 20.00
Struck by car—fractured finger
Fannie Cole, Byron, N. Y..... 25.00
Auto accidcnt—fractured ribs
C. J. Pfaff, Kennard, Pa..... 40.00
Thrown from wagon—spralned ankle
Edward S. Case, Sheds, N. Y..... 10.00
Thrown from wagon—injured back
Wm. Donaghua, South Byron, N. Y..... 30.00
Thrown from wagon—injured leg
Linnie C. Ware, Fulton, N. Y..... 30.00
Auto collision—strained neck
William Madden, Mt. Holly, N. J..... 50.00
Auto collision—lacerated scalp and knee
Milton A. Barney, Dalton, N. Y..... 35.00
Thrown from load of logs—bruised knee
Charles H. Pickett, Gansevoort, N. Y..... 45.71
Thrown from load of hay—wrenched spine
John Simmers, Thurmont, Md. 20.00
James G. Bntton, Granville, N. Y..... 30.00
Auto accident—lacerations and contusions
Daisy Kraus, Three Bridges, N. J..... 60.00
Auto collision—contused head, face and arms
Albert G. Van Zandl, So. Kortwright, N. Y.. 20.00
Thrown from wagon—bruised back
John Van Wormer, Albany, N. Y..... 125.00

$1334.26

Service Bureau Claims Settled

Mrs. D. L. Cripe, Peterhoro, N. Y.....$ 1.24
(Payment from Knitwear company)
A. H. Johnson, Jamestown, N. Y..... 19.20
(Adjustment on farm equipment returned)
Miss F. E. Carleton, Morris, N. Y..... 12.00
(Express claim settled)
Mrs. C. T. Jones, Mattituck, L. I..... 28.15
(Settlement on mail order claim)
Oscar Woolford, Port Morris, N. J..... 39.00
(Settlement from commission merchant)
James Carroll, Selkirk, N. Y..... 25.00
(Adjustment on real estate)
L. S. Leach, Norwich, N. Y..... 6.00
(Adjustment on mail order claim)
Hobart Francis, Climax, N. Y..... 2.00
(Adjustment on radio appliance)
Mrs. E. E. Borden, Towanda, Pa. 10.92
(Settlement from commission merchant)
Schruis Bros., Clymer, N. Y..... 15.74
(Settlement from commission merchant)
Edgar S. Payne, Penn Yan, N. Y..... 50.00
(Settlement for cow killed by automobile)
Mrs. A. H. Heimbach, Gilbertsville, Pa..... 1.00
(Settlement on returned merchandise)
James L. Carl, Dysart, Pa..... 25.00
(Settlement on automobile accident)
Mrs. W. H. Tourtellot, Waterford, N. Y..... 3.00
(Settlement on returned merchandise)
Alfred Wilcox, Pataskala, Shio..... 46.75
(Adjustment from commission merchant)
D. Van Nest, Lndlowville, N. Y..... 20.40
(Adjustment on radio)
Winant Smith, Richland, N. Y..... 40.00
L. G. Collins, Pt. Peninsula, N. Y..... 1.36
Calhoun Bros., Andes, N. Y..... 8.00

$354.76

General Claims Adjusted Where No Money is Involved

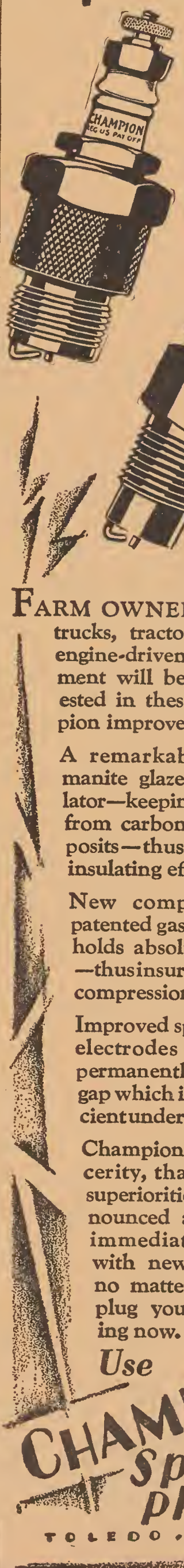
Ray Voorhees, Horseheads, N. Y.
(Registration papers delivered)
Frederick Quenville, Ft. Covington, N. Y.
(Ordered merchandise delivered)
W. B. Parkhurst, Holland Patent, N. Y.
(Ordered merchandise delivered)
E. E. Levey, Painted Post, N. Y.
(Ordered merchandise received)
Delphine Bolt, Granville Summit, Pa.
(Adjustment from mail order house)
Fred Schultz, Red Hook, N. Y.
(Ordered merchandise delivered)

Chicken Thief Rewards Paid During March

Herschel Richardson, Pope Mills, N. Y.$50.00
George W. Hirsch, R. D. 2, Alexander, N. Y..... 50.00

Total Paid to Subscribers $1789.02

CHAMPION offers Striking Improvements



Champion — for all cars other than Model T Ford 75¢

Champion X for Ford Model T 60¢

FARM OWNERS operating trucks, tractors, and other engine-driven farm equipment will be vitally interested in these new Champion improvements.

A remarkable new sillimanite glaze on the insulator—keeping the plug free from carbon and oily deposits—thus increasing its insulating efficiency.

New compression-tight patented gasket seal which holds absolutely gas-tight—thus insuring maximum compression.

Improved special analysis electrodes providing a permanently fixed spark gap which is far more efficient under all conditions.

Champion says in all sincerity, that Champion superiorities are so pronounced as to warrant immediate equipment with new Champions, no matter what spark plug you may be using now.

Use CHAMPION Spark plugs

TOLEDO, OHIO

Stop Poultry Stealing

Mark Your Poultry With Your OWN Exclusive, Registered, Number and You Can Positively Identify It

One reason for the great prevalence of chicken stealing has been the difficulty of positively identifying your property. Now it is possible, at a nominal cost, to mark every hen on your farm with a number that cannot be removed without mutilating her wing. The mark will still be there after the hen is killed and dressed.

The marker is patented and American Agriculturist has exclusive rights to its distribution in this territory. Only A. A. subscribers can get these markers with all the protection they afford. Your number will be registered and a complete list of numbers with the names and addresses of their owners will be sent to all sheriffs and State Police in this territory.

Use the order blank on this page and send for an A. A. Poultry Marker today.



This shows the new poultry marker



This shows how the mark is made in the webb of the wing. Needles in the marrker are arranged to form the numbers. The needles penetrate the skin and the plunger, operated by the thumb, injects specially made ink into the tissue. The mark so made is, therefore, permanent like tattooing.

This May Help You Win a Chicken Thief Reward

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher of American Agriculturist offers a reward of $50 to be paid for the conviction of a chicken thief under the following conditions.

1: The reward is paid to the person or persons giving the information leading to the arrest and conviction of a chicken thief who steals from an A. A. subscriber.

2: An American Agriculturist Service Bureau sign must be posted at the time of the theft.

3: The thief must receive a prison sentence.

4: The person who claims a reward must be willing to aid the authorities by appearing in court to testify.

Mark your poultry so you can identify it.

What To Do To Stop Poultry Thefts

1. Mark your birds so you can identify them. The A. A. poultry marker marks them permanently.
2. Lock your poultry house. This may not keep out the thief but it will make his sentence heavier when he is caught.
3. Have an American Agriculturist Service Bureau sign posted so you will be eligible for a reward.
4. Notify the authorities immediately when you discover your loss and give them all possible information about the case.
5. Write to the Service Bureau of

MEMBER
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
SERVICE BUREAU

The Sign of Protection

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

461 Fourth Ave., New York City

ORDER BLANK

American Agriculturist,
461 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

Kindly send me the following, with complete directions for use:

.....A. A. Poultry Markers @ $2.00 each.....

.....Extra ink, 200 birds 65c, 500 birds $1.....

(Check Enclosed)

I hereby agree to mark all my poultry with American Agriculturist poultry marker. I further agree that I will not sell or transfer this marker, or allow it to be used except on my own poultry and livestock.

Name

Address

Number of chickens and other poultry

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

$1.00 Per Year | April 28, 1928 | Published Weekly

Where Cooperation Depends On Results

Organization Gets a Good Price for California Oranges

By H. E. COOK

I WANT to tell our readers something about the Mutual Orange Distributors Association, known as the M. O. D., a selling agency for citrus fruit, of which last year it handled about eleven per cent of the total crop in California. I do this because Mr. Blodget, previously mentioned, has charge of the field work for the Company. They are evidently one of the best managed co-operatives in the State and through him I am in touch more accurately with sound co-operative methods. Their growth has been so consistently steady since their organization in 1906 that its work must have been satisfactory.

The Company is mutually co-operative. The people here believe in competitive co-operation,—quite the opposite from our idea in the east of giving any body of men a monopoly. Personally, I believe they are right. In other words, co-operation means nothing in and of itself unless more net money is brought to the pockets of producers and co-operative organization must have competition just the same as direct buying through individuals or combined groups of men. To do this the growers keep their hands on the machinery.

In proportion as a sales agency makes good does it win their support; there is no blind following simply because it is co-operative.

The M. O. D. is governed by a board of fifteen directors, selected because of their judgment and standing, from the growers fairly well distributed over the territory. When the grower signs up with the M. O. D. as his selling agent, he agrees to give the M. O. D. the entire charge of the sale of his fruit for one year and to put his fruit through a certain packing house, which naturally follows that he has agreed to conform to the rules and regulations of that individual packing house.

The packing house is owned by the growers and has its own officers and rules. They pick the fruit, pack and transport it at cost, buy their own fertilizer and supplies and whatever they choose to do that is naturally done as a contributing factor to their business as producers.

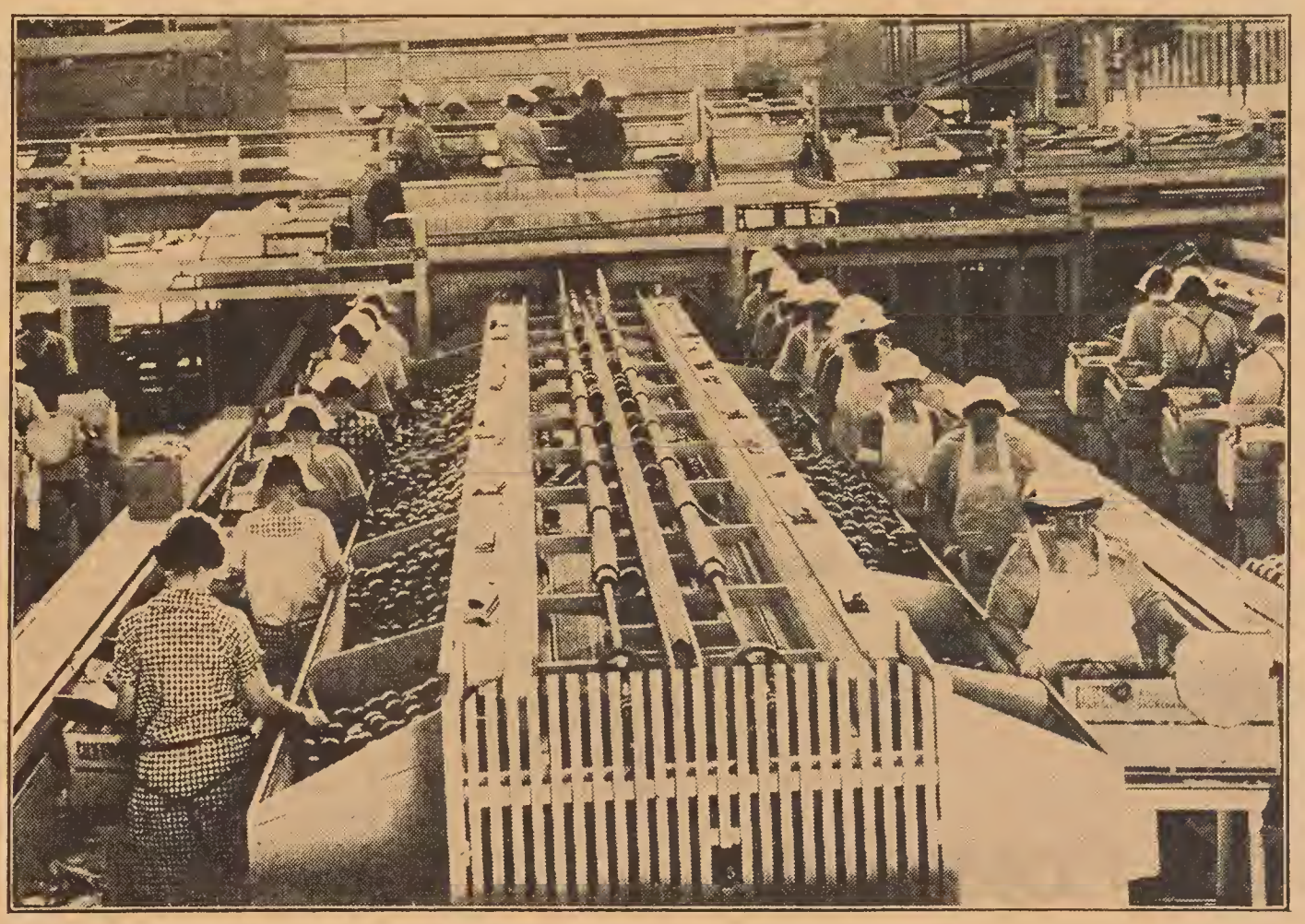
While the M. O. D. does not dictate to the packing house, it goes without saying that their interests are mutual and they must work in harmony. The fact is evident to the most casual observer.

During the picking season each grower is given his own liberty in selecting his time, if at such time the market seems ready for his fruit. The picking begins and the fruit is delivered at once to the packing house, emptied from the field cases into tanks of a solution of borax called brogdite, heated to one hundred and ten degrees to kill the blue mold germs, then passed over revolving brushes, cleaning or scrubbing the fruit, and then dried by electric fans; thence it goes into what is called a "fog tank" where a spray of paraffine is introduced which hinders shriveling and prevents ninety per cent of the so called respiration. This combination of borax and paraffine, called "Brogdex", is a preparation entirely used by the M. O. D.

The fruit then passes on moving belts before sorters—women in the house I visited—where faulty fruit, if there be any, is taken out. It then runs over mechanical graders and counted by electric counters, wrapped and packed by hand and then carted into the car, 462 cases to each car. The accuracy of this sorting and counting cannot be questioned and each grower can at once examine what his fruit really is and the number of cases to his credit. A product of this sort can be justly pooled.

Pooling where quality is as uniform as put out by these packing houses can righteously be pooled and so the "Pure Gold" brand put on the market by the M. O. D. means the same thing wherever found. After the fruit is packed the sales department of the M. O. D. is its next direction and this

(Continued on Page 11)



Packing oranges in California. These women sort out the imperfect fruit before the oranges are crated.

Years of Service in Model T Fords

Expenditure of few dollars may enable you to get thousands of miles from your old car

THE Model T Ford is still a great car. It led the motor industry for twenty years and it is used today by more people than any other automobile. More than eight million Model T Fords are in active service in city, town and country, and many of them can be driven for two, three and five years and even longer at very small up-keep expense.

The cost of Model T parts and of necessary labor is unusually low because of established Ford policies.

New fenders, for instance, cost from $3.50 to $5 each, with a labor charge of $1 to $2.50. Tuning up the motor and replacing commutator case, brush and vibrator points costs only $1, with a small charge for material. Brake shoes can be installed and emergency brakes equalized for a labor charge of only $1.25. A labor charge of $4 to $5 will cover the overhauling of the front axle, rebushing springs and spring perches, and straightening, aligning and adjusting wheels.

The labor charge for overhauling the average rear axle runs from $5.75 to $7. Grinding valves and cleaning carbon can be done for $3 to $4.

A set of four new pistons costs only $7. For a labor charge of $20 to $25 you can have your motor and transmission completely overhauled. Parts are extra.

All of these prices are approximate, of course, because the cost of materials needed will depend on the condition of each car. They show, however, the low cost of putting the Model T Ford in shape for thousands of miles of additional service.

See the nearest Ford dealer, therefore, and have him estimate on the cost of re-conditioning your Model T Ford. He will tell you, in advance, exactly how much the complete job will cost.

Ford

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Detroit, Michigan

Farm Loans at 5 Per Cent

Federal Land Banks Have New Payment Plan

By E. B. REID

NEW York State boasts of the largest farm loan association in the first district. It covers Jefferson and Lewis Counties and goes by the name of North Country National Farm Loan Association. It has loans outstanding in excess of $1,500,000. The next largest association is up in the rich potato district or Aroostook County, Me. There are three other associations in New York State having more than $1,000,000 loaned on farms in their territory. They have their headquarters in Rochester, in Dutchess County and in Onondaga County, and there are several in addition which have outstanding between $750,000 and $1,000,000. The asociation at Watertown led in the amount of new business written in the last year. It put on its books 100 loans aggregating $288,000. The one at Albany wrote $200,000. The one at Syracuse about the same figure. Others doing a large business in New York include Poughkeepsie, Rome, Middletown, Canton, Oswego and Mt. Morris.

The Springfield Bank has net mortgage loans approximating $52,000,000. These are made through 141 National Farm Loan Associations in the eight states covered by the Bank at Springfield. Naturally New York leads the list. It has loans approximating $25,000,000; Maine, $7,386,000; Vermont and Massachusetts, about $4,000,000 apiece; New Hampshire, $1,000,000; Rhode Island, $450,000; Connecticut, $4,500,000, and New Jersey, $5,000,00.

Of the $739,925 advanced by Uncle Sam in 1916 for the purpose of setting up this Bank and giving it an opportunity to function immediately, $432,153 has been repaid, so that the United States Treasury now holds $307,772 of stock in this Bank; but while this has been going on, the National Farm Loan Associations have invested $2,613,335 in stock in the bank which represents the money paid for stock in the local associations by the borrowers. Hence the farmers have about ten times as much interest in this business as the Federal government. As the number of borrowers increases, and hence the stock holdings by the associations increase, the amount owned by the United States Treasury will be automatically retired.

The Federal Land Bank inaugurated early this year a new way of paying off long-term loans. That it is proving popular is shown by the fact that about $6,000,000 has been lent so far this year. Part of this increase in loans, of course, is due to its new low rate of interest, 5%, but much is attributable to the new plan of repayment. All borrowers have the choice of plans of repayment and can choose according to their requirements.

A New Method of Payment

Under the old method farmers have paid off their loans over a period of 30-odd years and at the low rates of interest of 5 to 5½%. They pay a stipulated amount all during the life of the loan, or the interest rate plus 1%, and at the end of the loan period their debt is wiped out entirely. During the first few years a very small amount is applied to the principal, the greatest amount is required to pay the interest. As the years advance, less and less is required to pay the interest, as the principal is reduced, and more and more is applied to the principal, thus wiping out the debt entirely.

Under the old plan the borrower pays a stipulated amount annually, or rather semi-annually, since payments are made each six months under either plan. Under the new plan he pays a fixed amount on the principal each six months, but the amount required to pay the interest on the unpaid principal is smaller each half year. Thus he has the pleasure of seeing the total amount required to carry and pay off his loan reduced each six months.

Every farmer appreciates how his income varies from one year to another. This new type of loan particularly encourages him to "make hay when the sun shines". In years of good returns he can make future payments on his mortgage. For instance, if he has a $1,000 loan and his farming operations have been particularly successful in a given year, he could deposit with the Federal Land Bank one or more year's installments on the principal of his loan, say $30, $60, $90 or $120 which would cover payments on

(*Continued on Page* 9)

How To Get a Federal Farm Loan

1—Apply to the secretary-treasurer of the local National Farm Loan Association, in your county. Practically every county now has one or more such associations and the county Farm Bureau agent is usually the secretary-treasurer.

2—The local Farm Loan Association appraises the farm and if they deem it advisable to recommend a loan they forward the application to the Federal Land Bank serving the district.

3—The property is reappraised by an appraiser approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

4—Each borrower buys stock in the association to the extent of 5 per cent of the loan received. He receives dividends on this stock and when the loan is fully paid the stock is purchased by the association. This stock bears the name "double liability" feature as stock in a national bank.

5—If the loan is approved, check is mailed and the cost of getting the loan, usually 1 per cent of the loan, is deducted, also the amount of the stock (5 per cent of the loan) which must be purchased.

Information About Federal Farm Loans

1—A farmer who operates the farm offered as security or is buying a farm for the purpose of operating it is eligible for a loan. . .No loan can be made to a corporation, to guardians or administrators or to a farm operated by a renter unless the owner has full control.

2—A first mortgage is given on security for the loan. Loans cannot be made on wild land, city property or with second mortgages on as security.

3—Loans may be secured up to 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land and 20 per cent of the value of the buildings. Not more than $25,000 is loaned to one borrower.

4—Loans can be used: 1, to apply on purchase of farm; 2, to buy livestock, equipment and fertilizer; 3, to erect or improve buildings, clean land, drain land or otherwise improve land; 4, to pay off existing mortgages; 5, to pay other debts contracted since January 1, 1922, for agricultural purposes.

Learning to Live With the Corn Borer

Good Plowing Will Help to Control This Pest on Your Farm

LAST spring the Federal Government passed a bill appropriating $10,000,000 for the "eradication and control of the European Corn Borer."

No claim was made that the borer could be eradicated. In fact, it was generally recognized that he is here to stay and that farmers in infested regions must learn to live with him. The results of the campaign are not as successful as some had hoped, which only shows that the fight against the pest will be a long, hard one.

In a recent talk, one of the officials in charge of the work commented on the results of last year's campaign as follows:

"The clean-up campaign was a control experiment to reduce the number of corn borers in the infested area and to slow down or prevent the natural spread of the pest. The number of borers in the clean-up area was greatly reduced, there being on an average 98 destroyed out of every 100. This resulted in holding the infestation in 1927 to just about the same intensity as it was in 1926. Where the thinly infested area was thoroughly cleaned up, the natural spread was slowed down but not prevented. Where this border infestation was not thoroughly cleaned up. considerable spread occurred."

The campaign at least increased our knowledge about the habits of the corn borer. Study along this line is being continued which will undoubtedly result in control measures which are fairly effective. It has been said that the corn borer has at least done some good as it has caused thousand of farmers to plow and fit the soil better than they ever did before.

Congressman Purnell of Attica, N. Y., recently introduced a new control bill into the House of Representatives. The House Committee on Agriculture on April 2 voted a favorable report on this Bill which authorizes another special appropriation for a large scale clean-up campaign to slow up the spread of the European corn borer.

The measure as approved by the committee carries an authorization for $7,000,000 as against $10,000,000 provided in the original bill. The money under the terms of the bill will be spent in the following ratio: For machinery, if required "by reason of an emergency," not to exceed 1 per cent; for overhead, not to exceed 9 per cent; and for expenditures for any necessary farm clean-up operations incidental to control, which in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture are additional to those normal and usual in farm operations in the infested States, not to exceed 90 per cent.

The purpose of the Purnell bill is to slow up as much as possible, the spread of the corn borer. The plan contemplates paying the farmer within such area or areas as shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture as necessary to retard such spread, for extra labor necessary in the clean-up of the cornfields and for the State and Federal forces to clean up areas which the farmers fail to handle. It is clearly understood that such a clean-up to retard spread would begin at the thinly infested border and would extend as far back into the more heavily infested area as the money would permit.

The Purnell bill would provide for a thorough clean-up during the fall of 1928 and season of 1929 and would permit an early announcement of regulations covering the infested area and protect the interests of the farmers in the area.

Meanwhile state colleges and other agencies have been using every availa-

(Continued on Page 8)



The mid-western farmer has a more difficult task in clean plowing than we have in the east.

Small Fruits for the Home Garden

An Experience With Everbearing Strawberries--Setting Out a Blackberry Patch

EVER since the everbearing strawberry was introduced in 1902, there has been varying results from this class of berries due to variety characteristics, soil and weather conditions. The first variety of this class of strawberries to attract much attention was the Progressive, introduced in 1912. Although the Superb, a well known variety, was introduced a year previous to the Progressive, it never gained in popularity to equal that of the Progressive, for it was not so sure a cropper,—fruiting very sparingly some Summers and Fall, if at all.

Nine years ago in north central Indiana, there originated an everbearer called the Mastodon. It was a result of a cross of the Superb with a late-ripening Spring or common strawberry.

The writer was fortunate to obtain some of the Mastodon plants three years ago and has been growing the variety under garden and commercial culture since. In the spring of 1925, one hundred Mastodon plants were set in the garden in a double row. The rows were spaced 18 inches apart and the plants set alternate in the rows so they did not come opposite each other in the double rows, goose-track fashion so to speak. To give them a good start, about one-half teaspoon full Sulphate of Ammonia was scattered around each plant three inches from the crown and hoed into the soil. These hundred plants were given good care and all blossoms kept picked off for about sixty days after they were set in the ground in order, to let them get well established in the soil, and become strong and thrifty before they began to produce their big berries.

It takes about thirty days from blossom to ripe berry, so the first ripe berries were picked about the middle of July. By the first of August the hundred plants were producing about three quarts a week of the biggest, best berries imaginable, and by the first week in September the yield was double and we had plenty of fresh strawberries for our table all during that month. The cold cloudy days of October checked the yields but ripe berries were found on the vines Armistice Day.

The summer and fall crop was not the end of the berries from these 100 Mastodon everbearing plants. The next Spring they bore a good crop of fine large berries. As high as four quarts of berries were harvested at one picking, supplying our family of five with all the berries we wanted for table use during the spring strawberry season.

After this spring crop was harvested the plants were hoed and given another application of Sulphate of Ammonia (one-half teaspoon) with one teaspoon full of Acid Phosphate per plant. They seemed to take about a six-week rest and then began to send out another set of blossoms which developed into ripe berries the first of September. These berries were not so large as those of the former two crops, but were of a fair size. This made three crops of strawberies from one planting within eighteen months after the plants were set.

* * *

Planting the Blackberry Patch

IN the first place select ground where it is out of the way in plowing the garden, and plant with the expectation of keeping the patch in blackberries, for they sprout from root cuttings, and clearing an old blackberry patch is a job taking several years of careful work. The soil should be deep and rich for fine fruit. The rows need to be far enough apart for easy picking and cultivating, eight feet is not too much. If you have plenty of room plant ten feet and you can run a narrow disc between the rows without scratching the team

(Continued on Page 11)



Part of one hundred everbearing strawberry plants that supplied a family of five with berries all one summer and fall.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 — April 28, 1928 — No. 16

Potato Growers, Watch Your Step

THE United States Department of Agriculture stated on April 1 that the potato growers of the country have reported plans to increase the acreage of potatoes 12 per cent over last year.

"If this is carried out," says the Department, "and the crop yields up to average, it will very likely mean an unfavorable market situation next fall. The largest increase seems to be planned in the East, but the West and South are also talking more potatoes. Potatoes have been a profitable crop for many growers for three years, but profits will be jeopardized this year if production is over-done, especially for growers distant from the market."

A Majority Live On Dirt Roads

SOMEONE has disputed our statement that the farmers who live on the dirt roads are still in the majority, so we went back to the Federal Census for 1925 and got the actual figures for New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England as to the number of farms on each kind of road. We found them very interesting and are sure you will. Here they are:

	N. Y.	*N. J.*	*Penn.*	*N. Eng.*
Number of farms	188,754	29,671	200,443	159,489
Farms located on:				
Concrete or brick roads	12,202	2,378	11,468	2,066
Macadam roads	42,787	4,608	19,488	19,074
Gravel	16,767	7,785	9,280	38,936
Improved dirt roads	30,986	2,421	29,863	35,656
Unimproved dirt roads	80,846	10,310	117,802	60,808
All other *(including not reported)*	5,166	2,169	12,542	2,949

It should be said that these figures are now three years old and of course there have been some changes, particularly in the increase in concrete roads. We want to state in passing, after riding over some hundreds of miles of roads this spring, that we believe concrete is by far the best kind of state road to build. It costs more in the beginning but it certainly stands up under the frosts and winter weather conditions better than any other material. The authorities are recognizing this fact so that more and more concrete road is being built each season.

But with all of the improved road that has been built, you will see from the above figures that the majority of our farmers still live on dirt roads and are heavily taxed for the upkeep of roads from which they receive little benefit for many months every year. We can talk feelingly and straight from the heart on this proposition for we have just returned from an experience in trying to drive on a country road in the middle of April in a southern New York county where our car was stuck three times in less than four miles.

We say that something must be done about it. Let the building of the improved roads go on, but also let the state increase its road appropriations for the improvement and upkeep of our dirt roads and the state will be serving far more of its farmer citizens than it is now. If you agree with this, talk it up with your neighbors and in your meetings and with your local officers.

Announcement

NEXT week in our May 5th issue, members of the New Jersey A. A. family are reminded to look for the Master Farmer score card and announcement of the Master Farmer contest in New Jersey for the coming season. Because farm conditions are different in New Jersey than in New York, a somewhat different score card and rules will be used in New Jersey than in New York. The following week, in our May 12th issue, we will print the score card and conditions for the New York contest.

You will remember that in our March 24-31 issue we explained what the Master Farmer contest was and stated that while persons who have achieved success in all other trades and professions have been recognized and honored, it has never been done for agriculture until the Standard Farm Papers started the Master Farmer movement.

In our May 5th issue, we will call for nominations for Master Farmers for the state of New Jersey. Anybody who has a friend, relative, or acquaintance who, in his opinion, is worthy of the title of Master Farmer can make a nomination. After the nominations are received, a whole season will be spent by the proper authorities in weeding out the nominations to determine accurately what farmers really are worthy of the honor the first year.

Great credit should be given to the Pennsylvania Farmer which started this work of honoring farmers in Pennsylvania and in New Jersey last year. Because both AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and PENNSYLVANIA FARMER are Standard Farm Papers, the PENNSYLVANIA FARMER has courteously and kindly invited the cooperation of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to help carry on the work of selecting Master Farmers in New Jersey where thousands of farmers belong to both the PENNSYLVANIA FARMER and A. A. families of subscribers. Directions for making nominations in the proper way will be found in the May 5th issues of both papers which you will receive next week. Watch for these issues and send in your nominations.

Attention, New England Folks

WE have some good news for all of our New England readers. Beginning with next week, the May 5th issue, we expect to print each week a special New England issue with a large supplement devoted entirely to New England farm news, New England markets, and stories and articles of especial application to farm conditions in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut. All arrangements have been made to secure the best writers, reporters and correspondents in each of the New England states who will give us each week in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the latest and the best and the most interesting material from your own state. New England agriculture is of course very similar to that of New York, yet there are enough differences so that we feel at least a part of the paper should be devoted especially to the problems and news of the New England farmers.

The New England edition will be different from our regular edition and of course will circulate only in New England territory. It starts next week and will continue regularly thereafter. Members of the A. A. family living in the fine old New England states are asked to read and study carefully what we are trying to do each week for your especial interests so that you can make suggestions to us as to how we can make this service even better. This new policy of A. A. is just another indication that the old AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is progressing as it never has before in its long and successful history.

League Pays For Certificates of Indebtedness

THE Dairymen's League Co-operative Association announces that it will pay on May 1 $2,265,211 to holders of its series B certificates of indebtedness which will mature on that date. The total issue of this series was $4,621,032, but the balance has previously been brought in by the Association.

When the certificates of indebtedness were first issued, there was a great deal of criticism to the effect that the League would never be able to pay off this paper when it became due. Not only has it done this, but it paid many of these certificates before they became due and large interest payments in addition.

We do not hesitate constructively to point out the mistakes of organizations and individuals in public life which affect farmers. On the other hand, we also want to emphasize all of the good results, and the effective way in which the League has handled its finances has done much to create confidence in the organization not only by the members but by the bankers and other business interests throughout this section.

Daylight Saving Again

"I must emphasize the fact that farm relief or any other measure advanced to help the farmer will come to naught, especially in this section (Bound Brook, New Jersey), as long as we have to cope with the loss and inconvenience occasioned by daylight saving time."—V. N. V.

YES, even the good old springtime has its disadvantages when it brings with it such pernicious customs as daylight saving. In many sections the new time does not bother farmers much because they do not live near any large city where it is in use. But where it is necessary to try to make standard time of the farm fit in with daylight saving of the nearby city, there are constant confusion and annoyance. This is particularly true where the farmer has to hire help, for it is almost impossible to keep hired help that will work a full standard time day when the laboring man in the nearby city stops work almost in the middle of the afternoon.

We have often wondered what would happen if a fair vote were taken by all the people on daylight saving. In fact, in many of the smaller cities where a vote has been taken, the daylight saving practice was discontinued.

Eastman's Chestnut

HERE is a little yarn that son Bobby gave the family a good laugh at the other day. The only trouble is I fear I cannot tell it as well as he did.

Lord and Thomas had been partners, but they had run into hard luck so at last they had only one pair of good shoes between them. Both of them were going out the same night, one to prayer meeting and the other to a dance. But there was only one pair of shoes, so they finally agreed that Lord should take the shoes first and go to prayer meeting and hurry home afterwards so that Thomas could use the shoes for his party.

After Lord had gone, Thomas waited and waited, and it kept getting later and later until finally he went to the church to see what had happened to Lord. Just as he opened the door, he heard the minister say:

"—And the Lord ascended to heaven."

"Hold on! Hold on!" shouted Thomas. "Tell him to leave my shoes behind!"

News from the Publisher's Farm

AFTER four months of trials and tribulations at our printing plant in Poughkeepsie, I am delighted to announce that with the issue of April 14th, we are once more back on schedule. This means that every subscriber should receive his issue during the week of the date of issue. For example, you will receive the April 28th issue between the 24th and 28th. If you do not, we will be glad to hear from you.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Our chief difficulty in getting our press to run smoothly was due to the fact that we were unable to get the proper personnel. It was necessary to get together thirty men and women all of whom were strangers to us and unfamiliar with the particular kind of work that we had for them to do. These men and women now have caught the spirit of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and are all working shoulder to shoulder to produce a well printed readable magazine.

I want to take this opportunity to thank all of our subscribers personally for their patience with us during the last four months, and I hope that now that the new AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is coming to their homes on time, that they will feel repaid for the slight inconveniences that they have been put to during the recent months.

* * *

During the last week of February and the first week in March, we received 2,400 baby chicks. We have been raising half of them in the normal manner and with the other half we have kept the electric light turned on all night. It seems to me that the chicks raised under the electric light are a more uniform lot. We certainly lost many less chicks in the electric light bath, and I believe that this method is a very satisfactory one to use where a poultryman has the use of electric light. We have begun to separate the cockerels from the pullets and hope to dispose of all of the cockerels as broilers before June 1st. Last year we held our broilers too long to be profitable.

I have purchased one of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST chicken markers, and if my poultryman has not the time to mark every one of my hens, I am going to hire somebody to do it and pay him so much per hen for his work. Then if my chickens are stolen and sold, I will have some way of identifying them.

* * *

During the last few weeks I have received quite a few letters from experienced men seeking employment on the farm. We also received word from farmers who were unable to get the right kind of help. For this reason, during the month of May, we are going to offer to any farmer wishing to secure labor the free use of our classified columns, and the same offer to any man seeking a position. We hope in this way to bring together the farmer and the farm hand and render both a service.

* * *

Our new six horse power spray outfit is working beautifully. It maintains a 300 lb. pressure using two spray guns wide open. Last year our ten year old spray rig would barely maintain 100 lb. pressure with one spray gun. On April 7th we began our delayed dormant spray after several days of very warm weather, but we did not make much progress as we had very high winds and one snow flurry.

Around one hundred trees I am putting on four pounds of Nitrate of Soda per tree and will watch with interest the results.

* * *

Recently, I wrote one of the leading New York State nurserymen and asked him what varieties of peaches, apples and pears he was selling mostly. I was interested in getting this information as I felt that this was the best test as to which varieties the fruit growers thought the most of. This nurseryman wrote me as follows:

We are selling the following fruits in the order named:

PEACHES	*APPLES*	*PEARS*
Elberta	**McIntosh Red**	**Bartlett**
Hale	**Cortland**	**Clapp's Favorite**
Belle of Georgia	**Baldwin**	**Beurre Bosc**
Carman	**Delicious**	**B. D. Anjou**
Rochester	**R. I. Greening**	**Sheldon**

* * *

The Harvard Economic Society has just published a pamphlet entitled *"The Agricultural Situation and Outlook."* In this bulletin they point out some very interesting facts which are rather encouraging on the whole, and I wish to quote as follows:

Rural Population and Output Per Man

"Largely in consequence of the conditions just discussed there was an actual decrease of 76,000 in number of farms between the agricultural census of 1920 and 1925, a decrease of 19,000,000 acres of land in crops, and of 2,000,000 in the population on farms. The reports of the Department of Agriculture indicate a further decline of 1,300,000 in rural population since January 1, 1925. Declining rural birth rates have been a factor. The decline of rural population, however, is in large part the result of the continuing mechanization of agriculture. It is significant that the volume of production has increased one-fourth since 1910 in spite of a loss of nearly four millions in the population on farms.

The output per man in agriculture has increased so that 10 men in 1925 were doing the work of 12 in 1920 and 14 in 1910. For the whole period 1900-25, output per man increased at almost the same rate as in manufacturing; but since 1920, manufacturing has gained on agriculture in this respect. While this gain in efficiency of man-labor promises much for agriculture, it presents immediate problems as it does in industry."

The Outlook for Agriculture

"Except for years when harvests are generally poor, the level of prices of farm products over the next few years is not likely to be higher than at present. Any rise in price at once stimulates an increase in planting which brings the price down again. The higher prices for 1924 were followed by larger plantings in 1925, and the March first "intention to plant" survey pust completed by the Department of Agriculture indicates that the farmers have in mind planting 3 per cent more this spring, following the better prices of the current year. The condition of agriculture promises to improve, but only slowly; and increases in output per farm and per man will figure more largely in it than higher prices. New land seems destined to come into use in the areas which lend themselves to the use of power machinery, even though the rainfall be uncertain; but this area may be largely offset by the land going out of crop use in regions of rougher topography. The larger output eventually demanded by population growth will be produced by capital—intensive rather than labor—intensive methods on the more fertile lands and on poorer lands lending themselves to grazing and the use of power machinery. The forecast in the Agricultural Outlook published by the Department of Agriculture is for conditions in the next few years "not materially different from the situation in the past three years". It must be recognized, however, that even with such conditions, the balance sheet each year looks a little better; and in this respect the decline in farm bankruptcies in 1927 is most encouraging."

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

WHEN Chauncey M. Depew died on April 5, there passed into the ages one of the most remarkable men in the history of a nation noted for its remarkable men. Had Mr. Depew lived until the 28th of April, he would have been ninety-four years old, so his lifetime covered nearly all of the most interesting and progressive century in the history of mankind. When he was born in 1834 in Peekskill, New York, Queen Victoria had not yet assumed the throne of England, Texas had not yet entered the Union, much of the country beyond the Mississippi was unsettled and even unexplored, and of course such inventions as the telegraph, the telephone, and a hundred and one other modern conveniences were unheard of. I always have a sense of sadness and loss when I hear of the death of a very old man who either as a soldier or a public servant had a part in the making of our history. There are now very few left whose lives, like Depew's linke us of this modern age to the historic past of the Civil War or before.

Because of his ability and fine personality, young Depew quickly became prominent in politics and business and for a long lifetime he was closely identified with the New York Central Railroad. He knew Lincoln well and all of the presidents since. Mr. Depew used to tell the story of going to Lincoln's office right after the war to pay his respects to the President and to tell him good-bye for he was

(*Continued on Page* 10)



THIS fine picture came to us from far-away Texas with a note telling what a success this man, George F. Voight, had made of farming. We think you will agree with us, however, that Mr. and Mrs. Voight achieved a far greater success and one that cannot be measured in dollars in raising such a fine family.



Now the Instantaneous Potato Dip

Disinfect your seed this *new* way

Treat your seed potatoes as fast as you can scoop them up. Just dip them in DIPDUST solution and out again—all ready to plant.

This new seed potato disinfectant is much more effective than the old fashioned "two-hour soak" treatment—besides there is not the slightest danger of injuring the sprouts or even cut seed. This season late blight attack in many seed producing areas makes treatment with DIPDUST necessary to prevent seed decay.

After one trial of DIPDUST, you will never again waste two hours treating seed potatoes or spend two weeks worrying about your stand. DIPDUST PROTECTS THE SEED AND INSURES STURDY, PROFITABLE PLANTS.

Compare this New Treatment point by point with the older ones:

THE NEW WAY *Dipdust Organic Mercury Disinfectant*	THE OLD WAY *Formaldehyde or Corrosive Sublimate*
1. Requires less than 1 minute. One man can easily treat from 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes per day.	1. Require from 1½ to 2 hours. One man can treat only from 50 to 75 bushels per day.
2. Can be used on cut or sprouted seed without the slightest injury.	2. Can not be used on cut or sprouted seed without injury.
3. After cutting, protects the cut surfaces from seed-rotting organisms in the soil. This insures a better stand of stronger plants.	3. Before cutting, give *no* protection to the cut surfaces. The seed frequently decays in the ground before the young plants get started.
4. Controls surface-borne diseases, such as Rhizoctonia, scab and black-leg.	4. Although effective against Rhizoctonia and scab, do not control black-leg.
5. Improves the stand and growth of the plants, and thus increases the yield 10 to 20%.	5. Frequently decrease the stand, and therefore the yield, to a serious extent.

One pound treats 15 to 20 bushels of seed potatoes.

GUARANTEE

Plant a few acres of DIPDUST treated seed in alternate rows with untreated seed. If, at digging time, you are not satisfied, return the empty DIPDUST can to us and we will refund price paid.

Treat your Corn and Vegetable Seeds too

You can now also disinfect your seed corn and vegetable seeds with DIPDUST and increase your yield by preventing many of the diseases which cause poor germination, weak spindly plants, and poor quality crop. Simply use a dust treatment. It is easily and quickly applied and costs but a few cents per acre. One pound of DIPDUST will treat six bushels of seed corn, or from six to eight bushels of vegetable seed.

The Bayer Company, Inc., Agricultural Dept., 117 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y.

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4 ounces - 50 cents 1 pound - $1.75 5 pounds - $8.00

Pearce's Improved Cahoon Broadcast SEED SOWER

Sows all kinds of grain and cleaned grass seed. Anyone can operate. Saves time, saves seed, insures a more even catch and better crop.

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WINDLASS 75¢ EXTRA

New Spruce or Basswood Ladders—Hardwood Rungs

Complete—ready to use—freight prepaid.

20 to 32 ft....25c per ft. 34 to 40 ft.....27c per ft.

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Certified Red Raspberry Sets

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Earliest, largest, finest Red Raspberry on the market—a money maker. Also Seed Potatoes.

LESTER W. BENNETT VICTOR, N. Y.

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Some Spraying Thoughts

The Second Step in Producing Good Fruits

By M. C. BURRITT

NOW that the pruning is done and the brush burned the next big job that we fruit growers must turn our attention to is spraying. The pruning will make it easier and more efficient. Effective spraying is the result of correctly answering and putting into practice the answers to the questions of why spray at all, what to use, how to spray and when to spray. Those of us who are served by the very efficient spray services of the farm bureaus, as in the western New York fruit belt, have these questions answered for us. Usually, too, the grower who follows and uses these spray service letters and telephone messages the most closely has the best fruit for the least cost.



M. C. Burritt

Spraying Necessary for Clean Fruit

It is coming to be more and more the concensus of opinion that it is practically impossible to grow good clean fruit without thorough spraying. The insects and diseases are too numerous. Moreover, the fruit which comes into our markets in competition with our fruit and which has captured so much of our markets from us, is clean and we must produce and market clean fruit or lose more outlets to our competition.

There is a mine of information as to insects and diseases, their life history and how to control them in the annual report of the New York State Horticultural Society of which all progressive growers should be members. The most important pests vary with the region. Here in Western New York, scab, bud moth and leaf rollers, codling moth, aphids, apple maggots and fruit worms are the chief reasons for spraying. Some years one is much worse than others, as for example aphids last year. The scab is a disease which must be controlled by a preventive fungicide. It cannot be eradicated when it is present, but its spread—even its presence—can be prevented. Some insects that eat leaves and fruit can be easily poisoned, but all must be fed the poison at just the right time. Some insects suck the fruit juices and these must be choked.

Anyone who will closely examine the fruits from an unsprayed tree and note carefully the defects and injuries of various insects and diseases will be convinced that spraying is necessary.

The Question of Materials

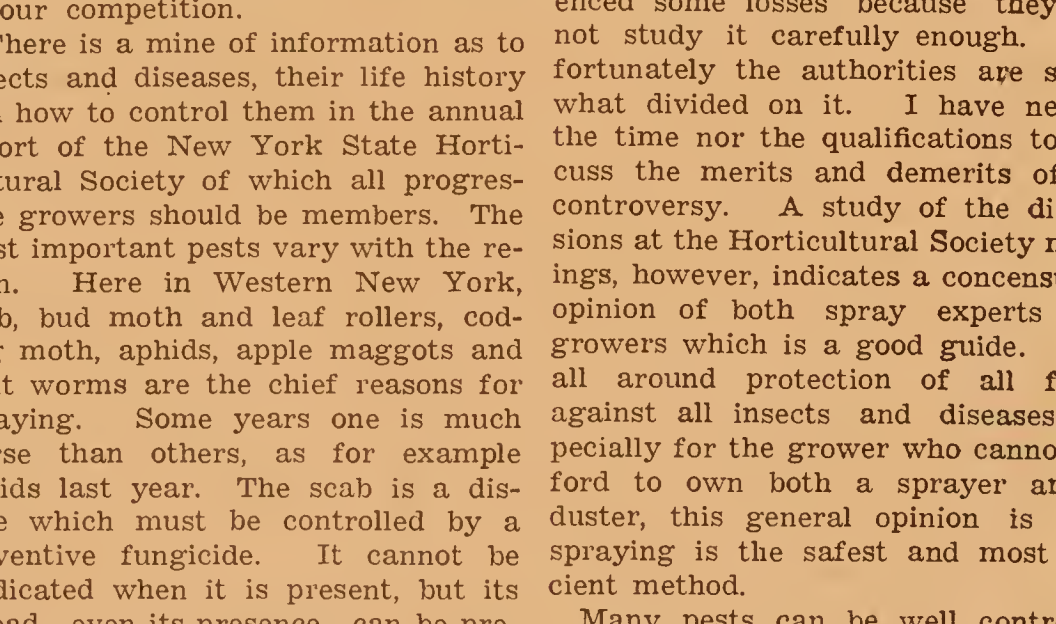
The question of spray materials is one on which much high pressure salesmanship has been expended and many losses experienced by farmers. A good salesman can sell an inexperienced or uninformed grower almost anything. The only safe and it seems to me decidedly the wisest policy, is to let the experiment stations do the experimenting and follow their best advice which is given through the farm bureau spray services. There are of course, other materials which might give good results under certain conditions, but as long as the station and college forces which have honestly and disinterestedly studied these questions say that the safest and most efficient materials to use for all around work are lime-sulphur, arsenate of lead and nicotine sulphate, I shall use them. And if I were to try other materials at all it would be only on the advice and under the conditions advised by the Station and the college through the spray service. I have neither time nor money to experiment with other materials and this is the job of these agencies anyway.

Shall I Spray or Dust?

Here is another controversial question on which growers have experienced some losses because they did not study it carefully enough. Unfortunately the authorities are somewhat divided on it. I have neither the time nor the qualifications to discuss the merits and demerits of the controversy. A study of the discussions at the Horticultural Society meetings, however, indicates a concensus of opinion of both spray experts and growers which is a good guide. For all around protection of all fruits against all insects and diseases especially for the grower who cannot afford to own both a sprayer and a duster, this general opinion is that spraying is the safest and most efficient method.

Many pests can be well controlled by dusting. There is abundant grower testimony on this point. Dusting as supplemental to spraying is excellent practice. Dusting materials are much more expensive than liquid materials

(Continued on Page 26)



THIS ice pond was blasted out with dynamite last fall in Tioga County. It is about 75x24 feet, cost about $100 and is located on the farm of Harry Wright near Owego. Anyone who is thinking about blasting such a pond should follow Mr. Wright's example in talking over the problem with the county agent first.

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Gator-Hide Mulch Paper, made by the International Paper Company, the world's largest paper manufacturers, comes in rolls 18 inches and 36 inches wide and of 150 and 300 lineal yards.

Unrolled directly over the proposed plant beds and anchored by soil, or other available material, along its free edges, Gator-Hide Mulch Paper practically imprisons all moisture in the soil and gives it up in the form of stimulus to plant life rather than in the form of evaporation to the sun. Mulch Paper increases the temperature and the consequent bacterial activity of the soil both by conserving solar heat and by decreasing the cooling action that ordinarily results from evaporation. Planting is accomplished THROUGH openings made in the paper at suitably spaced intervals or BETWEEN strips of the paper. Thus, while space in plenty is provided for the growth of the plant, space is absolutely denied for the growth of weeds.

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is the message that W. E. Tyler, of Dewittville, N. Y., sends us, and permits us to broadcast to the thousands of corn-growers all over the country. Mr. Tyler, like every other corn-grower, had been losing hill after hill of corn. Scare-crows nor shot-guns could keep his fields clear of the pests. And what the crows didn't spoil, the moles, squirrels and gophers got away with as fast as they could. What to do, what to do, what to do, was Mr. Tyler's daily worry. Every day it became necessary to replant, costing him valuable time and valuable seed-corn. Then he heard of

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Like most other corn-growers, Mr. Tyler didn't believe that anything could stop the awful waste caused by the pesky crows. But he was willing to try almost everything. So he sent for some Stanley's Crow Repellent. He coated his seed-corn with it, and planted it at once, as it is not necessary to wait for it to dry, nor does it clog the planter. And from that day, Mr. Tyler's worries over crows were over for good and all time. If you want to stop your worries too, then do as hundreds of corn-growers are doing. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed-corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size can, $1.00. "Money Back" guarantee. If your hardware, drug or seed store doesn't have it in stock, then order direct. Address, Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500M New Britain, Conn.



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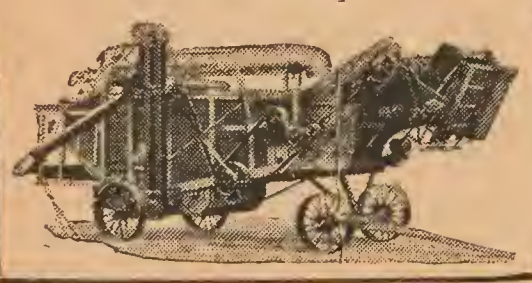
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Learning to Live With the Corn Borer

(Continued from Page 3)

ble means to get information concerning the control of the borer to farmers.

An exhibit truck was fitted up at Toledo, Ohio, and used at many meetings throughout infested territories. At the first stop in Niagara County, New York, three hundred people visited the truck. The corn borer was also discussed at many farm meetings and during the month of April a number of plowing and fitting demonstrations were given in infested sections.

The radio played an important part in spreading information. Radio stations in twenty-five states have been broadcasting at least one ten minute program each week devoted to the borers.

Regardless of the exact outcome of the Purnell Bill or the part your State may take in Regulatory Work, it will be to the advantage of everyone in infested districts to take such measures as will lessen the activities of the borer without adding materially to costs.

Plowing to Kill the Borer

First comes the matter of clean plowing. This does not in itself kill the borers. Many of them will come to the surface of the ground, but if they find no corn refuse into which to crawl, they soon die from exposure to weather or natural enemies. Mr. George Brainard of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture in a recent radio talk made the following suggestions about plowing to control the corn borer.

"Good work can be done with the ordinary plow having 14" width of share providing proper adjustments and attachments are used. If the corn is standing or the stubble is long and heavy, a wider plow should be used. Where hard pan or subsoil are not limiting factors as to depth of furrow, it will probably be best to plow deeper than heretofore. If two or three bottom plows are used they should be adjusted to effectively handle stalks and debris.

Helps to Turn Stubble Under

"To plow corn stubble effectively the width of the space between rows is somewhat a determining factor as are the condition of the plow hitch adjustments, coulter and jointer adjustments and the limits of the plow to do its maximum amount of work in the best manner.

"Corn rows that are well spaced should be plowed so that the furrow cuts ½ or 1-3 of the width. The 1st furrow should be as close to the stubble row as possible. This will allow the row to be turned completely in under when the next furrow is made thus the stubble is in the bottom of the furrow. This can be insured by the use of 8 to 10 feet of No. 9 wire that can be hitched to some point on the front of the plow (the point to be determined by trying) and the free end allowed to drag. Additional wires may be used to advantage in the same way by attaching the ends to the beam, clevis and evener. The use of a chain is also effective in getting stubble turned under. A ½ or ⅝ inch log chain having one end fastened to the plow beam and the other to the furrow end of the evener is a very common hitch. The chain has a better gathering effect than the wire and breaks over stubble better but has a greater tendency to clog.

A Roller Breaks Down the Stubble

"In order to fit stubble for clean plowing it has been found that a culti-packer or roller going once over the stubble in the same direction as the plowing will help. The narrower the plow the more thorough the stubble must be prepared before plowing for complete coverage. Experience has shown the single bottom plows are better than gang plows in covering stalks and stubble. Much care should be taken in later tillage not to use implements that tend to bring covered trash to the surface. The use of a packer or mulcher not only has a pulverizing effect but kills any borers that might be on the surface during the time of its use."

The second important step is the cleaning up of all corn refuse about the buildings. Borers do not live in cornstalks completely trampled under and covered with manure but they will live in pieces of cornstalks which project from the manure pile.

Third, where stubble or stalks cannot be plowed under, piling and burning will kill the borers. It is not necessary to completely burn the stubble as a good hot fire will kill them.

Fourth, delaying planting as long as possible will help.

The Silo Helps Control Borer

Fifth, putting corn in the silo kills the corn borer. In fact, it is stated that the borer may never become a serious menace in sections where most

(Continued on Page 10)



HIRED MAN (*from the city*): I'M GOING TO QUIT! I CAN'T STAND THIS AWFUL SILENCE.
FARMER: AW—STICK AROUND. IN A MONTH OR SO THE FROGS'LL BEGIN TO CROAK OVER IN THE POND. —JUDGE

With the A. A. Vegetable Grower

Set Onions Run to Seed

By **Paul Work**

CANASTOTA has been the scene of much argument regarding the running to seed of onions grown from sets. This method of production has gained in favor of recent years on account of early maturity and being, to a considerable degree, free from smut and maggot injury.



Paul Work

Last year a good many set onions ran to seed instead of making marketable bulbs. It seems that one seedsman had guaranteed his stock to be true to the Ebenezer variety. Some of the growers claimed that true Ebenezer did not run to seed and in face of considerable testimony to the contrary, the jury supported the growers. The case is being appealed and of course the final outcome is not yet known.

In the meantime Canastota growers are finding some difficulty in buying sets. One concern placed a carload on the siding and let it be known that sets would be supplied upon cash payment and signing of a waiver of future legal action.

The Problem Needs Study

Premature development of seed stocks in set onions has not been thoroughly studied. It is recognized that size of sets is one of the principal factors, and large sets, beside yielding fewer onions per bushel planted, also tend to run to seed the first year. Many other factors may be involved such as weather, soil fertility, soil moisture, time of planting, and also conditions under which the sets were held in storage. It is probable that heredity and breeding may have something to do with running to seed, but it seems rather far-fetched to assume that the production of seeders is entirely contrary to the habit of one variety or another. It is likely that stocks poorly bred in this respect will not run to seed under some conditions while well bred stocks will do so under other conditions. Breeding as regards running to seed is probably quite independent of breeding for other characters such as color, shape and the like though it is likely closely associated with earliness.

Studies on factors influencing running to seed in onions are being begun at Cornell.

Celery Growers Organized

As a result of several meetings held during the winter, the celery growers of Wayne County have formed the Wayne County Celery Growers' Association with F. E. Robertson, Savannah, president; C. C. Colburn, Clyde, Vice-President; and Morris Buerman, Sodus, Secretary and Treasurer. Each of the thirteen celery districts of the county is represented by a director, as follows: Williamson, C. F. Mason; Marion, Bernard White; Savannah, Ralph Perkins; Ontario, John Sheehan; Macedon, Ray Fritts; Newark, John Hutchby; Sodus, Morris Buerman; Walworth, N. B. Reed; North Rose, C. C. Colburn; Wolcott, George Wilson; Lyons, Albert Humbert; Red Creek, Joseph Bassett; Port Byron, Emil Martin.

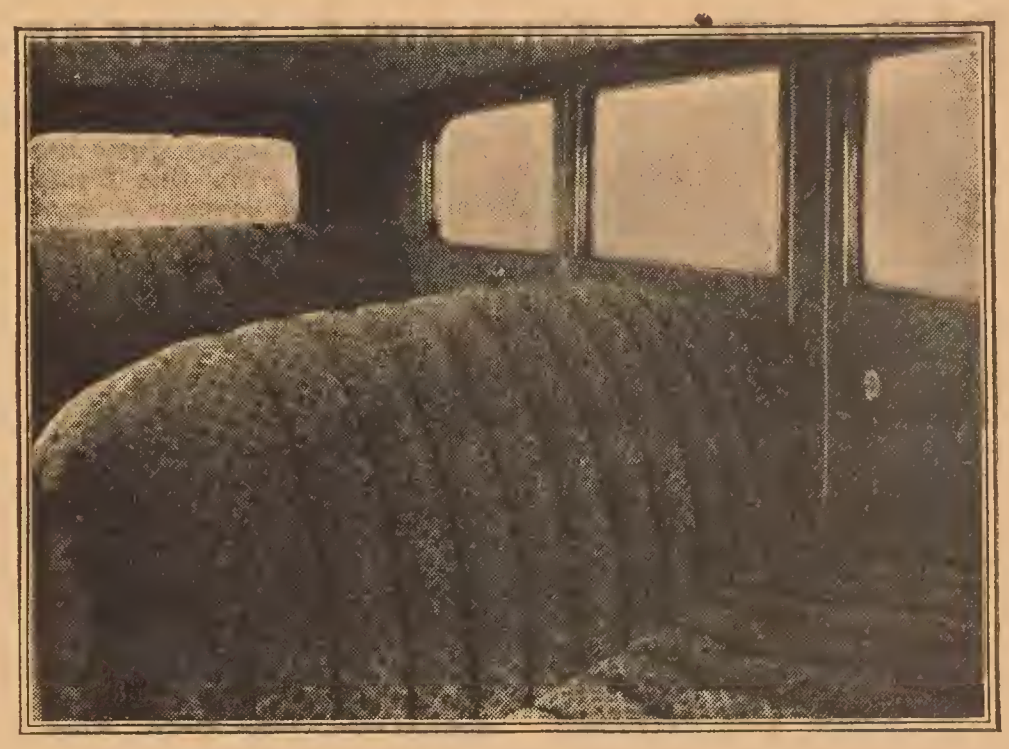
The formation of this organization arises out of the severe and somewhat disastrous competition between New York and California celery. It is proposed that a brand be decided upon for the use of members and to be applied only to celery conforming to the U. S. No. 1 grade. The name and address of the grower and count of bunches are to be stamped on each crate. Federal inspection is to be adopted, also a survey of early and late celery is to be made about July 15. The Department of Vegetable Gardening at Cornell is to assist in working out the procedure.

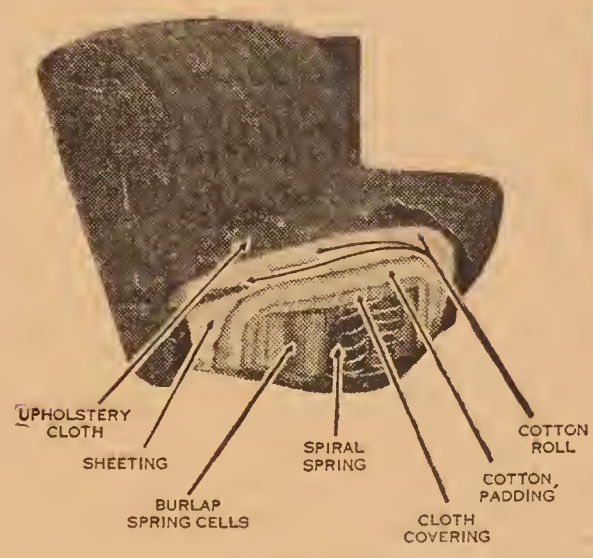
Wayne County embraces about 5,000 acres of muckland and it is believed that proper sorting as to size and more thorough trimming in the field will make it possible to realize considerably better returns.

Type Book Victory

The vegetable growers of the United States have won a distinct victory in Washington. The item providing $25,000 for beginning work on the national vegetable variety type books has been included in the Agricultural appropriation bill as passed by both House and Senate. It is assumed that preparation for the new enterprise will be undertaken at once as the funds become available July 1.

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Method of Upholstering

In upholstering a Fisher Body the seat and back cushion spring assemblies are covered with cloth and a hair pad is laid on top. On the hair pad is placed the upholstery cloth. The flutes, or pleats, of the upholstery cloth are first stuffed with cotton batting and sewed by highly skilled workers. After the trimming material has been applied and sewed to place, the bottom of the cushion is covered with textile leather, and the cushion is ready for installation in the body.

All who inspect cars equipped with Body by Fisher are impressed with the beautiful and luxurious upholstery, whether the cloth used is mohair, velour, broadcloth or worsted. All Fisher upholstery cloth is subjected to the most severe tests to assure that it will give long service without undue wear or fading. Cushions and backs are designed with special attention and utmost care for comfort and durability. Saddle-back type upholstery springs are used, to fit the contours of the human body, thus providing maximum passenger comfort. A seat cushion of the conventional type, under five inches in height in the rear and seven inches in the front, contains 50 spiral springs. The backs also contain 50 springs of a lighter gauge wire. To completely trim a Fisher Body, about 225 separate and distinct operations are necessary.

Body by  FISHER

A Request for Information

PROFESSOR Albert Hansen of the Indiana State College of Agriculture writes as follows:

"Hundreds of farmers throughout the Canada thistle infested area are firm in the belief that a certain date or time exists when a single cutting will eradicate the pest.

"I have heard this statement made so frequently and over so wide a range of territory that I am anxious to discover this mysterious date or time. I will sincerely appreciate it if you will bring this matter to the attention of your readers, either editorially or otherwise, requesting that farmers who have discovered the proper date send this information with details, to me, addressed in care of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, West Lafayette, Indiana.

"Any information received will be given a trial and if anything of value is discovered the details will be sent to your paper in due time."

If any of our subscribers have had experience along the lines suggested by Professor Hansen, we will be glad to forward your experience to him if you will send it to American Agriculturist.

Federal Loans at 5%

(Continued from Page 2)

the principal for 1, 2, 3 or 4 years. Then if he had reverses during any one of these four years, all he would be called upon to pay would be the interest. If he had more than one year of reverses and he had made payments on the principal he could continue to use this money until the reserve is used up.

On the whole, this new plan of payment, while making for slightly larger installments at the outset has many advantages, chief of which is a gradual lessening of succeeding installments, easy and simple bookkeeping and particularly the method of reserve provided against unfavorable years.

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"There is no question about it. They meet all the standard requirements of the State. They are indeed a very superior company. A digest of their record has appeared repeatedly since the first of the year:"

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Standard old-line legal reserve insurance—not fraternal or assessment.

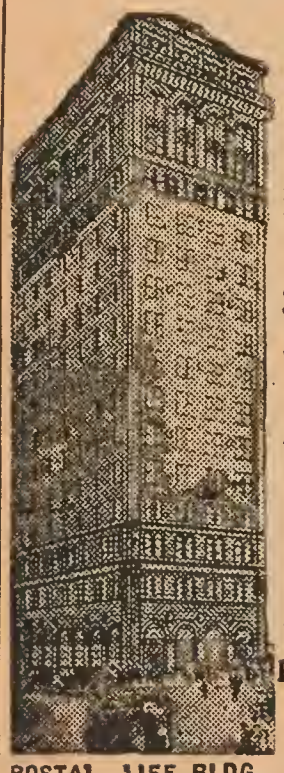
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Wm. R. Malone, *President*
511 Fifth Avenue, Corner 43d St.,
New York

Living With the Corn Borer

(*Continued from Page* 8)

of the corn is put in the silo. The pest is more serious where sweet corn is grown for the canning factory and where corn is grown for grain.

Sixth, cutting corn close to the ground in the fall and as early as practical helps control the insect.

There is no doubt that the European corn borer is here to stay. It will pay to learn all we can about him and work out some practical means of control.

A Visit with the Editor

(*Continued from Page* 5)

leaving Washington after some public service in that city. The anteroom to the President's office was filled with people and when Lincoln came out he said to Mr. Depew: "What do you want?"

Depew answered: "Nothing, nothing at all, Mr. President."

Lincoln's eyes lit up with a twinkle and he said: "Good. You're the first man who has been in this office for an age who has not wanted something. Wait until I get rid of some of these folks, then come in for I want to have a visit with you."

Depew waited and then he and Lincoln had a visit for several hours. I can just imagine the stories that flew back and forth, for both of them were just about topnotchers of their times in the telling of old and new chestnuts.

Mr. Depew was all kinds of a success in many different lines, but I like to remember him best as a man who made folks laugh. His greatest fun was in making after dinner speeches and keeping his audience convulsed in mirth. It was said that he had a good chance at one time of becoming president of the United States, but the politicians finally decided against him because they were afraid the people would not take him seriously on account of his jokes and stories. In fact, Mr. Depew often said he laughed himself out of the presidency. If so, he probably contributed more to the real happiness of people in general and to his own happiness than he would have if he had been president.

More and more I believe the world is going to look askance at all of these over-dignified fellows who are afraid of a joke or a laugh and there is going to be more appreciation of those who can make us smile in a world that has altogether too much gloom and heartache. Mr. Depew attributed his long life to his ability to laugh and also to moderation in all things.

I am sure that Depew got far more fun and happiness from life after fifty than he did before, for all of his later years were a splendid example of growing old gracefully. With most of us, life during the first forty years is such a mad race and competitive scramble just to make a living that I sometimes wonder if many young people, particularly after twenty, get very much real fun after all. some think that childhood is the happiest time, but I doubt even this. A child's troubles are just as big to him as they are in later life, worse maybe for a child has developed no philosophy or measuring stick to show him of what little importance his troubles really are. It is only after forty or fifty that most of us get a sense of proportion so that we can put the little insignificant worries, which usually never come to pass, in their proper places. Chauncey Depew learned this lesson well, and, as a result, his life to the day of his death was a blessing to himself and to his friends.

Yet in spite of the fact that there is often more happiness after fifty, how we all hate to grow old, especially the women. The first gray hair and the first wrinkle are tragedies. To be sure, they mark the passing of the years and of youth, but they should also be tokens of the coming of a calmer but none the less pleasant time when maybe we can slow up a bit and enjoy the friends and the wonderful old world that we have never had time really to see and appreciate before.

Nor is it true either that all beauty passes with youth. One of the best biographical writers of these times is Emil Ludwig, and I have been interested in reading lately Ludwig's story of the strange life of Rembrandt, the great artist. During the earlier period of his work Rembrandt saw no beauty in the bright and high colors of Nature nor in the youthful faces of the people about him. Instead, he spent his time painting and re-painting the aged features of his old father and mother and of the many other old friends whom he knew. Somehow as I read about this and saw the magazine reprints of these pictures, I got something of the idea that the artist was trying to convey, something of his thought that there is a fine, majestic beauty in an old, seamed, and wrinkled face, especially when the years have been well lived.

This thought came to me again when I saw the picture of the fine old face of Chauncey M. Depew, marked and seamed by the sorrows and the laughter of ninety-four years.

But Tom Moore best expressed in words the thought that to him who can appreciate it there is a real loveliness in age when he wrote:

It is not while beauty and youth are thine own,
And thy cheeks unprofaned by a tear,
That the fervor and faith of a soul can be known,
To which time will but make thee more dear.

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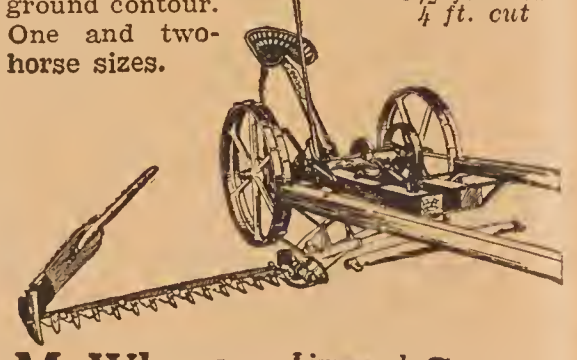
Walter A. Wood

Mowers and Parts

Strong, sturdy construction for rough Eastern meadows. Cutter bar follows ground contour. One and two-horse sizes.

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One-Horse, 3½ ft. and 4 ft. cut



McWhorter Lime and Fertilizer Sower

Sows broadcast or side-dresses rows of growing crops. The most complete fertilizer distributor line on the market with sizes and adjustments for every requirement.

No. 44 *Width 7 ft.*



Low-down Hopper *Hopper Capacity about 400 lbs.*

Adriance-Platt Repairs

If you have Adriance-Platt Machines you can get authentic parts that will fit properly and give as good service as the original ones.

Universal Tractor and Moline Chilled Plow

We are prepared to supply parts for these tools that can be relied upon as dependable.

We have free Folders describing the various machines. Write for them, mentioning the ones which interest you.

BATEMAN BROTHERS, Inc.
1814-D Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Distributors of Farm Operating Equipment



Cut 20 acres of hay in one day with this Fordson *Power Mower*

If your local dealer does not handle the Detroit Mower, write or wire us direct for special field representative plan.

THE DETROIT HARVESTER CO.
Department L-4
Detroit · · Michigan

Where Cooperation Depends On Results

(Continued from Page 1)

department is electrically inspired.

The United States and Canada is districted with agents at important transfer points in New York State, such as New York City, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, from which every point in the State is easily reached by either railroad or truck. The market at each point is in constant touch with this M. O. D. sales department. One of the salesmen in charge aptly said to me, "We have the pulse of the citrus market of this country in this office, be it good or bad When the market is not good, orders come slowly or not all. When good our goods move freely. We do not allow the railroad to make a final delivery of a car of fruit until sold. It is, therefore, up to us to keep a car rolling and transportation charges at a minimum. Under competitive co-operation everybody must be constantly on their nerve." Mr. Knight, in charge of sales the day I was there said, "It keeps you on your toes all the time. To show how important it is to keep in touch with markets, our telegraph bills some months run as high as $3,000.00 or $4,000.00."

When a check is received by the Accounting Department, the net returns are forwarded to the packing house who include it in the pool next to expire. I asked several men why the checks were not forwarded direct to the grower. Everyone agreed promptly that these were a set of accounts purely of local concerns and this was one which should be settled between the local people viz, the growers and the packing houses and had no relationship to the M. O. D. and the growers direct, and could be more cheaply done in that way. It also was of value as a part of real co-operation.

California has nothing to say about the cost of production and its relation to selling price, so much talked about in milk circles in the east, realizing that consumers care little about that question. Every buyer is looking for the best product at the lowest price. Co-operation of the type they have here seems to be getting a price that is giving growers a paying business as I shall show later.

Small Fruits for the Home Garden

(*Continued from Page 3*)

or yourself much and do the best kind of cultivating job.

With a scythe you can keep the plants to the rows by mowing the suckers two or three times during the summer, but where the rows are close you cannot manage a scythe between them. Set a level for the top of your row where it will be convenient to pick and then with a sickle cut the new canes off when they reach to within six or eight inches of this height, and then clip the future growth a little higher. This causes branching and the fruit is borne where you want it and where you can get at it more easily. Don't make the mistake of setting the old strong canes for the small young sprouts from the roots are surer to grow and will make just as good bearers, for you will get no fruit of value the first season anyway.—L. H. C.

* * *

Renewing a Strawberry Bed

I am new at raising strawberries and feel the need of some advice. I have 100 plants from last June and they did well at that time. This year we will get fruit from them but the bed is full between the two rows. We reset 52 plants, but I fear that they are shaded too much by their own foliage.—Mrs. J. E. D.,

WE have found that the best results can be obtained from strawberries by limiting the number of plants which are allowed to set. The proper time to do this is the summer after they are first set out. Some go so far as to allow no renewals to occur but as a general rule it is advisable to allow the plant to make a matted row for home use but not to allow them to set too close. The crop depends to a large extent upon the growth the plants make the first year since the leaves during the previous year manufacture and store up a reserve of plant food which is used the following spring to give the vines a start and to help produce the berries.

We doubt very much if it would be advisable for you to thin out the plants now. If you intend to keep the patch and secure another crop next year, it would be advisable to thin them out some after this year's crop is harvested. No doubt you will get a good crop this year but probably the berries will be considerably smaller than they would be if they had not set so thick.

* * *

How to Handle Nursery Stock

Is there any special treatment that can be given to nursery stock that is shriveled?—C. T., *New York.*

THE following recommendations are given by the Geneva Experiment Station:

"As soon as the box or bundle is delivered it should be opened. Packed snugly together as they are, plants often overheat. Delay of a day or two during a warm spring spell may cause severe injury from this cause. This is particularly true of roses and strawberries. If, because of delay in transit, or for other reason the stock is shriveled, it may be restored to freshness by soaking in water for several hours or overnight before planting.

If the stock can be planted at once, so much the better, but if it cannot, it can be held in good condition by "heeling in". The plants may be left in this condition for weeks until the ground is ready to receive them. In fact, some fruit growers secure their stock in the fall of the year, especially such early-starting stock as cherry trees, heel it in carefully, and so have it ready just when they need it for spring planting.

Farmers must use methods which will decrease the cost of producing crops without decreasing the yield.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

WINTER'S OVER

CHANGE YOUR OIL

TODAY

"IS your crankcase ready for spring?" That is the question every Socony man is asking the motorists at his station.

It is a vital question, for winter driving means diluted, dirty oil. Diluted, because the use of the choke in cold weather lets excess gasoline seep down into the crankcase. Dirty, because dust from the air gets into the oil through the air intake.

Let the Socony man drain the crankcase now. Let him flush it out with Socony Flushing Oil, and refill with Socony Motor Oil. It takes only a few minutes and costs only two or three dollars, depending on the amount of oil you need. No charge for the service; you pay only for the oils.

Important. Your car represents an investment of hundreds of dollars. Poor gasoline or motor oil can ruin that investment. Standardize on Socony, backed by fifty-four years of refining experience.

Socony Motor Oil and Gasoline must pass 13 rigid tests before they reach your car.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The great EMPIRE



milks Right every day...

As a practical dairyman you know that the milking operation must be pleasing to the cow, must be gentle and regular day after day, if you are to get the most from your herd. No other method is as natural, as gentle or as uniform as the Empire Milking Machine.

Milks Like a Sucking Calf

The famous Empire teat cup, with its three-sided **tip-to-udder** squeeze, exactly re-creates **the** suck and massage of a calf. So natural **is its action** that even nervous cows quietly chew their cuds while being milked.

The Empire takes milk from all four quarters at once—the natural way—the way the cow gives down her milk. It results in quicker milking and more milk from your cows. Teats and udder are kept in perfect condition.

Empire is Superior to Other Milkers because

The EMPIRE Milks As It Should. The Empire takes milk from all four quarters at once—just as the cow gives it down. The Empire's three-sided tip-to-udder squeeze (a patented feature) exactly duplicates the massage of a calf's tongue.

The EMPIRE Is Easy To Operate. Cups can be quickly placed on teats. Held firmly by vacuum, they do not climb up or drop off. No harnessing to waste the operator's time.

The EMPIRE Cleans With Ease. Simply draw cold water, then hot, through the assembled units by vacuum. Not necessary to remove inflations from cups after each milking.

The EMPIRE Lasts Longer. Some Empires are still in service after twenty years. Patented reinforced Empire inflations prevent stretching—a feature exclusive to Empire.

Milks the Same Every Day

Another patented feature that makes the Empire a more uniform milker is the non-stretchable teat cup inflation. The Empire inflation is reinforced with a strong linen insert. It lasts five times longer than the ordinary inflation, and gives uniform milking action day after day.

The Great Empire is easily cleaned, easily operated. It will last longer, save time and make money for you. Your local dealer will gladly demonstrate it to you. An easy credit payment plan makes buying easy.

Send for the new Empire catalog—the most complete and interesting milking machine book ever published.

EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, INC.
Dept. 4, 97 Humboldt Street
Rochester, N. Y.



Produce Clean Milk

Filter Through Cotton Discs

Moore Bros. Cotton Discs are guaranteed finest quality. Full refund if not entirely satisfied.

Special Price **300 -- 6¼" -- $1.60** Post Paid

Write for our big

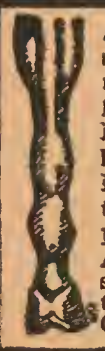
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of over 500 specialties for milk and egg producers.

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TREAT SWOLLEN TENDONS



Absorbine will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen tendons, ligaments or muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a splint, side bone or bone spavin. No blister, no hair gone, and horse can be used. $2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Interesting horse book 2-S free.

From a race horse owner: "Used Absorbine on a yearling pacer with strained tendon. Colt all over lameness, though for a time, couldn't take a step. Great stuff."

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TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF

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Valuable Book on Silos and Silage, with a surprising winter order offer FREE on request.

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ROLL-ROOFING

NOW LESS THAN $1.25 PER ROLL WITH NAILS & CEMENT 108 SQ. FT.

We carry a full line of Roofing Material, Asphalt Shingles, Roll Roofing, Roof Coating, Paint and Nails. Send for circular and price list.

WINIKER BROS. PAY THE FREIGHT MILLIS, MASS.

With the A. A. Dairymen

Milk Marketing Again

By E. B. JOHNSON

EDITOR'S NOTE—*We received several letters commenting on our editorial in our March 24-31 issue on the present milk situation entitled "How Long Will Dairymen Stand It?" Perhaps the most interesting came from E. B. Johnson, of Chaumont, New York, who was the author of the much discussed "Johnson Plan" for milk marketing. The dairymen of the North Country have taken the lead for a long time now in trying to find some solution for the present absurd situation in the milk market of this New York milk shed.*

We are glad to publish constructive letters or discussions that can in any way throw more light on the milk marketing situation. We will not, however, publish destructive, critical letters of any organizations or leaders, for we believe that there have been altogether too much bickering and fault-finding and not enough real effort to find the good points in the other fellow in order to clear up misunderstandings and lay the foundations for working together.

I READ with interest your editorial on the present milk situation in a recent issue of the American Agriculturist and I also have wondered "how long dairymen will stand it". It would seem that we have had sufficient experience in this matter to convince all dairymen of the futility of hoping to be able to maintain adequate prices for milk in the New York market under existing methods or of hoping to be able to remedy the situation through the agency of an advisory board consisting principally of the executive officers of competing organizations.

Since it has been conceded by dairymen generally throughout investigations covering a period of more than two years past that ONE UNITED MARKETING ORGANIZATION consisting of seventy-five per cent or more of the dairymen of the New York milk shed would positively and permanently solve their problem, why not concentrate upon efforts to so establish the industry instead of continuing to give ear to voices that are calling for a substitute of questionable value with tendences leading to legal complications.

Minority Clamored for Advisory Board

From the first suggestion of the North Counties' plan for one united marketing organization to the present time, a minority has clamored for the substitution of an Advisory Board, and delays occasioned by repeatedly yielding to trials of such alternatives have already cost the industry millions of dollars and will continue to prey upon and limit farmers' incomes until the time arrives when they will demand the directors of their various marketing organizations to adopt an approved plan of operation under which all can be merged into one united marketing organization that will function to the advantage of all New York milk shed dairymen.

At the Utica meeting of dairymen's representatives held Oct. 27, 1926, the North Counties Committee tentatively proposed a plan for such purpose. The plan was generally favored, but it was considered best that it should be carefully analyzed by an investigating board of actual milk producers, and consequently the Milk Producers' Program Committee was appointed with the Honorable Peter G. TenEyck for its chairman. This committee after conducting investigations and making an intensive study of the dairying industry reported at another dairymen's meeting in Utica on June 27, 1927, and included in its report a detailed copy of said North Counties Plan recommending its adoption as an approved plan for the co-operative marketing of milk adaptable to the New York milk shed territory. The report was unanimously adopted by the convention but again there was a yielding to the urge for a trial of an advisory board.

Advisory Board Does Not Function

Nine months have elapsed and it has failed to function for the benefit of the industry.

The North Counties Committee considers that too much time has been wasted, too great losses of money incurred by delays and at the last meeting of the committee held in Watertown on March 23, 1928, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Since it is generally conceded by dairymen of the New York milk shed that their interests can best be conserved through sales of their products promoted by One United Co-operative Marketing Organization, and

Since the plan for such an organization proposed by the North Counties Committee and submitted by it to the representative meeting of dairymen at Utica on October 27, 1926, was considered and referred to a Milk Producers' Program Committee for intensive study of its merits, and

Since the said Milk Producers' Program Committee did during a subsequent period of eight months hold hearings in the cities of Albany, Utica and Ithaca for the purpose of gathering information from all angles of the industry, and in its final report to the representative meeting of New York milk shed dairymen at Utica, N. Y., on June 27, 1927, include in its report said North Counties' Plan in detail and recommend it as an approved plan for the co-operative marketing of milk and its products adaptable to the territory which it is intended to serve, and

Since such report was unanimously adopted by said convention of dairymen's representatives, and

Since subsequent events in the continued marketing of milk through competitive agencies have further demonstrated the futility of hoping to successfully maintain adequate prices for milk and its products—except through one United Marketing Organization.

Urge All to Adopt One Marketing Organization

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the Dairymen's North Counties' Committee, do hereby submit to the Boards of Directors of the Sheffield Producers' Co-Operative Association, the Unity Co-operative Dairymen's Association, the Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association and all other dairymen's co-operative marketing organizations operating in the New York milk shed territory the following question:—

"Will you recommend to the members of your organization the adoption of the North Counties' Plan for One United Co-Operative Marketing Organization which was submitted by the Milk Producers' Program Committee, in detail, in its final report and reccommended by it as an approved plan for the co-operative marketing of milk and its products—with a view to merging dairymen into one United Marketing Organization, provided and upon the condition that such merger shall not be made effective until a sufficient number of dairymen have acquiesced

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

any handy man



can put up a Unadilla, with very little help. The parts are cut to fit—no bothersome overlapping or trimming is necessary. Unadillas are air-tight, water-tight. Feed settles compactly; cures evenly.

Of sound, close-grained, tight-jointed wood, the Unadilla is firmly anchored to the ground. Hoops start and end at front. Door fasteners form *safe* ladder. In addition the Unadilla is attractive and *very economical.*

Write Today for big free catalog giving you details of construction, cash discount and time payment details.

Also tubs, tanks and vats

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
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Heal it QUICK!

For the troublesome hurts of udder or teats, Bag Balm is the quick, sure answer. It is clean, pleasant to use, and quickly heals sore teats, chaps, cuts, inflammation or injuries of any sort to these important milking organs. For caked bag, bunches, cow-pox or any stoppage in the delicate tissues, the penetrating Bag Balm application restores vigorous circulation that builds new tissues quickly.

Used by hundreds of thousands of farmers regularly for all kinds of animal sores, and household healing. Try it. Big 10-ounce package, 60c at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Mailed postpaid if hard to obtain locally. Booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles" sent free.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont

BAG BALM



"MADE BY THE KOW-KARE PEOPLE"

VENTILATE Jamesway

Cheaper and Better

A Jamesway Ventilating System costs less to install than home made systems and pays its way right from the start.

Before you build, remodel or install any ventilation system, write us. Get the facts about proper ventilation for Barns, Poultry and Hog Houses as worked out by Jamesway Engineers. We can save you money.



This Book Is FREE

Write today to office nearest you — tells you everything you want to know about ventilation.

JAMES MFG. CO.
Dept. 7930
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Elmira, N. Y.
Minneapolis, Minn.

(30)

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

in such proposition to make the aggregate membership so merged total at least seventy-five thousand dairymen?"

I would be glad to have your readers fully understand the attitude of The North Counties Committee.

Cotton Seed Meal a Good Feed

DURING the year AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST receives a good many inquiries for information on the various feed ingredients, many of which ask about the value of cottonseed meal.

Cottonseed meal is made at the oil mills after the oil has been pressed out of the kernels. After the oil is taken out, the residue is a hard, yellow, boardlike cake about one inch thick one foot wide and two feet long. For the trade in the eastern and central states, the cake is generally ground to a fine meal.

Cottonseed meal is one of the richest of all feeds in protein and carries over 8 per cent of fat. Unadulterated cottonseed meal of good quality should have a light, yellowish color and a sharp, nutty odor. A dark or dull color may be due to age, to adulteration with hulls, to over-heating or to fermentation.

A Valuable High Protein Food

Henry and Morrison are authorities for stating in "Feeds and Feeding" that cottonseed meal may be fed to dairy cows in properly balanced rations for years with no ill effects. This is most fortunate since this highly nitrogenous feed is one of the cheapest sources of protein. Since cottonseed meal is constipating, it should be fed with laxative concentrates such as linseed meal or wheat bran, or with succulent feed such as silage or roots. The milk of cows heavily fed with cottonseed meal yields a hard, tallowy butter, light in color and poor in flavor. This can be corrected, however, by properly balancing the ration with other feeds.

We are often asked if there is really much danger of injuring cows, particularly growing young stock, with cottonseed meal. The answer is "no". Cottonseed meal is always a cheap source of protein and a safe one, providing it is properly balanced with other feeds. This feed is a highly concentrated protein and if injury results it is because too much of it was used, or it was combined with some other feeds in the ration also heavy in protein.

Figures on TB Test During February

THE report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture showing the TB eradication work done during February is interesting particularly as it shows the number of reactors in different states. In New Jersey 6,264 cows were tested during the month with 344 reactors. In New York tests were made on 47,002 individuals with 2,306 reactors. In Pennsylvania 52,245 animals were tested with 2,318 reactors.

Guernsey Cattle Club Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary

THE American Guernsey Cattle Club of Peterboro, New Hampshire has put out a very worth while and interesting book called "The Story of Half a Century." This interesting publication comes out on the 50th anniversary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club and shows the great progress which has been made by the breed. All those interested should write to the American Guernsey Cattle Club at Peterboro, New Hampshire for a copy of this book.

Is Your MANURE PILE Leaking Dollars?



Manure stored in an open barnyard loses more than half its fertilizing value by seepage, according to tests made by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

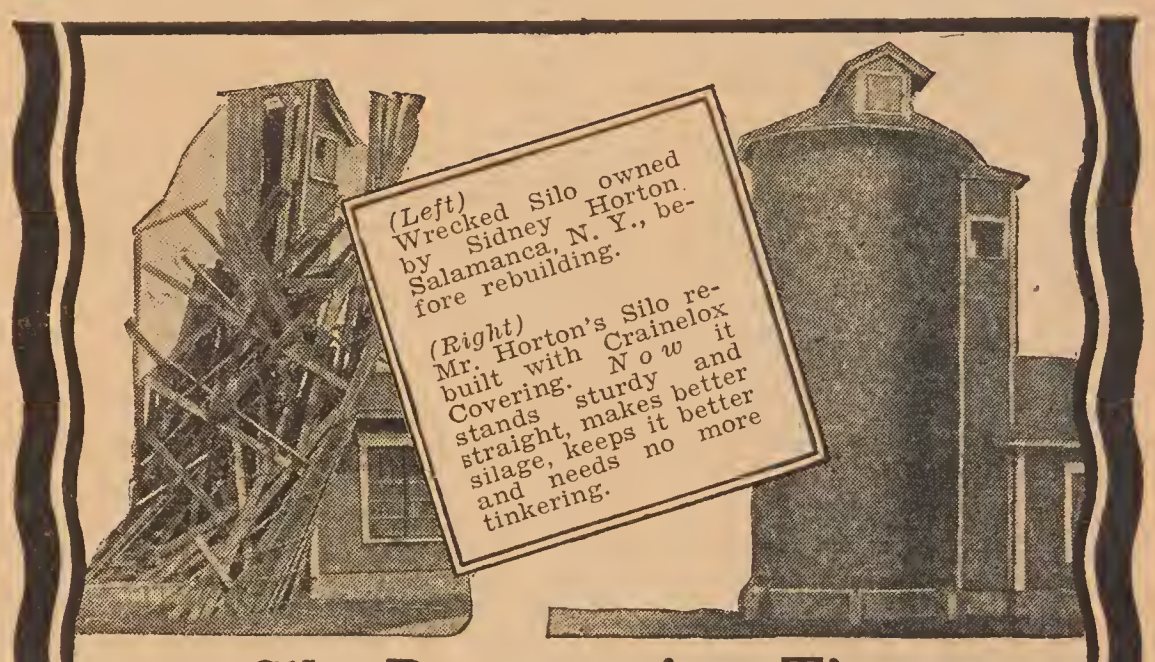
"At present prices of crops, manure has produced crop increases equal to about $4.00 per ton of manure applied," reports the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Use ALL of Your Manure Build a Concrete Manure Pit

A concrete manure pit saves enough fertilizer *in one year* to pay for itself.

Plans and complete information on how to do the work is given in our manure pit booklet. Write today for your free copy.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete
1315 Walnut St., Philadelphia 347 Madison Ave., New York
Concrete for Permanence



Silo Resurrection Time

NOW—this month—get your sick Silo cured for Fall filling—with Crainelox Covering. The cost is small; the result a Silo at least three times stronger and warmer than the old one ever was! Crainelox Covering, a tough wooden band that winds spirally over the staves, has rebuilt thousands of Silos—some over 20 years ago—that are making and keeping silage perfectly.

Ask us for facts about Crainelox—while there's time to rebuild this year, and stop silage waste. No obligation.

LET CRAINE LIFT YOUR DAIRY TO A HIGHER LEVEL OF PROFIT



THE CRAINE LINE FARM SILOS

If you need a new Silo, you'll find it in The Craine Line—wood stave, triple wall, tile or concrete—whichever best suits your needs.

CRAINE, INC.
60 Wilson Street Norwich, N. Y.

BUYERS' GUIDE

The following companies advertised in the columns of American Agriculturist during the first three months of 1928. They are approved by our Service Bureau. These responsible business firms will be pleased to answer requests for information and advice about their products.

AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES

Buick Motor Co., Flint, Mich.	Motor Cars
Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio	Spark Plugs
Chevrolet Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.	Motor Cars
Chrysler Sales Corp., Detroit, Mich.	Motor Cars
Dodge Bros., Detroit, Mich.	Motor Cars
Firestone Tire & Rubber, Akron, Ohio	Tires
Fisher Body Corp, Detroit, Mich.	Auto Bodies
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio	Tires
Holmes Engineering Corp., 1420 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.	Carburetors
Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.	Motor Cars
Kelly Springfield Tire Co., Gen. Motors Bldg., N. Y. C.	Tires
Vacuum Oil Co., New York, N. Y.	Lubricants
Standard Oil Co. of New York, N. Y.	Lubricants

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co., Beacon Falls, Conn.	Rubber Footwear
B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio	Rubber Footwear
J. C. Penney, 330 W. 34th St., New York, N. Y.	General Merchandise
U. S. Rubber Co., New York, N. Y.	Rubber Footwear

DAIRY EQUIPMENT

American Separator Co., Dept. 20J, Bainbridge, N. Y.	Cream Separators
Burton Page Co., Dept. 49, 537 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.	Milking Machines
De Laval Separator Co., Dept. 2023, 165 Bway, N. Y. C.	Milking Machine & Cream Separators
Drew Line Co., Dept. 2204, Elmira, N. Y.	Barn Equipment & Poultry Supplies
Empire Milking Machine Co., Dept. 4, 97 Humholt St., Rochester, N. Y.	Milking Machines & Water Systems
Hunt, Helm & Ferris, Co., Inc., Dept. A. M., Albany, N. Y.	Barn Equipment
James Mfg. Co., Dept. 7921, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	Barn Equipment & Poultry Supplies
Louden Machinery Co., 4509 Court St., Fairfield, Iowa	Barn Equipment & Poultry Supplies
Moore Bros., Dept. A, Albany, N. Y.	Cotton Discs & Teat Dilators
Myers-Sherman Co., 213 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.	Milking Machines
Dr. Naylor, Dept. 7, Morris, N. Y.	Teat Dilators
Pine Tree Milking Machine Co., Dept. 30-62, 523 Willow St., Syracuse, N. Y.	Milking Machines
Rochester Barn Equipment Co., 185 N. Water St., Rochester, N. Y.	Barn Equipment
Universal Milking Machine Co., Dept. A.A., Syracuse, N. Y.	Milking Machines

FARM MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES

American Steel & Wire Co., Chicago, Ill.	Fencing
American Wire Form Co., Inc., 267 Grant Ave., Jersey City, N. J.	Wire Baskets
Fred Batemann Co., 626 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.	Farm Machinery
Bateman Bros., 1814 N. Market St., Phila, Pa.	Farm Machinery
Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 3001, Cleveland, Ohio	Fencing
O. W. Burritt & Bro., Weedsport, N. Y.	Clamp
Butler Machine Co., Butler, Ohio	Water Pump
Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Dept. 234, Chicago, Ill.	Clipping Machines
Cutaway Harrow Co., 69 Main St., Higganum, Conn.	Harrows
Detroit Harvester Co., Dept. L2, Detroit, Mich.	Harvesting Machines
J. H. Dowas, 9 Howard Place, Jersey City, N. J.	Fences—Posts
Electric Wheel Co., 2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.	Steel Wheels
Eureka Mower Co., Box 800, Utica, N. Y.	Mowing Machines
A. B. Farquhar Co., Ltd., Box 166, York, Pa.	Farm Machinery
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.	Electric Service
Gillette Clipping Machine Co., Dept. A, 129 W. 31st St., New York, N. Y.	Clipping Machines
W. W. Gleckner & Sons, Canton, Pa.	Harness
Hercules Powder Co., 913 Market St., Wilmington, Del.	Dynamite
Hertzler & Zook Co., Box 44, Belleville, Pa.	Wood Saws
International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.	Farm Machinery
Ireland Machine & Foundry Co., Norwich, N. Y.	Saw Mills
Kitselman Bros., Dept. 203, Muncie, Ind.	Fencing
Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N. Y.	Plows
Masters Planter Co., Dept. D., Chicago, Ill.	Planting Machinery
Milwaukee Air Power Pump Co., 7 Keefe Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.	Pumps
F. E. Myers & Bro. Co., 287 Orange St., Ashland, Ohio	Sprayers and Pumps
Nash Acme Harrow Co., 12 Kingshighway W., Haddonfield, N. J.	Harrows
National Carbide Sales, Dept. 121, 342 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.	Carbide
New Idea Spreader Co., Coldwater, Ohio	Manure Spreaders
New Jersey Fence Co., Burlington, N. J.	Fencing
Ottawa Mfg. Co., 801 Magee Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.	Gas Engines
Papec Machine Co., 111 Main St., Shortsville, N. Y.	Ensilage Cutters and Feed Mills
Ross Cutter & Silo Co., 500 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio	Silos and Ensilage Cutters
Shaw Mfg. Co., 1003 Front St., Galesburg, Kan.	Tractors
Sproul Mfg. Co., Delevan, N. Y.	Maple Sap Evaporators
Standard Engine Co., 162 Cedar St., New York, N. Y.	Tractors
Tudor & Jones, Weedsport, N. Y.	Baler
Vermont Evaporator Co., Saint Regis Falls, N. Y.	Maple Sap Evaporators
Webber Lumber & Supply Co., Cycle St., Fitchburg, Mass.	Building Materials
James M. Walsh, Dept. 516, 123 Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.	Harness
John A. Weider & Son, Dept. M., Rochester, N. Y.	Harness
Witte Engine Works, 7803 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.	Gas Engines

FERTILIZERS

American Agri. Chemical Co., 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.	Mixed Fertilizers
Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill.	Mixed Fertilizers
Barrett Co., Dept. G-4-28, New York, N. Y.	Sulphate of Ammonia
Chilean Nitrate of Soda, Dept. 18C, 57 Williams St., New York, N. Y.	Nitrate of Soda
N. V. Potash Export MY, Dept. 215, 19 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y.	Potash
F. S. Royster Guano Co., Norfolk, Va.	Mixed Fertilizers
Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.	Mixed Fertilizers
Synthetic Nitrogen Co., 285 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.	Mixed Fertilizers & Nitrates

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

American Ammone Company, 60 Warren Street, New York City	Fyr-Praf Stove Polish
Akron Lamp Co., Akron, Ohio	Household Lamps
Armstrong's Cork Co., 1023 Jackson St., Lancaster, Pa.	Rugs
Coleman Lamp & Stove, Wichita, Kan.	Household Lamps and Stoves
L. S. Drake, Inc., Boston, Mass.	Basketry Material
Fels & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Soap
Foster Bros., Mfg. Co., Utica, N. Y.	Bed Springs
Kurlash Co., 152 No. Clinton Blvd., Rochester, N. Y.	Eyelash Curlers
C. L. Lane, East Swanzey, N. H.	Wooden Baskets
Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Listerine
Maytag Co., Newton, Ia.	Washing Machines
Parkers Hair Balsam, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.	Hair Balsam
Patton Paint Works, 252 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Paints
Penn Wall Paper Mills, Dept. 41, Philadelphia, Pa.	Wall Paper
Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Cough Syrup
Potter Drug & Chemical, Dept. R, Malden, Mass.	Cuticura
Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	Flour
J. M. Seidenberg Co., Inc., 254 W. 34th St., New York, N. Y.	Bathroom Fixtures
Smorton Wall Paper, Dept. A., Utica, N. Y.	Wall Paper
C. L. Templer, 502 Everson Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.	Washing Machines
West Unity Woolen Mills, Dept. G., W. Unity, Ohio	Blanket Mill
Wyeth Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.	Hill's Cascara Quinine

INSECTICIDES AND SPRAYERS

Bayer & Co., Agricultural Dept., New York, N. Y.	Seed Disinfectants
Friend Mfg., Co., 123 East Ave., Gasport, N. Y.	Sprayers
General Chemical Co., 40 Rector St., New York, N. Y.	Insecticides
F. E. Myers & Bro., 286 Orange St., Ashland, Ohio	Sprayers and Pumps
Sun Oil Co., Dept. AA, Finance Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.	Insecticides

LIME

Michigan Limestone & Chemical Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.	Agricultural Limestone

LIVESTOCK FEEDS AND REMEDIES

Arcady Farms Milling Co., Dept. 53, Brooks Bldg., Chicago, Ill.	Stock Feeds
Blatchford Calf Meal Co., Dept. 5513, Waukegan, Ill.	Stock Feeds
Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y.	Dairy and Stock Feeds
Cone Import Co., 624 Keat Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Cod Liver Oil
Consolidated Products Co., Chicago, Ill.	Semi-Solid Butter Milk
Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.	Stock Feeds
Cottonseed Products Association, Dept. A5, Dallas, Texas	Stock Feeds
Dairy Association, Lyndonville, Vt.	Stock Tonics
P. A. Faust, Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Veterinary Remedies
G. L. F., Ithaca, N. Y.	Stock Feeds
Happy Hen Remedy Co., R.110, 259 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.	Poultry Remedies
Harris Laboratories, Tuckhoe, N. Y.	Cod Liver Oil
Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio	Stock Tonics
International Agricultural Corp., New York, N. Y.	Stock Feed Supplements
Larrowe Milling Co., Detroit, Mich.	Stock Feeds
Linseed Meal Educational Committee, R3, Fine Arts Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.	Stock Feeds
Maritime Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	Stock Feeds
National Oil Products Co., Inc., 4 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.	Cod Liver Oil
Ohio Marble Co., Piqua, Ohio	Poultry Grit
Park & Pollard, 131 State St., Boston, Mass.	Stock Feeds
Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill.	Stock Feeds
Spohn Medical Co., Dept. 1, Goshen, Ind.	Veterinary Remedies
Troy Chemical Co., 342 State St., Binghamton, N. Y.	Veterinary Remedies
Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 420, Waterloo, Ia.	Veterinary Remedies
W. F. Young Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.	Veterinary Remedies

MAIL ORDER HOUSES

Army & Navy Supply Co., Dept. 126, Richmond, Va.	Clothing and Supplies
Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Guns-Ammunition
Kalamazoo Stove Co., 801 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.	Stoves
Montgomery-Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.	General Mail Order
National Cigar Co., 969 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Cigars
Charles Williams Store, 254 Stores Bldg., New York, N. Y.	General Mail Order

NURSERIES AND SEEDS

Allens Nursery & Seed House, Box 1, Geneva, Ohio	Nursery Stock and Seeds
Barnes Bros., Box 14, Yalesville, Conn.	Nursery Stock and Seeds
Bartlett School of Tree Surgery, Dept. 110, Stamford, Conn.	Tree Surgery School
F. W. Briar Nurseries, Box 12, Rose Hill, N. Y.	Nursery Stock
W. Atlee Burpee, Phila., Pa.	Seeds
Theo. Burt & Sons, Box A, Melrose, Ohio	Seeds
Edward F. Dibble, Box A, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.	Seeds
Albert Dickinson, Chicago, Ill.	Seeds
L. J. Farmer, Box 241, Pulaski, N. Y.	Strawberry Plants
Forrest Seed Co., Dept. A., Cortland, N. Y.	Seeds
Greens Nursery, 26 Green St., Rochester, N. Y.	Nursery Stock
J. J. H. Gregory & Son., Inc., 13 Elm St., Marblehead, Mass.	Seeds
Peter Henderson & Co., AA3-35, Cortland, New York, N. Y.	Seeds
A. H. Hoffman, Inc., 472 Main St., Landisville, Pa.	Seeds
T. S. Hubbard Co., Box 24, Fredonia, N. Y.	Nursery Stock
S. M. Isbell & Co., 195 Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.	Seeds
Kelly Bros., 321 Cherry St., Dansville, N. Y.	Nursery Stock
K. C. Livermore, Box A., Honeoye Falls, N. Y.	Seeds
Thomas Marks & Co., Wilson, N. Y.	Plants
Wm. Henry Maule, 104 Maule Bldg., Phila., Pa.	Seeds
B. F. Metcalf & Son, 118-C. No. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.	Seeds
Page Seed Co., Greene, N. Y.	Seeds
Reynolds Farms, So. Norwalk, Conn.	Nursery Stock
Schoharie Nurseries, Schoharie, N. Y.	Nursery Stock
E. W. Towasend & Sons, 60 E. Vine St., Salisbury, Md.	Strawberry Plants
Fred Van Gorder, Horsell, N. Y.	Nursery Stock
Willems Sons Nursery, Dept. A-10, Rochester, N. Y.	Nursery Stock
Reed Brothers, Cortland, N. Y.	Cabbage Seed

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	Incubators, Brooders
Flex-O-Glass Mfg., Co., Dept. 683-1451 No. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.	Glass Cloth
Martin Steel Products Co., Dept. 11, Mansfield, Ohio	Brooder Houses
103 Degree Incubator Co., Box 71, Crown Point, Ind.	Incubators
I. Putnam, Inc., R-3273, Elmira, N. Y.	Brooder Stoves
Scholl Co., 1060 Broad St., Newark, N. J.	Poultry Litter
United Brooder Co., 310 Pennington Ave., Trenton, N. J.	Brooders

RADIO

Atwater Kent Mfg. Co., 4769 Wessaheckon Ave., Phila., Pa.	Radios
City Radio Stores, Dept. AA, 117 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.	Radios
Radio Corp. of America, New York, N. Y.	Radios and Tubes

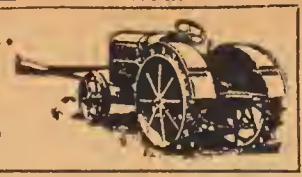
SILOS

Craine Inc., 30 Wilson St., Norwich, N. Y.	Silos
Economy Silo & Mfg., Box 612, Frederick, Md.	Silos
Grange Silos, Red Creek, N. Y.	Silos
Harder Silo Co., Box F, Cobleskill, N. Y.	Silos
Unadilla Silos, Box B, Unadilla, N. Y.	Silos

MISCELLANEOUS

American Tel. & Tele. Co., New York, N. Y.	Telephone Service
Baedecker & Williams, W. Washington Market, New York, N. Y.	Commission Merchants
Belvidere Hotel, 48th St., W. of Bway., New York, N. Y.	Hotel Accomodations
William Bivens, Summit, N. Y.	Trappers Tags
Bogue Institute for Stammerers, 10810 Bogue Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.	School
R. Brenner & Sons, 358 Greenwich St., New York, N. Y.	Commission Merchants
Watson E. Coleman, 724-9th St., Washington, D. C.	Patent Attorney
Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500 M, New Britain, Conn.	Crow Repellant
Crosby-Friesian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.	Furriers
Dominion of Canada, Dept. B47, Syracuse, N. Y.	Colonization
Benj. Dorman, 147 W. 24th St., New York, N. Y.	Raw Furs
D. & C. Navigation, Detroit, Mich.	Transportation
Theo. Favre & Sons, Tompkins Cove, N. Y.	Raw Furs
Furness Bermuda Line, N. Y. C.	Transportation
H. W. Goodier, 721 Schuyler St., Syracuse, N. Y.	Aviation Course
Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, Ill.	Hotel Accomodations
Hotel Eitel, Chicago, Ill.	Hotel Accomodations
Imperial Lab., 2009 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.	Rat Exterminator
Iroquois Bag Co., Inc., 451 Howard St., Buffalo, N. Y.	New and second hand Bags
J. J. Keely, Strout Agency, Ithaca, N. Y.	Farms for Sale
A. Koehler, 150 Park Row, New York, N. Y.	Books
Krakaur Poultry Co., Inc., W. Washington Market, New York, N. Y.	Commission Merchants
K.R.O., Springfield, Ohio	Rat Exterminator
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., New York, N. Y.	Cigarettes
S. H. Livingston, Lancaster, Pa.	Raw Furs
Macoy Pub. Co., Dept. 1, 35 W. 32nd St., New York, N. Y.	Books—Emblems
Merchants Mutual Casualty Co., 220 W. Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.	Insurance
N. Y. Central Lines, 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.	Transportation
N. Y. Joint Stock Land Bank, Rochester, N. Y.	Loans
Clarence O'Brien, 73H Security Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.	Patent Attorney
Louis Olofsky, 685 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Crates and Boxes
W. D. Power & Co., 601 W. 33st St., New York, N. Y.	Shippers
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. Carolina	Tobacco and Cigarettes
Strout Farm Agency, 255 R-4th Ave., N. Y. C.	Farms for Sale
States of Florida Travel Bureau, Lynch Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.	Travel Bureau
Zenith Butter & Egg Co., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.	Commission Merchants

With the A. A.
Farm Mechanic



An Experience with Electric Lights

IN April 1926 I purchased a Home Electric Light Plant of the 750 watt size. It has a 1½ horse power motor and is the 16 cell, direct current type. Have a twelve room house and a large cellar in which we had plant installed. The plant and all wiring and fixtures complete cost me $600. We have 20 house lights, 3 cellar lights, 1 outside toilet light, 1 yard light and 1 garage light, also one wall socket which cares for the electric iron. We run all the lights we wish, electric iron, radio set and also a two-way electric water system, that is, we pump both hard and soft water into the house with the one automatic water system.

We use kerosene for fuel and for the two years of service the cost of fuel has been 70 cents per month. Of course, the cost is greater during the winter season, 70 cents per month is the yearly average cost. The only cost for repairs for the two years has been just 7 cents for two new fuse plugs. Practically all the deterioration is in the plates of the batteries, but with the proper care of the plant these will last about 6 or 7 years before renewal. I run my plant three time per week in winter and twice per week in summer and the time taken for care of the plant will not exceed one hour each week. The cost of fuel has been figured at 15 cents per gallon which is what kerosene costs me from the truck. An electric water system will cost anywhere from $75.00 to $120.00 plus installation.—H. A. S., *New York.*

How to Lay-off Land

1. To get one acre measure:—
Rod measures—10x16; 8x20; 5x32; 4x40,
Yard measures—5x963; 10x484; 20x242 40x121.
Foot measures—10x4,356; 30x1,452; 60x726; 120x363; 300x145; 400x108.9.
2. To get less than an acre:—
To measure off—
½-Acre will take 147½ feet each way.
⅓-Acre will take 120½ feet each way.
¼-Acre will take 104⅜ feet each way.
⅛-acre will take 73¾ feet each way.

Paint Requirements

While the quantity of paint required varies somewhat, the following method of measurement will serve as an approximate guide:—

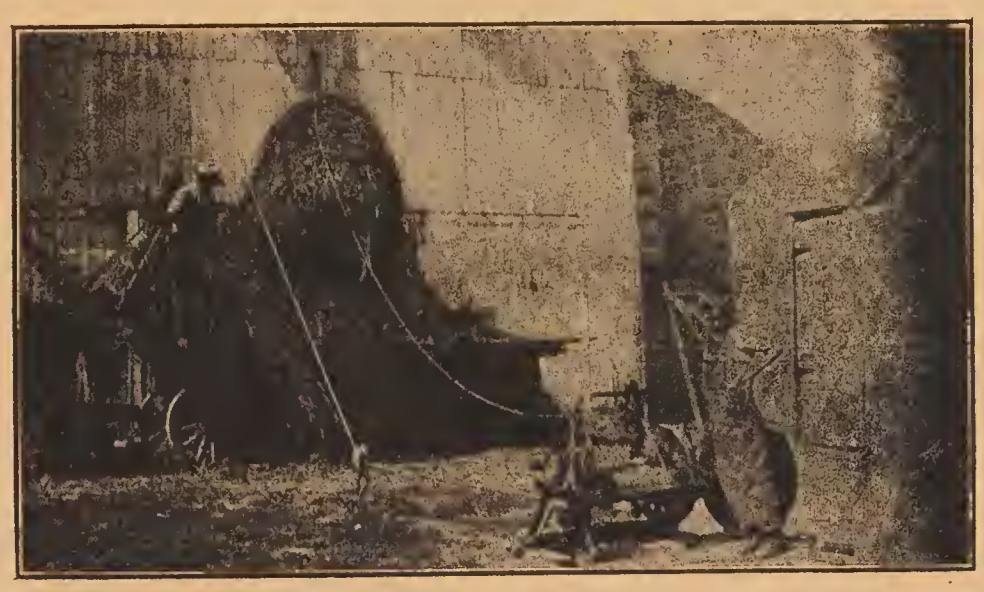
A good grade of prepared paint will cover 200 to 250 square feet to the gallon, two coats.

First, measure the distance around the house and multiply by the average height; then divide by 250 and the result will be approximately the number of gallons to buy. Of this quantity one-fifth will represent the paint required for trimmings, cornices, etc.

Cost of Wiring for Electricity

Can you give us some idea of what it would cost to wire our buildings for electricity?

THE New York State College of Agriculture reports that the average cost of wiring the buildings on 1787 farms was $258.75.



Hoisting hay with a 5-horsepower electric motor on the farm of J. J. Meyerholfer of Geneva Lake, Wisconsin. On this farm electricity grinds the feed, cuts the ensilage, milks the cows, cools the milk, pumps the water and does many other tasks in addition to lighting the buildings.

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Over 3 million every hour
Over 77 million every day
AND over 28 billion last year

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Please send me a *free copy* of "Land Development with Hercules Dynamite."

.....
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the April prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Produeers
1	Fluid Milk	2.90	2.80
2	Fluid Cream		1.90
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.06	
2 B	Cond. Milk Soft Cheese	2.31	
3	Evap. Cond, Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.20	1.90
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class I League price for April 1927 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $3.27 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market Slightly Better

CREAMERY SALTED	Apr. 18	Apr. 11	Apr. 20, 1927
Higher than extra	46 -46½	45½-46	50½-51
Extra (92sc)	45½	44¾-45	50
84-91 score	43½-45½	43 -44½	47 -49¾
Lower Grades	42½-43½	42 -42½	46 -46½

The butter market is in a slightly better position than it was at this time a week ago, altho at this writing, April 19, the improvement in prices is not so marked that we can arouse real enthusiasm. The up and down movement of prices created an unsettled and nervous situation and prevented the buyers from operating in a normal manner. The frequency of the changes kept the market in a highly excitable state. Under such conditions the regular trade and the speculators maintained a hand to mouth policy. On the 16th and 17 trade was more active. Speculators took hand freely, and a half cent increase was maintained without difficulty. By the 18th, however, trade was not as snappy and under the circumstances operators held values at unchanged levels rather than attempt to force matters to a higher level and possibly strain matters.

The market does not compare very favorably with that of a year ago. Holdings in cold storage are considerably in excess of a year ago. On April 13th the four largest cities reported 2,292,600 pounds, whereas a year ago the cold storage holdings in these same cities totaled 989,265 pounds. The New York market itself shows practically twice as much butter this year in cold storage as a year ago. The immediate outlook is for unchanged prices. Recent cold weather and severe storms in the heavy producing sections have operated against any sharp increase in the make.

Fresh Cheese Lower

STATE FLATS	Apr. 18	Apr. 11	Apr. 20, 1927
Fresh Fancy	22 -22¼	22¼-23	23½
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	29 -30	29 -30	27 -28
Held Average			25 -26½

Prices of fresh cheese coming from New York state are lower, following heavier receipts and prospects for freer production. The prospects of increased production are reported not only from Northern New York, but Western New York as well. Obviously, with these heavier receipts and freer offerings in the producing sections the market shows a much easier trend.

On April the 12th cold storage holdings in warehouses in the ten largest cities totalled 7,508,939 pounds, compared with 10,739,986 pounds at the same time a year, ago. However there is one factor in the statistical situation that is somewhat disturbing. Between April 5 and April 12, our holdings in public warehouses increased 167,777 pounds. During the same period last year holdings decreased 404,214 pounds.

No Change in Egg Market

NEARBY WHITE	Apr. 18	Apr. 11	Apr. 20, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras	34 -35	34 -35	32 -33
Average Extras	32 -33	32 -33	30 -31
Extra Firsts	31 -31½	31 -31½	28 -29
Firsts	30 -30½	30 -30½	27 -27½
Gathered	27 -31½	27 -31½	26 -29
			23 -25
BROWNS			
Hennery	33½-35	33 -34	28 -32
Gathered	28½-33	28½-32½	25 -28

The egg market shows no material change from that of last week. High cost Jerseys and other fancy nearbys have been in accumulation, and in view of the quiet trading, have gone into storage. Nearby eggs grading as average extras have been clearing fairly well at prices ranging from 32 to 33 cents. Lower grades are not getting a great deal of attention.

In spite of the heavy receipts, we are still above last year's price level. This may have some connection with the cold storage holdings. On April 1 storage stocks in the ten largest cities totaled 476,000 cases, compared with 942,000 cases at the same time last year. On April 13th, the cold storage holdings in these ten cities had increased 688,000 cases or a total of 1,164,000 cases on April 13th, 1928. A year ago during the same period, the inter-storage movement totaled 713,000 cases, giving a total holding of 1,675,000 cases on April 13, 1927.

With the approach of hot weather we again urge our readers to use extreme care in their methods of handling eggs. Collections during the day should be frequent and eggs kept in a cool, well ventilated cellar free from any odors.

Poultry Market Firmer

FOWLS	Apr. 18	Apr. 12	Apr. 20, 1927
Colored	32	28	30-31
Leghorn	32	27-28	29-30
BROILERS			
Colored	40-52	45-55	45-55
Leghorn	35-45	35-45	30-45
CAPONS	50	55	40-45
TURKEYS		35-45	25-30
DUCKS, Nearby	23-24	23-24	26-30
GEESE			

The poultry market has shown considerable improvement with the immediate outlook for the continuation of the same. How long the present situation will continue we can not say, but certainly those who have been listening to the radio market reports and have poultry to sell, struck it right on the 18th.

Freight receipts have been light, at the same time inspectors turned down a number of cars which served to strengthen the market. All kinds of fowls have sold well. Leghorns going just as high as colored stock.

The cars have been showing a larger percentage of broilers. Where these are fancy they have been turning very quickly and at good prices. However, most of the express broilers can be graded as little better than average, and values of such are slightly easier.

Rabbits are bringing from 20 and 26 cents.

No Material Change in Potatoes

STATE	Apr. 18	Apr. 11	Apr. 20, 1927
150 lb. sack	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	3.60-3.25 3.75-4.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.			
MAINE	3.25-3.85	3.25-4.00	3.50-3.75
150 lb. sack	4.00-4.75	4.25-4.85	4.25-4.50
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.60-3.85	3.60-3.85	
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack		4.50-5.75	
Bulk, 180 lbs.		5.40-5.75	

There has been no material change in the potato market since our last report. Trade is not over active. Supplies are steadily diminishing, and the market is barely holding its own. States, Pennsylvanias and Maines are all selling in the same range. States standing about in the middle, with Pennsylvanias getting a little better of the argument. Long Islands are practically off the market. Incidentally Long Island growers are rapidly winding up their planting operations.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Apr. 18	Apr. 11	Last Year
Wheat (May)	1.56⅝	1.47⅞	1.33
Corn	1.04⅜	1.00¼	.71⅞
Oats	.62⅞	.57⅞	.44⅝
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	2.06⅝		1.46½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.26⅛		.89⅛
Oats, No. 2	.77¼		.54
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Apr. 14	Apr. 7	Apr. 16
Grade Oats	39.00	39.00	32.50
Spring Bran	37.50	38.00	32.00
Hard Bran	41.50	40.00	34.00
Standard Mids	36.50	37.50	33.00
Soft W. Mids	42.50	43.00	38.00
Flour Mids	40.50	40.00	35.50
Red Dog	41.50	41.00	38.00
Wh. Hominy	41.00	41.00	30.00
Yel. Hominy	41.00	41.00	29.50
Corn Meal	42.00	41.50	32.00
Gluten Feed	44.75	44.75	33.50
Gluten Meal	57.00	57.00	45.50
36% C. S. Meal	55.00	54.00	34.50
41% C. S. Meal	60.50	59.50	37.50
43% C. S. Meal	62.50	61.50	39.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	54.00	56.00	47.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Bean Market Holds Firm

Bean market holds firm and stocks are held with considerable confidence.

Peas are bringing anywhere from $9.75 to $10.25. Marrows $9.50 to $10.25. Red kidneys $8.50 to $9.50. White kidneys $9.75 to $10.50.

Meats and Live Stock

Live veal has suffered quite a break from last week. Prime marks have dropped one dollar a hundred. It is only occasionally that a few are able to bring more than $15.00. Most of the arrivals bringing that price down to $12.00.

Live lambs are meeting a steady market, medium to good wool bringing from $15.00 to $16.00. Springers weighing around 56 pounds $20.00 a hundred weight.

The steer market is a little irregular, a few primes still bringing $14.00. Most of the arrivals sell from $11.50 to $13.00.

Bulls are steady and higher, a few fat states reaching $9.50. Others ranging down to $5.50.

The cow market is unchanged, prices ranging from $4.00 to $8.00.

The hog market is better. Yorkers weighing from 160 to 240 pounds bringing from $9.50 to $10.25. Lighter weights slightly lower, heavier weights considerably lower.

Tune In On WGY

DURING the past several years the radio stations have made a very definite attempt to appeal to their farm radio audience. Among the stations serving American Agriculturist's readers, no station has gone farther along this line than Station WGY located at Schenectady, N. Y.

Each week at 6:30 on Wednesday there is an agricultural program consisting of several talks by authorities on agriculture and news items furnished by American Agriculturist.

Each day, except Saturday and Sunday at 12:02 three minutes are given to a produce report. This is repeated at 6:10. At 12:05 each day farm flashes furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture are broadcast. At 6:20 P. M. on Monday and Wednesday and 7:20 P. M. on Friday there is a 10-minute farm schedule broadcast. This feature is also provided through the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In addition to these features, the weather forecast, although it is not considered of interest to farmers alone, is of particular interest to them and enables them to plan their farm work more intelligently. Occasionally some special program such as a farm play is added to the above program.

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Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

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HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY

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West Washington Market, N. Y. City Merchant

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WHY WASTE WORDS? If you want to get EVERY CENT you are entitled to for your poultry and 100% SERVICE—SHIP TO US. Write for any information, tags, coops, bulletins, etc.

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SHIP YOUR BROILERS NOW WHILE MARKET IS FIRM

That is; To ship everything you raise to one commission house. We have an unlimited outlet for live poultry, eggs, calves and lambs. Checks mailed daily at top market prices. Write for tags, coops, market quotations, information on best shipping days, etc.

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50-54 GRACE AVENUE,

West Washington Market, New York City

EGGS, Etc.—Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane Street, New York City

300—PIGS FOR SALE—300

Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross. 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each. 8 to 10 weeks old $4.25 each. Pure Bred Chester Whites, 8 weeks old, $5 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. Pure Bred Jersey Reds, 8 weeks old, $6 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. We ship all C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. All pigs are from our registered boars and high grade sows and have size and quality. We also give you a week's trial, and if not satisfied, return pigs at our expense, and we will return your money. No charge for crates. STONEHAM PIG FARM, 151 Main Street, Box 115, Stoneham, Mass.

SPRING PIGS High grade stock, large type, healthy, rugged pigs, will make large hogs in short time. Berkshire & Chester, or Yorkshire & Chester crossed.

6 to 8 wks. old $4.25 8 to 10 wks. old $4.75

A few Chester Whites, 8 wks. old, $5.50

No charge for crating. Safe delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D., keep them 10 days, and if not satisfied, return at our expense, Money cheerfully refunded.

ABERJONA FARM, Box 83, Woburn, Mass.

PIGS FROM QUALITY STOCK

Large Chester-Berkshire or Chester-Yorkshire Cross.

7 to 8 weeks old, $4.25 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.75

All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.

Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free.

A. M. LUX, *206 Washington St.*, Woburn, Mass.

P. S.—Selling purebred Chester Whites at $6 each.

Spring Pigs for Prompt Shipment

When starting to raise a hog, get good quality stock. They are all large blocky pigs, the kind that will make large porkers. I guarantee to be all healthy, growing pigs. Yorkshire and Chester white cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. Will ship any number to you on approval C. O. D. Notice my guarantee—if not satisfied in 10 days, to return pigs and your money will be returned. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086. P. S.—No charges for crating.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire, and Berkshire and Chester crossed, 7 to 8 weeks old, $3.75 each. 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. All good blocky pigs that will make a good large hog. Also, some nice chester pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, $5 each. Sold subject to your approval, C.O.D. When you receive them, if not satisfied, return them at my expense and your funds will be returned at once. No charge for crating. SUFFOLK FARMS, P.O. Box 311, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0635-Woburn.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE

Berkshire and Chester or Yorkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.25 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. These pigs are of high grade stock. All good feeders, healthy and rugged. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if not satisfied, return at my expense. No charge for crating. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503W.

DUROCS BRED SOWS, FALL PIGS. New York's greatest herd.

ALLEN H. POST, Ensenore, N. Y.

CATTLE

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

Twenty high producing young fresh cows. Thirty young springers and big heifers to freshen April 15th to May 10th. Also have fall heifers and fall cows.

OSWALD J. WARD & SON, Candor, N. Y. Tioga County

Aberdeen Angus Beef Cattle The ideal beef breed for the East

Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, (Dutchess Co.,) N. Y.

GOATS

KEEP SWISS MILK GOATS

The family size cow, and have fresh milk—$50 and up.

SHARPLES, CENTRE SQUARE, PA.

New Jersey Farm News

Plans for Farm Electric Service Progressing

ON Monday, April 16, William C. Kreuger, of Wisconsin, officially entered upon his new duties in New Jersey in charge of the Rural Electrification program of the allied agricultural organization. At that time representatives of the five big power companies and members of the Rural Electrification committee of the farm organizations headed by Hon. David Agans met in the office of the Department of Agriculture, Trenton, to discuss the future plans for bringing electric service to the door of the farmer.



Amos Kirby

In an interview with Chairman Agans we were assured that New Jersey is indeed fortunate to secure such a man as Mr. Kreuger to undertake this important work.

Freezing Temperatures Hit Again

A temperature of 26 degrees swept over South Jersey on April 16 and it is still a question as to the injury to the peach crop. Ice is reported to have formed in some sections. The early bloom was well advanced from Camden south to Cape May. It is thought by many growers that the crop is still safe from frost injury. It is understood that the Experiment Station has sent an expert into the peach districts of lower Jersey to determine the exact status of the crop for this year. It will be recalled that the state from Trenton to the South was hard hit by a severe freeze nearly two months ago.

TB Testing in Full Swing

T. B. testing of cattle is now in full swing in New Jersey with the veterinarians going almost day and night to meet the demands for this work.

According to Dr. J. H. McNeil, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the farmers are receiving the highest prices known for condemned animals. Record prices of 6 and 8 cents a pound live weight is being received by some farmers with a few up to 8¾ cents per pound. According to reports, losses from reactors are quite heavy in some localities.

Cattle Owners Indemnified

An appropriation of $5,000 was made by the legislature to pay the owners of cattle who lost animals by the outbreak of Vesicular Stomatis two years ago. About 80 farmers are to be benefited by this special appropriation.

County Agent E. A. Gauntt, Hunterdon County, reports that the new cow testers for that county are now on the job. The work has been at a standstill since early in March when both testers resigned on account of the bad roads over which they were forced to travel.

Battery Brooding

It is estimated that approximately 2,000,000 chicks are being brooded in the battery type brooders in New Jersey this spring. This statement is from one well posted in poultry work in the state and one who visits every section of New Jersey every few weeks. The writer has been told to warn prospective poultrymen that the battery type of brooder is not entirely perfected as yet. There are still a number of things to be solved before it is reduced to a science. In most of those visited by the writer they are surely putting up a fine healthy looking chick even though they may have never had a big fat worm or a green blade of grass.

Relay Fruit Spray Schedule

Cumberland County has joined the ranks of the state relay fruit spray scheme. Under this plan, word is sent to orchardists in the various counties, who in turn call a dozen or more neighbors just as to the proper time to apply the spray for the apple scab. This scheme worked so well last year in other counties that 30 Cumberland County fruit growers have asked for the service this spring.

Freight Rates Reduced

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has reduced the rates in L. C. L. on asparagus, peaches and berries to the New York market. This cut applies to all points on the Central lines running to South Jersey. Cuts as high as 20 per cent have been made in certain schedules. The cut in rates was made effective as of March 15, 1928.

New Building for Rutgers

Representative Hoffman of South Amboy, has introduced a bill into Congress seeking an appropriation of $250,000 for the erection of a new building at New Brunswick. This new building will be used for scientists who will make an exhaustive study of the mineral resources of the state, including the green sand marls of South Jersey. During the past few days Dr. Jacob Lipman and others from the Agricultural College have been in touch with Representative Hoffman regarding the new building.—AMOS KIRBY.

Northern New York News

Canton School Celebrates Twentieth Anniversary

NORTHERN New York folks are saddened by the illness of our old friend, Dean H. E. Cook of Denmark, and everyone is hoping that it will not be long before he is restored in health and travelling around once more. We know of no one who is more generally liked by farmers of this section of the state than Dean Cook, and his "Plow Handle Talks" in A. A. have endeared him to many others who have never had the pleasure of making his personal acquaintance. Only last week three different men asked me when he was going to be able to resume the writing of his column in the A. A., saying that they had missed it. (Editor's Note—We are sure all our readers will enjoy Dean Cook's stories from California, the first of which appeared last week.)



W. I. Roe

Canton State School Holds Commencement

While the Dean is working his long way back to health, the scene of his former labors—the State School of Agriculture at Canton—has been holding its 20th annual commencement. Dr. Frank B. Morrison, Director of the State Experimental Stations, was the main speaker, giving an address on "The Importance of Vitamines in Daily Life". Dr. James M. Payson celebrated his 80th birthday by delivering the baccalaureate sermon. Dr. Payson was very active in the founding of this school 20 years ago, and has been vitally interested in it ever since.

The graduates are: Philip A. Babcock, Hermon; Michael Collo, Canton; Arthur S. Wheater, Heuvelton; Charles H. Southwick, Hogansburg; Philip C. Smith, Gouverneur; Edward P. Earle, Mountain View; Ray L. Leonard, Natural Bridge; Laurence B. Marsh, Dickenson Center; Curtis B. Sheldon, Copenhagen; and James E. Sullivan of Massena Springs who completed a special course. The general supervision of the School is by Dean Van C. Whittemore. The class in cooperative marketing at the School will make a visit to the New York City markets April 16th to 19th, under the direction of Dean Whittemore.

Calf Club Will Meet May 12

There are rumblings that the offices of the County Farm and Home Bureaus are to be located in the new Post Office building in Watertown upon its completion, as these are supported largely from public funds. This will also apply to the 4-H Club work if carried out. Chas. W. Reed, County 4-H Leader, is preparing for a meeting of the Jefferson county calf club in Watertown on May 12th, at which all members will be present, and will be coached in regard to their summer finishing by Prof. John P. Willman of the Cornell College of Agriculture.

Little Planting of Crops Yet

Cold weather is still with us and there is every indication that it will continue well into next week. But little work has been done on the land yet. Some plowing, but no sowing that I have heard of, the earth being too wet and soggy. Market gardeners are anxiously watching the skies for more warmth, for their season promises to be late getting into swing again.

The ice is getting pretty well out of the lake and rapidly going out of sight down the St. Lawrence. Suckers and bullheads are putting in their annual spring appearance, and fishermen are getting out their tackle and spears in readiness for them and for the eels that will be along shortly. One net fisherman who works on Lake Ontario told me yesterday he had just shipped 1700 pounds of suckers—a rather phenominal amount for one day.

It is also understood that the Farmers' Picnic for Jefferson county will be held on the 27th of June instead of the 29th as first planned. This change is being worked out because so many of the younger (?) generation wish to attend the Ringling Bros. -Barnum circus on the 29th. Evidently the circus still holds more appeal for the average human than almost any other entertainment.

Word has just come that George W. Sisson, Jr., of Potsdam, has been appointed a member of the Northeast Forest Research Council which studies forest problems of the Northeastern states.—W. I. ROE.

Along the Southern Tier of New York

AN especially fine record in the Ayrshire herd test was made by three cows belonging to A. F. White of Hornell, N. Y. These three cows comprise a herd on Maplewood farm following quite extensive sale of stock recently. The test ran from December 1, 1926, to November 30, 1927.

Bessie Leto came into production April 30 and for the eight remaining months produced 6501 pounds of milk testing 4.23. The profit above feed cost was $114.23.

Bessie of Hornell, No. 62517, was in production for 311 days and produced 12,342 pounds of milk testing 4.38 per cent. Her profit above feed cost was $234.90.

Virginia of Hornell, No. 59918, was in production 363 days and produced 10,821 pounds of milk testing 3.97 per cent and made a profit above feed cost of $185.92.

Mr. White writes, "The test was made on twice a day milking. Each received the same care and feed. The grain ration was partially home mixed and partially a commercial mixture with timothy hay and silage for roughage. All the cows were bred by us. The Ayrshires are adapted to our hilly country as they are hardy and very easy keepers. They are also very attractive in the show ring.

Tioga Holstein Men Met

ABOUT twenty-five members of the Tioga County Holstein-Friesian Association met in the Farm Bureau Office at Owego, New York, on Saturday afternoon, April 14th, with President Harry C. Petzold presiding. The purpose of the meeting was to outline the Association's activities for the coming year.

The Club pledged their support to the 4-H Calf Club which is being sponsored by the Owego Kiwanis Club and the Tioga County Farm Bureau.

The Scrub Bull Elimination Contest which is sponsored by the New York Holstein-Friesian Association was outlined by John P. Willman of the Animal Husbandry Department of Cornell University. A committee was appointed to work with the Tioga County Agricultural Agent, A. R. Blanchard of Owego, N. Y., in making plans to enter this contest. They hope to enter one township in this contest. The object of the contest is to get every dairyman within a given township to own a purebred registered bull.—John P. Willman.



A group of Cayuga County farmers visit the J. C. Penney Co. on a recent marketing trip to New York City

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so I thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 427, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines if diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send $50 for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 427,
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [] 50c regular size (or [] $1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name

Town

State R. F. D.....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

With the A. A.

Poultry Farmer

Chick Roosts in Brooder Houses

CHICK roosts in brooder houses are being used more and more to prevent crowding and consequent stunting of growing chicks and pullets. They should be installed before the chicks are four weeks old. Where chicks are raised with hens, the use of chick roosts is advisable when the chicks are weaned.

A very satisfactory type recommended by Colorado Agricultural College is shown in the diagram (D-671). This roost should extend clear across the back end of the brooder, or at least each end of the roost should be close against a wall or partition so the chicks cannot creep under it. It should be three to four feet wide, depending on the distance from the brooder stove to the back wall. A frame is first made of 2x4's with a 2x2 along the front edge. Over this poultry or rabbit netting with about one-inch mesh is stretched and stapled tightly. Ordinary lath spaced three inches apart are then nailed over the wire as shown. The whole is then hinged at the back about one foot from the floor.

During the day, the roosts may be hooked up out of the way. When the pullets are about eight weeks old, the roost should be raised and a 12-inch board set under the front edge so the roosts will be level and droppings accumulate underneath, where the chicks cannot get into them.—I. W. DICKERSON.

Concrete vs. Board Floors

One point that I would like explained is the worth of wooden floors versus concrete in the hen house. It seems that all I have done this winter is to change the litter in the laying houses; after a week the straw was completely damp and soggy. I have concrete floors and am considering using wood in the addition I hope to build this summer.

FRANKLY, as one who is using nothing but wooden floors, my advice would be for you to stick to concrete. Wood floors are very satisfactory a good big part of the year but in the winter I have not found them very good. In the first place a wooden floor must have good ventilation under it if it is to last any time at all; if it is closed tight it soon rots out. As soon as you put good ventilation under, you get periods of freezing and thawing and more or less dampness all winter long. About the only way I have found of controlling the condition is by lessening the number of birds per pen so that the actual accumulation during the cold weather is not so great.

As far as concrete is concerned I have seen many different floors, some successful and some not. The controlling factors seem to be the distance your concrete extends above ground, the amount of rock and cinders used in the base, and the use of heavy tar paper an inch down under the surface coat of the finish. Where these three factors have been employed I have found concrete almost always successful from the standpoint of a dry floor. On the other hand I know of one or two cases right near here where the floors have been put down in heavy clay soil, and about level with the ground. Such floors are perpetually damp in the winter even where they have been finished off with an undercoating of heavy tar paper. One of the driest floors I ever saw come out well above ground, had a fill of two feet of cinders, and about two inches of concrete.

There is one other disadvantage with wood floors, especially if they are not way up in the air, and that is rats. They are constantly working in, and while they never seem to hurt or harm the hens, they are a constant pest, and unquestionably consume a good deal of feed if one does not take measures to suppress them.

In short if I had it to do over again I should use concrete instead of wood because I believe it makes the best flooring in the long run.—L. H. H.

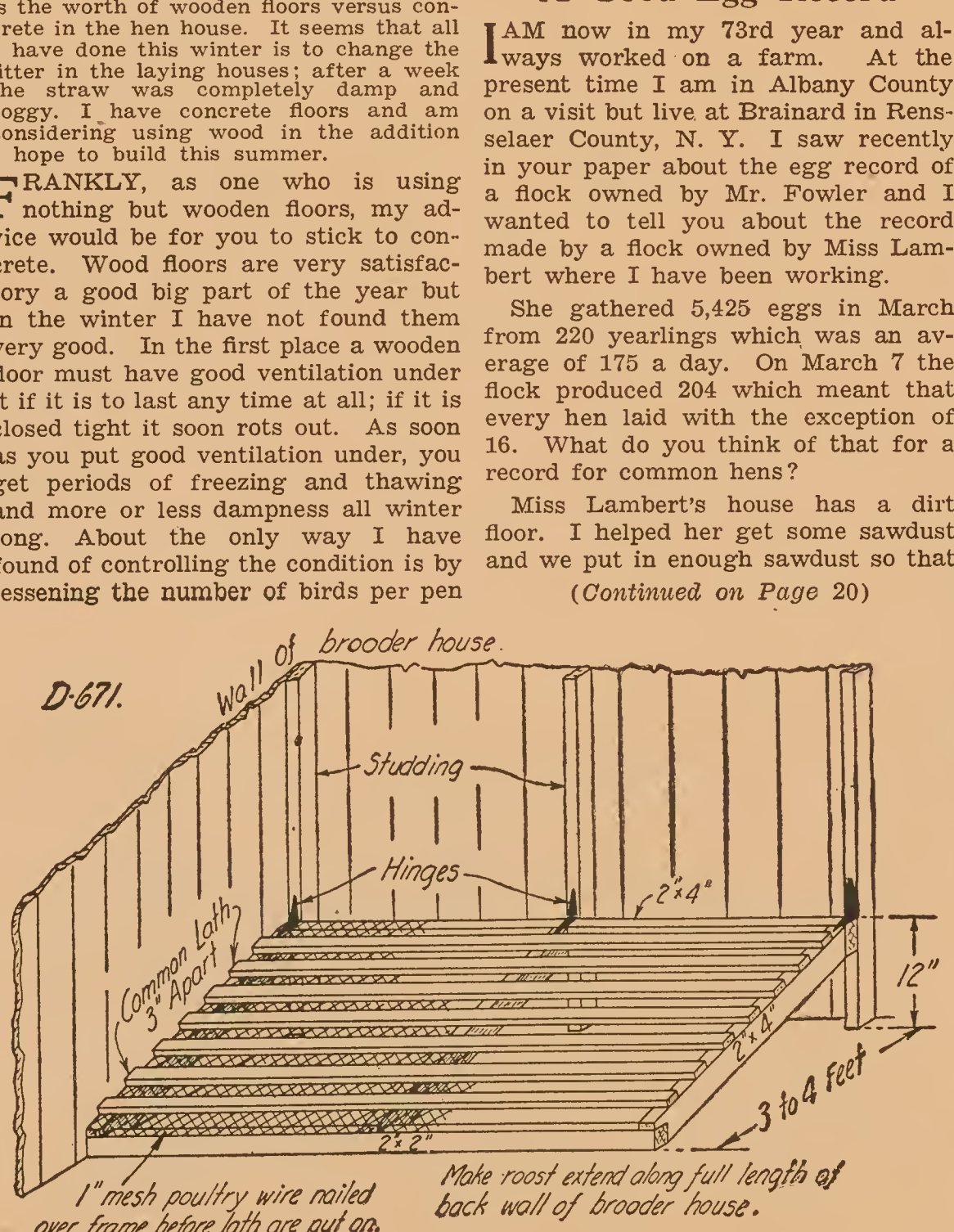
A Good Egg Record

I AM now in my 73rd year and always worked on a farm. At the present time I am in Albany County on a visit but live at Brainard in Rensselaer County, N. Y. I saw recently in your paper about the egg record of a flock owned by Mr. Fowler and I wanted to tell you about the record made by a flock owned by Miss Lambert where I have been working.

She gathered 5,425 eggs in March from 220 yearlings which was an average of 175 a day. On March 7 the flock produced 204 which meant that every hen laid with the exception of 16. What do you think of that for a record for common hens?

Miss Lambert's house has a dirt floor. I helped her get some sawdust and we put in enough sawdust so that

(Continued on Page 20)



-Chick Brooder Roost-

Baby Chicks

We Ship C. O. D.
$9.95 a Hundred
White Leghorn

Bred-To-Lay Chicks, for generations hatched on our own home Plant. Special price above to have you try Farm-Service 301 egg record Heavy-Weight winter egg producers. $47.50 for 500. Just send postal card stating how many. Pay your own postman. An old reliable farm hatchery.

FARM SERVICE, Route A10, Tyrone, Penn.

"JUSTA CHIX" LIVE & GROW LAY & PAY

Blood Tested Old Hen Breeders—16 years Treating you the whole year O. Watch "JUSTA" Pen at Farmingdale. It captured 1st place in production for February and March. Order May Chix NOW. Prices Postpaid.

	100	500	1000
May 9th	$18	$85	$160
May 16th	$16	$75	$140
May 23rd	$14	$65	$120

After May 28th—$12 per 100
Eight Week Pullets for July delivery $100 per 100.
JUSTA POULTRY FARM, SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.

BLOOD-TESTED
SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS
15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.
MASSANUTTEN FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 3312, Harrisonburg, Va.

BOS QUALITY CLASS A CHICKS



From healthy heavy layers of large eggs. S.C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds and assorted chicks at low prices. Also pullets. No money down. Pay full amount 10 days before chicks are shipped or C.O.D. Special discounts. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalog FREE.

Bos Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich., R. 2 A.

Quality Baby Chicks—$10 per 100 up
Our May Hatched Baby Chick prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff.....$12 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas..... 14 per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons..... 16 per 100
Custom Hatching. June and July $2 less. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed broiler chicks: Light, 10c. Light and Heavy, 12c. Heavy, 14c. Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks, Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. **SCHOENBORN-S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.**

Clear Spring Chicks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed $7.00 a hundred; Heavy Mixed $9.00 a hundred. 100% live delivery. Postpaid, Cash or C.O.D. Order from ad or write for free circular. **CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS

White Leghorns	$ 9.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
R. I. Reds	10.00 per 100
Mixed	7.00 per 100

100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel Post Prepaid. Catalogue free.
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00

Special prices on 500 or more. 100% delivery. Healthy free range flocks.
B. N. LAUVER McAlisterville, Pa.

"PENNA. SUPERVISED CHICKS"
S. C. W. Leghorns and Barred Rocks
All breeders culled and blood-tested under State Supervision. A quality guarantee and your protection.
JUST-A-MERE FARM & HATCHERY, Milan, Pa.

9c For *Bishop's English White Leg.* Chicks for May and June. Can make immediate shipments. Catalogue free. **BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, O.**

HAMPTON'S *Black Leghorn* CHICKS
The kind that lay. The famous Hampton Black Leghorn Chick will please you and grow into the best layer and profit payer you ever had. A trial will convince you of the superior merits of teh Black Leghorn. Write today. **A. E. HAMPTON, Box A., Pittstown, N. J.**

Wyckoff LEGHORN CHICKS
from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at right prices. Special prices on March and May Chicks. Catalog. **Ridgeway Poultry Farm, M. A. Campbell, Box H, Jamestown, Pa.**

Chicks Pure bred Blood tested, free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas 10c. Rocks, Reds, 12c. Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 13c. Black Giants, 18c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual free.
Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks and White Leghorns from Delaware best breeding flocks. 10c each. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid.
Scarborough Poultry Farm Milford, Del.

CHICKS

Eng. W. Leghorns	$10.00 per 100
Common W. Leghorns	9.00 per 100
Reds and Rocks	11.00 per 100
Mixed	8.50 per 100

CLOYD NEIMOND, McAlisterville, Pa.

With the Radio Man



The "Insides" of a Radio "B" Battery

A RADIO "B" battery is a cardboard box containing a number of small round cells much like the "unit cells" sold for insertion in flashlights. Since each cell gives one and one-half volts, it is easy to understand that a 45-volt "B" battery contains just 30 of the cells and that a 22½ volt battery contains 15 of them. Very small cells are employed in the smaller "B" batteries and anyone who uses a "pencil size" flashlight knows that the batteries do not last for a long while. So with the radio battery. A larger cell lasts longer in proportion than a small one on account of the slow "drying-out" that the paste-like chemical undergoes.

However, it does not pay to buy too large a "B" battery. If you have a one tube set, batteries of the heavy-duty size would not be economical because the cells would dry out before the full amount of energy had been exhausted. One could make up a good 45 volt "B" battery by connecting in series 30 large dry cells of the type used to ring door-bells, but the batteries would go dead through drying-out and chemical decomposition long before any appreciable amount of their energy was taken by the set.—BRAINERD FOOTE.

Adding Life to Your Radio Receiver

1. Never stand the set so that sunlight falls directly upon the panel. Some materials are rather easily warped and most panels will lose luster under strong sun action.

2. Keep cabinet and panel clean, using oil or furniture polish on both to protect the surface and improve the appearance.

3. Cover the set with a cloth when housecleaning, to prevent dust from getting through cracks and into the "works".

4. Don't stand the set and batteries near a hot radiator or window at which damp air or rain might enter.

5. Use a "light touch" in turning dials and never snap them back and forth so as to strike the "stops" with force. This may jar plates out of line or damage bearings. Don't rest heavily on dials when turning them.—B. FOOTE.

Questions and Answers

My set seems to have a sharp hissing sound most of the time, even when there is no station tuned in. I find if I put my fingers on the secondary of the audio transformer, this is reduced.

YOU perhaps have a set with a horn type speaker or with old style audio transformers. Small audio transformers favor the high frequencies and on this account amplify high pitched noises that newer transformers suppress. You can overcome the trouble by connecting a fixed condenser of about .001 to .002 mfds. across the secondary of the first or second audio transformer. You should not try to suppress the noise altogether, or the tone will be too muffled. If the volume is reduced too much, a smaller fixed condenser should be used.

* * *

Can I use a storage battery in place of dry cells on my Radiola set? It uses UX 199 tubes.

YES, this can be easily done. Get a four volt battery—be sure *not* to get a six volt battery, however. This four volt battery will be the "A" battery and is connected in place instead of the dry cells originally used for the "A" battery. You may have to turn on the rheostats a little farther than before as you probably have been using three dry cells, or 4½ volts. The tubes require only three volts, however, so there will be plenty of voltage from a four volt battery.

* * *

We are bothered by a strong humming sound in our set. It seems to be worse between about five in the evening and eleven o'clock at night. The power lines are about 200 feet from our aerial.

WHEN the interference is bad try disconnecting the aerial. Note whether it stops. Also try going to the cellar and opening the main switch or unscrewing the fuses of your electric light supply (unless your set requires the house current for operation). If the hum continues after the aerial is off it may be necessary to move the "B" eliminator several feet from the set or to move the set away from the wall, in which there may be electric light wires. A defective street insulator may also be the cause.

* * *

My set has been quite noisy lately, with sounds something like static. A friend suggested a new grid leak and the trouble stopped at once. Since then I find that others claim that new grid leaks are needed quite often. Why is this?

A GRID leak is formed of an extremely thin coating of resistance material on a strip of fiber or other material and after a time crystallization may occur. The actual resistance then varies and causes changes in the amount of current passed. This results in noises. The detector tube particularly is most critical on this point as its output is so tremendously amplified. If a very high grade leak is bought, it should last for a year or more, however. It is a good plan to have a few extras on hand to try when the one in use is suspected of causing noises.

* * *

I should like to buy an electric set but I should also like to have one I could take away to a summer bungalow. What would you advise?

Get a standard set with electric equipment in a separate unit or units. These can be left at home during the summer and a set of "B" batteries used at that time. The car storage battery or a separate storage battery will be needed, although it may also be possible to use a set of dry cell tubes and dry cells if you select the set with these requirements in mind.

If you smoke for pleasure

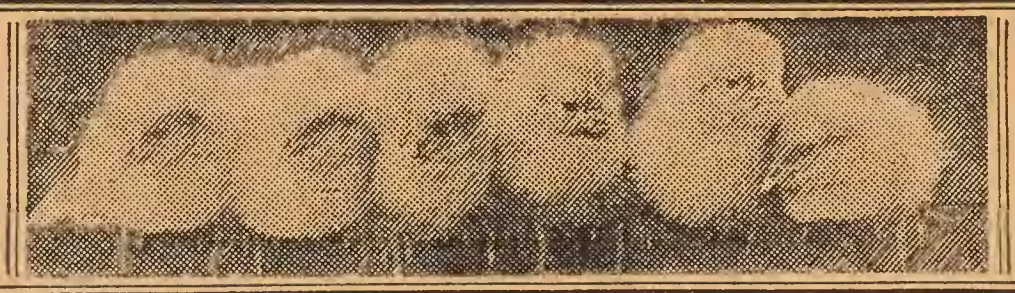


—and that's what made this cigarette famous—join the happy company of smokers who are getting complete enjoyment from smoking

Camels

Today, as for many years, Camels lead by billions and they keep right on growing

© 1928, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

BABY  CHICKS

ATHENEON CHICKS

EXHIBITION QUALITY—BRED TO LAY

ATHENEON Quality CHICKS



SATISFACTION—PROFIT

Granite Springs, N. Y., April 2, 1928

"I enclose herewith our check for $210.00 for which please send us 1500 White Rock chicks at your earliest convenience. "Your last year's White Rocks chicks gave a very good account of themselves and compared favorably with some of the high pedigreed chicks we purchased at many times the price you charge for yours."

GRANITE SPRINGS FARM, (By B. M. Freeman.)

WHAT IS QUALITY STOCK WORTH TO YOU?

Can you write such a letter on your last years purchase of chicks? If not, why? Hundreds of our customers are making good money from ATHENEON CHICKS which is the reason why they come back to us year after year.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$5.75	$11.00	$52.00	$100.00
S. C. Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	5.75	11.00	52.00	100.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
White Wyandottes, Bl. & White Minorcas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.00	15.00	72.00	
Buff Rocks, Silver Campines	8.00	15.00	72.00	
Heavy Mixed (Odds and Ends)	5.75	10.50	50.00	100.00

Save time. Order direct from ad. Prices effective May 3rd to June 1st. Full count, live delivery guaranteed. C. O. D. shipments postage extra.

ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 96, ATHENS, OHIO



NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks



2,000,000 AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

OFFICIAL TRAPNEST Pedigree Record of Performance Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Matings, Great Winter layers from 300-egg blood lines. Chicks in 40 Popular and Rare Breeds, Jersey Black Giants, Hamburg, Polish, Lakenvelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish, Jersey White Giants, Silver Gray Dorkings, Ducklings, Baby Turkeys, Goslings. Member International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows: *2c per chick cheaper after May 10th.*

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED. Postpaid prices on

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, $10.00 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13.00 per 100. All other breeds priced reasonably. Big Fine, Colorplate Poultry Book, Free, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this great book and invest your money this season in Famous Nabob 18K Strains. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now. GET OUR C. O. D. OFFER.

References: Bradstreet's Commercial Agency and Peoples Bank, Gambier, Ohio.

NABOB HATCHERIES Box F-28 GAMBIER, OHIO

KEYSTONE CHICKS

Healthy, Strong and Vigorous.

Full of Vitality. Member I. B. C. A.

We have decided to sell for the last part of the hatching season (as per our price-list). Real chicks—at prices made extremely low to get new customers interested in Keystone Chicks. Hatched by men who know how, with 18 years experience. *Catalogue and price list free.*

S. C. White Leghorns *8c each, $75.00 per 1000*	S. C. Black Minorcas *10c each, $95.00 per 1000*
S. C. Brown Leghorns *8c each, $75.00 per 1000*	Heavy Breeds—Mixed *8c each, $75.00 per 1000*
Barred Plymouth Rocks *9c each, $85.00 per 1000*	Light Breeds—Mixed *7c each, $65.00 per 1000*
S. C. R. I. Reds *10c each, $95.00 per 1000*	

REMEMBER there is only one Keystone Hatchery in the U. S. Trade mark registered. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid by parcel post. *Ask for hatching dates.*

The Keystone Hatchery *(The Old Reliable Plant)* **Richfield, Pa.**

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

OUR 19th YEAR For 18 years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality.

There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past 18 years. Every bird in our breeding flocks banded and record kept. Fine illustrated Catalog free. Liberal Discount on Quantity Orders.

CHICKS SENT C. O. D. IF YOU WISH. GET OUR PLAN

Combination offers on chicks, brooder stoves and brooder houses. Twelve varieties. Pullets for sale. Valuable Book on Chicks and Poultry free with each order of $10 or more.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, North High St. FOSTORIA, OHIO

QUALITY CHICKS

Our chicks are selected from strong, healthy flocks, that are culled for health, type, color and egg production. Such leading strains as Barron, Wyeoff, Sheppards, Fishels, Holdermans, 100% Live Arrival.

Prices Delivered	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns, White, Brown, Anconas	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
Rocks, Barred, White, Buff, B. Minorcas	6.00	11.50	55.00	100.00
R. C. & S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons	6.00	11.50	55.00	100.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	6.00	11.50	55.00	100.00
Heavy Mixed 9c				
Light Mixed 8c				

Banner Hatchery, Route 2, Columbus Grove, Ohio

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS



100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices, Effective May 7th.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Bf., Blk. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas	$3.25	$5.00	$ 9.50	$46	$ 90
B. & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Bl. Min., Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.00	6.50	12.00	57	110
Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Orps., Bf. Rocks	4.25	7.00	13.00	62	120
Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76	150
Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns, Buff Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72	140
Heavy Mixed	3.25	5.00	9.50	46	90
Light Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00	38	75

Pekin Ducklings 28c each. Not postpaid to Canada. We ship C.O.D. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmers State Bank. Free Catalog.

The New Washington Hatchery Co., *Box R, New Washington, O.*

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"



They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 10c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N. Y.

(Continued from Page 18)

it came up over the top of the sills to prevent drafts. Then we got some leaves and filled them to a depth of 2½ feet. At first the hens were afraid to go into the place but we put them in for the winter and in a day or two they became accustomed to it. We hung up cabbage just high enough to make the hens jump a little to give them exercise.

In about a month the leaves packed down hard and we used to loosen them up with a fork every morning. One morning in January we noticed when stirring up the leaves that they were quite warm. We believe that this warmth helped the hens to produce heavily. Miss Lambert stays with the hens a lot and talks with them just as if she were talking with a person.

We would like to know if anyone can beat this record with a common flock.—JOSEPH MILES.

Chicks Lack Vigor

"Our chicks do not grow as we think they should and they seem to lack vigor and thrift. We are feeding the Cornell ration. Can you tell us what is wrong?"

MANAGEMENT of chicks is quite as important as the ration. It is impossible to tell just what is wrong but we suggest a few possible causes. The chicks may have been overfed. Keep them a little hungry during the day but fill them up at night.

One important point in starting the baby chicks off on the right track is to avoid chilling when they are moved from the incubator to the brooder house. Move them in shallow boxes and cover them well. A little chilling when moving them is likely to result in diarrhea and indigestion later. This is a common cause of indigestion and lack of thrift. They always need a warm place to go to when needed. They may be infested with worms. They should be raised on ground where no poultry has been for two years.

If these suggestions do not help write us again giving more details as to their management.

Some Experience With Cannibalism in Chicks

WHY is it that so many times baby chicks will get to picking the toes and vents of their mates and many times will keep persistently at it until the victims die, either dying from loss of blood or many times are completely eaten up alive? Personally I never had any die from this cause but have seen some pretty bad cases in my flocks and have seen the mutilated remains in coops of my neighbors.

One neighbor said that she used pieces of fresh beef or liver, threw the small pieces in the runways and coops

(Continued on Opposite Page)

CHICKS FOR AFTER MAY 22nd

White Leghorns 7c, Large Barron W. Leghorns 8c. Barred Rocks 9c. Heavy Mixed 8c; Light Mixed 6c. 100%. All good chicks guaranteed. "New" circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks *Win Gold Medal* for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania State Contest for Best Project $926.40 clear in 6 mos.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Penna

You can do as well, catalogue of these Sturdy Well Bred Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds, Good Discount for Early Orders—*Write now*

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery. Postage Prepaid.

	50	100	500
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$5.25	$ 9.50	$45.00
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	5.25	9.50	45.00
Anconas	5.50	10.50	50.00
Barred Rocks	6.00	11.50	55.00
Wh. and Buff Rocks	6.00	11.50	55.00
SC and RC Reds	6.00	11.50	55.00
SC Bl. Minorcas	6.00	11.50	55.00
Wh. and SL Wyandottes	7.00	13.00	62.50
Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.00	62.50

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

James F. Krejci, 9507 Meech Av. Cleveland, O

BABY CHICKS

From free range stock. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

	Lots 100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00	$47.00	$ 90.00
Barred Rocks	12.00	57.00	110.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	12.00	57.00	110.00
S. L. Wyandotts	14.00	65.00	-
Heavy Mixed	10.00	47.00	90.00
Assorted Chicks	7.00	33.00	60.00
Light Mixed	8.00	37.00	70.00

Order from ad or write for Catalogue.

The Richfield Hatchery, Box D, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS;

hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $13.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $15.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $16.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30.00 per 100. Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

Nunda Poultry Farm, *Desk H*, Nunda, N. Y.

Member of the International Baby Chick Association

High Grade CHICKS

Every Chick produced from Pure Bred Heavy Laying Flocks. March and April Delivery.

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$13.00	$62.50	$120
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	15.00	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes & Bk. Minorcas	16.00	77.50	150

Assorted chicks—Light 9c, Heavy 12c; Pekin Ducklings 28c each. 25 and 50 lots 1c more than 100 prices. Order direct from adv. or write for Circular and prices. Also special Mating and Two-Week Old chicks. Bank Reference. Postage paid. 100% Live Delivery.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box 12, LIBERTY, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB

White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM

Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

200,000 Chicks 1928 GOODLINGS SUPER QUALITY

These prices effective May 15. From free range Breeders.

S. C. White Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1000
Young and Barron strain	$2.75	$5.00	$ 9.00	$42.50	$80.00
Barred Rocks & S.C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Broilers—Heavy Breed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Light Breed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct, prepaid, 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Circular Free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa., RI.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR DUCKLINGS

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings $17.00 per 50; $32 per 100; White Indian Runner Ducklings $16 per 50, $30 per 100. Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe arrival guaranteed. 20th year Producing Ducklings that Live.

ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R33 Phoenixville, Pa.

ALLEN CHICKS State Supervised. Rocks, Reds and Leghorns. $12 per 100. C. C. ALLEN, SEAFORD, DEL.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



CHICKS C. O. D. *send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.*

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send full amt. with order and save ptge.

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S. C. M Anconas	$2.50	$4.50	$9	$25.50	$41	$80
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I Reds	3.00	5.75	11	32.00	52	100
S. C. B. Minorcas	3.00	5.75	11	32.00	52	100
White Wyandottes & Buff Orpingtons	3.25	6.25	12	35.00	57	113
Jersey Blk. Giants	6.00	11.00	20	59.00	95	190
Assorted Odds & Ends Mixed Chicks	2.75	4.50	8	24.00	38	75
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	30.00	49	97

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1. GIBSONBURG, OHIO

BABY  CHICKS

10 FACTS Worth Looking Into When Buying White Leghorn Chicks

1 **Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.**
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set In our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guaranteo 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for Inspection. This is your protection. Write for Prices on 8 week old & Ready to Lay Pullets.

Eigenrauch Farms
Red Bank, New Jersey

BABY CHICKS That Grow
From High Egg Laying Flocks

All leading varieties. Ten years reliability. Satisfied customers continually buy our strong, healthy chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for catalog and price list. Prompt and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Address box 415A.

BUCYRUS HATCHERY CO. Bucyrus, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns..	$3.00	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$ 90
S. C. Rocks and Reds.....	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. Buff Orpingtons.....	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain..	4.00	8.00	15	72.50	140
Assorted Chicks.....	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	60

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Barred Rocks.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
R. I. Reds.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks.....	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

STONY POINT HATCHERY, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS

100% Delivery — May Prices — Catalog Free

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks & Reds	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop., Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

From: Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks. Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Rocks ..	$3.25	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Leg.	2.75	5.50	10	47.50	90
Assorted	2.25	4.50	8	37.50	

I pay postage—100% Live delivery full count. Order direct from this advertisement or write for circular.

FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED



May Prices	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns.....	$10	$47.50	$ 90
Brown Leghorns.....	10	47.50	90
Basoms Barred Rocks.....	12	57.50	110
S. C. Rhode Island Reds.....	12	57.50	110
Black Minorcas.....	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks.....	8	37.50	70

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

White Wyandottes—Single Comb White Leghorns
DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS

White Leghorn breeders State Banded. Catalog gives complete prices—Send no money—Chicks shipped C. O. D. —100% live arrival.

KEISER'S WHITE ACRES GRAMPIAN, PA.

Chicks

Will Ship C.O.D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds.....	$4.00	$7.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks.....	4.00	7.50	12.00
White Leghorns.....	3.50	6.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed.....	3.50	6.50	10.00
Light Mixed.....	2.75	5.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS

White Leghorns, $10; Barred Rocks, $12. Mixed $8 per 100. Postpaid. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Culled for heavy laying. Circular, free.

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 McALISTERVILLE, PA.

QUALITY CHICKS

Large type S. C. W. Leghorns $8.00 per 100 from our free range flock. Will ship C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. B. FRYMOYER, McAlisterville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS

$33; Eggs $14-100 "Duck News" Free
ROY PARDEE
Islip, L. I., N. Y.

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

as she was told that the chicks would pick the meat and that it satisfied their lust for blood, but she said it did not do any good.

I was having trouble with my flock at the time and I tried to profit from her experience. So I did not drop the meat in the pens and runways. I cut the meat and liver in small long strips, three or four inches long and tied strong strings around the center of each strip, very tightly. I then tied these on the chicken wire covering that covered their runways, letting the meat swing down, just clearing the ground. I hung several in each coop and runway. This prevented their being run over and trampled into the dirt and would keep the chicks active and busy trying to pick the swinging strips as they were as persistent in pursuing those pieces of meat as they were in picking the toes of their mates.

The meat was changed every day or so, placing freshly cut strips in place of the old, which soon becomes dried over and somewhat hardened.

These meat strips and plenty of good clean fresh water (kept fresh and clean by frequent changing) soon relieved the chicks from all propensities or tendencies toward eating up the rest of the flock. But when I first put in the pieces of meat I removed to a separate coop and runway every chick that had been picked and placed strips of meat also in their runways. I discovered that some of the baby chicks were picking their own toes as well as those of the others.

I have found this way of treating the chicks to be effectual in every instance. Watch out for the "first" toe-picking and hang your strips of meat and see the chicks go for them.—Mrs. D. B.

The Twenty-Third Week at Farmingdale

DURING the 23rd week of the Sixth Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 4,581 eggs, or 65.4%. This is an increase of 60 eggs, or .8% over last week's production. Total production to date since November 1, 1927, is 57,071 eggs.

White Leghorns

Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm 60
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm 60
W. S. Hannah & Son 60
Hillcrest Poultry Farm 60
Justa Poultry Farm 59
Kirkup's Poultry Farm 59
Sunnyside Poultry Farm 59
Kerr Chickeries 59

* * *

High Pens for the Week

White Leghorns.

Waverly Poultry Farm, Whitehouse, N. J. 897
Warren's Farm, Webster Groves, Mo. ..879
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J. 858
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Dayton, O. 816
E. C. Foreman, Lowell, Mich. 801
The Grove Poultry Farm, Milford, Del. 794

Rhode Island Reds.

Joseph P. Moynahan, S. Hadley Falls, Mass. 966
Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass. 829
Frank M. Corwin, Riverhead, L. I. 704
John Z. LaBelle, Ballonville, Conn. 696

White Wyandottes

Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del. 462
Harvey V. Byerly, Sharpsville, Pa. 418

Barred Plymouth Rocks

A. C. Jones, Georgetown, Del. 721
Robert C. Cobb, Littleton, Mass. 678
Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Guelph, Ont. ..673

White Plymouth Rocks

William R. Speck, Utica, N. Y. 670
A. A. Hirt, S. Weymouth, Mass. 669



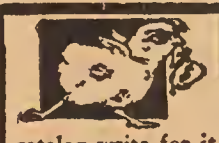
NIAGARA "QUALITY" CHIX and DUX

Now is the time to order *NIAGARA* Chix for your winter layers. *NIAGARA* Chix have a country-wide reputation for vigor, vitality, and rapid development into profitable layers. *NIAGARA* Chix are from hardy, northern grown, free range breeding flocks selected and bred by the Hogan System. We can now supply you with Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred & White Rocks, Wyandottes and Pekin Ducklings at 13c and up. 1, 2 & 3 week old chicks at prices that will save you money.

Our guarantee protects you and insures you profits and satisfaction. For bigger poultry profits get our free catalog.

Member International Baby Chick Association.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 25 Ransomville, N. Y.
Established 1887 *Ref. State Bank of Ransomville*



LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS
BRED FOR PRODUCTION • STANDARD QUALITY •

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS come from flocks culled for egg production and standard quality, by poultrymen trained by the Ohio State University. Interesting catalog write for it, or order from this ad. Live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Hocking Valley Nat. Bank.

LOOK! "THESE PRICES EFFECTIVE FOR MAY AND JUNE"

Varieties— Postpaid Prices in U. S. A.	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Extra Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns.....	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$32.00	$52	$ 95
Buff, Rose, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Sheppards Anconas....	3.00	5.50	10.00	29.00	47	90
Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks.....	3.50	6.25	11.50	33.50	55	110
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10 Dahlia and 12 Gladiolus Bulbs in beautiful mixed colors. Send prepaid for $1.00. MILL FARM, Middleburg, N. Y.

One Mother's Way with Children

A Warm Meal is Ready for Them When They Come From School

I HAVE been feeding school children for the last 14 years and I never saw any reason for changing my methods since I started. I began with a recollection of many weary tramps home from school feeling tired and faint and the food that waited for me of such unappetizing lukewarmness and dry stodginess that I coudln't eat it. I made up my mind that my boys and girls would not have to suffer as I had done.

I have always the whole family on my mind when I prepare the noon-hour meal. I cook just the same amount as I do on Saturdays and Sundays. After dinner I put the school children's share of the vegetables in a small enameled bowl, adding any sauce if they have needed it and with a plate on top it is ready to put aside for frying or often I make a scallop with an onion or two, a bit of butter and a cup of milk. This is even easier to cook in the oven than to fry potatoes. Some meats are nice served cold or they may be combined with the potatoes and served hot. Dessert is served on individual plates and it only takes a minute extra at dinner to dish up the chidlren's along with the rest.

We never have supper till six, sometimes even later if they are busy in the fields and I have the children's dinner ready for them when they come home at five. I may say that they are equally ready for it. The boys have outside chores to do, the girls gather up the dishes after they finish and wash them up which lightens the work after supper. Of course when they were small there were only one or two going and the dishes were piled in the basin and washed along with the supper dishes.

My children have all been healthy and well above the average in height and weight besides standing well in their classes. Judging from remarks I see in the papers other mothers have different ways. Just lately I observed a little girl who had walked 1½ miles from school. She had no food for over an hour after she arrived home and then she had nothing different from the other members of the family who had had their regular dinner. She was reported to be very dull at school and I wondered if her diet had something to do with it.

The Extra Work Pays

I know that my way makes a little more work for the mother and sort of upsets the even tenor of the home in the late afternoon but still I think it is worth it. I am afraid I could not keep the scholars out of the pantry if I made them wait till the regular supper and I am sure it is healthier for them to fill the aching void in their tummies with a dinner of soup or vegetables and meat and milk puddings and stewed fruit. They have had all they needed of bread in the form of sandwiches, cookies, cake and such like at school.

After a short interval of work and play they are quite ready to join the rest of us at supper which for them is a light meal. By the way, after more than two went to school I stopped giving them milk in bottles. It is much simpler to put all the milk or cocoa needed into one pail and they each have a cup at school. This makes it lighter to carry and easier to clean.

Grown-Ups Wouldn't Like Cold Lunch

I think it would do some mothers good if they took a lunch and spent a whole day in school. If they had a walk of a mile or two it would drive home the lesson still harder. How weak and weary they would feel, how long the day had been, how hungry they were. If some one had a hot dinner ready wouldn't they welcome the sight of it. I guess they would.

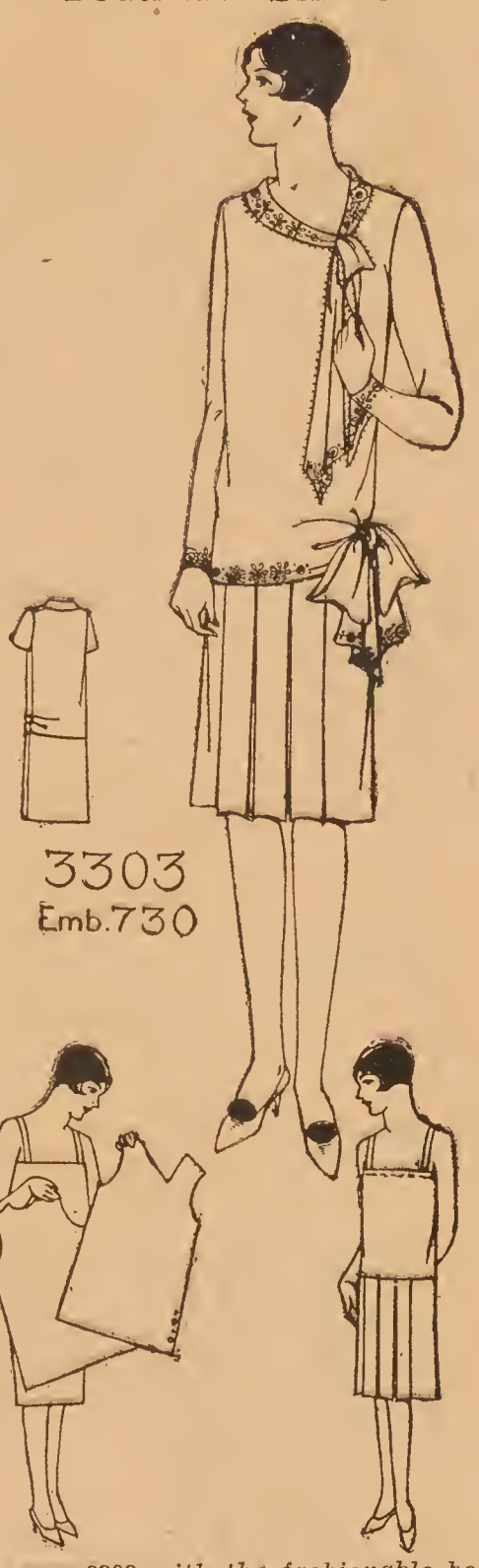
Well, children are just the same only they run and play more and get even hungrier than grown-ups.—MRS. T. T.

An Army Cot

"BUY an inexpensive army cot is my hearty advice to every farm or ranch mother. Ours was very low priced, and has been worth its weight in gold, **almost!** On a hot night, some member of the family can sleep on the porch, or out under the stars. The youngest member of the family can take her nap out under the trees (first spraying the cot and pillow with anti-fly solution) "Mother" has a nice rest very often in the shade, on a warm afternoon. With the cot handy when small folks are playing, one or another will climb on the cot for a little rest, for sometimes an irritable child is simply a tired child. It folds into small space, so it can be taken along on an all day picnic, and can also be pressed into service in the living room, when extra guests arrive.—E. D. Y., *Calif.*

When your coffee or teapot looks stained inside, put in a handful of soda, fill with cold water and boil. When you pour out the soda water you can rub the stain off easily, but it should be done immediately while moist.—I. B.

Youthful—Smart



PATTERN 3303 *with the fashionable bow-tied hipline is a joy to the person of slender figure. Made of plain-colored wool jersey or silk crepe and decorated with the simple embroidery shown in the picture, this dress suits for almost any occasion. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, *and* 42 *inches bust measure and only requires* 3⅝ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ⅞ *yard of* 27-*inch for camisole for the* 36-*inch size. Emb. No.* 730 (*blue and yellow*) *cost* 15c *extra.* PATTERN PRICE 13c.



Lovely quilted pillows add to the charm of any room. The above design is stamped on the cotton padding which is quilted to the rayon or satin top thus outlining the very artistic design. The pillow top and back come in rayon or satin in colors, rose, nile green, saxe blue, maize, tangerine or black. Rayon with wadding for pillow 70 *cents each, Satin with wadding* $2.50 *each. Order by number and color. Send orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist,* 461 4*th Avenue, New York City.*

For 25 *cents additional we will send you our book The Art of Embroidery, consisting of* 10 *complete lessons with* 70 *illustrations showing all the principal stitches. Our complete catalog of embroidery stamped goods may be had upon receipt of ten cents.*





The woman who loves to crochet can now create something stylish, artistic and highly useful in the form of these Visca Crochet hats. The visca braid comes on spools of 144 *yards each in colors, black, white, diadem or lavender, tiger lily, liberty blue, gentian blue, bachelor button, Castilian red, independence or navy blue, gull or light gray, pistache or green. One spool contains enough for a child's very small hat, but two spools are needed for larger hats or hat with brim. Price per spool—*$1.50. *You can trim with flowers, feathers or ribbon. A sheet telling how to crochet six styles is included. Be sure to state color of braid desired. Send orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist,* 461 4*th Avenue, New York City*

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

"Plucky" Will Receive Hospital Care - Others Thankful for Help

ALL the readers of Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner will rejoice as Aunt Janet did to know that "Plucky's" appeal has brought him the good fortune of hospital care. You probably remember his letter last fall that told how he was laid up with a tuberculous hip. Now it just happened that Aunt Janet knew that there are organizations and state departments who are trying to cure and eradicate this disease. So she got into correspondence with them and as the result of their efficient efforts, "Plucky's" health is already improved but he will need to go to the hospital for further treatment. This, too, has been arranged for and now we can all hope and pray that he will be speedily restored to health.

We could cite other instances as to where the "Corner's" readers have received valuable help and information—many of those writing of the most intimate and private affairs have requested that their letters not be printed. In such cases, naturally, their wishes are respected. In other cases, the very problems which puzzle our readers and which Aunt Janet answers through her "Corner" have been the problems of many who did not write but who were glad to read the experience of others.

One such reader ends a letter by saying "Hoping your 'Counsel Corner' keeps up the good work it has started forever and ever—." Then do you remember "Farmer's Wife" who wrote wanting pen friends among farm women? She tells us that the lovely interesting letters she received brought her much happiness during the winter months and that she and her new friends who are near enough expect to visit by automobile later on.

Young girls who have found themselves confronted by the business of caring for the family in the absence of the mother, because of death or otherwise, have received advice and sympathy which helped them to "carry on." It is just such help that Aunt Janet feels is the best kind of help. So often the readers for some reason or other feel they need helpful guidance and yet can not appeal to those immediately at hand. All communications must be signed but no names are printed.

This old world is full of understanding and helpfulness if only we know how to look for it.—AUNT JANET.

May Day

By GRACE TURNER,
Staff Associate of the American Child Health Association

In through the windows May is breaking
Out of their sleep the children waking;
They will be quick to follow the light
Over the hills and out of sight.

Some say that fairies, with hair like silk,
Come begging of mortals a bowl of milk;
Some say that you must not let them in
Lest tears and trouble should somehow begin.

But I, if I saw a fairy today
Swinging on grasses along the way,
Should feel that he surely must be good
And I'd stop to speak to him if I could.

I'd heap up a big bowl full to the brim
And Oh most courteously offer him;
Then, "Will you excuse me?" I would plead,
"For swift to the meadow I must speed.

"We're winding a daisy chain, you see,
"And down in the meadow they wait for me.
"We're singing a song the May to greet
"And I want to sing, for the song is sweet."



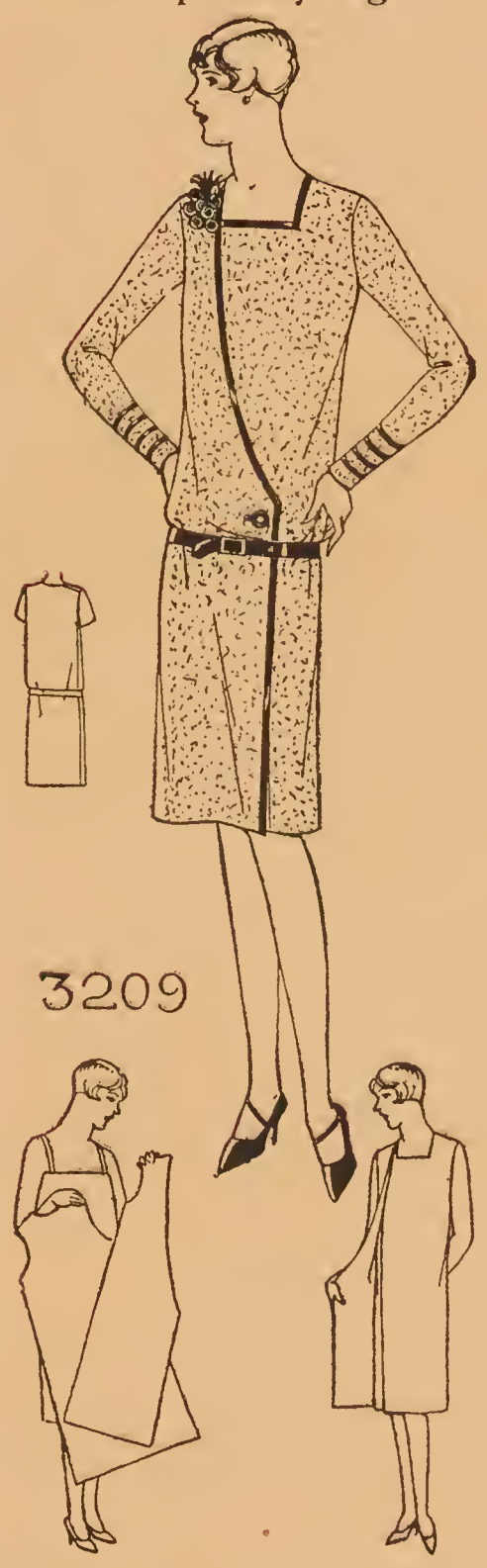
"We're singing of children who love to go
"Where breezes laugh and play and blow;
"Where clover blooms in the pasture land
"And milch-cows in the tree-shade stand.

"We sing of plows that cleave the earth
"And of the seeds that bring to birth
"All things that make us grow and live
"All things that strength to bodies give.

"We sing of sleep at set of sun
"For beasts, birds, children, everyone;
"We sing of happiness that lies
"In human hearts and heaven's skies."

As I go skipping down the lane
I'll look for fairies all in vain;
But I shall dance and sing today
To greet the children's First of May.

Simple Styling



PATTERN 3209 *is simplicity itself, yet is the acme of good style. The new printed silks work up beautifully in such a design or tweed would make a most useful dress for the in-between season. It cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 2⅞ *yards of* 40-*inch material.* PRICE 13c.

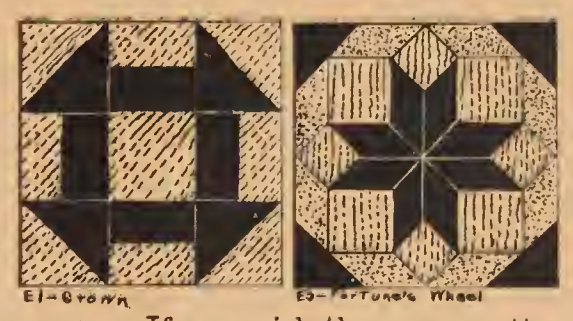
TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

A Paint Cleaner

I COMPLIMENTED my neighbor on her nice clean kitchen paint. "Easiest thing in the world to keep it clean," says she. "I mix water, kerosene and vinegar in equal proportions and only mix a little at a time. When it is soiled, I throw it out, and mix some more. It is a great worksaver."—A. B. S., *Calif.*

A Piece Quilt Design

Women everywhere are interested in piecing quilts and here are some especially nice designs. Others will follow and you can build up a nice collection of designs by saving all as they



appear. If you wish the paper pattern for these designs send 15c in stamps per block (giving name and number of block) to Household Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City. If you wish a sample block already pieced send thirty cents to the same address.

Use waxed paper between layers of molasses cookies or small cakes.—E. B. G.



When the "hot" tap fibs

A wash-day calamity—no hot water! But not really a calamity—if you use Fels-Naptha—for it washes *clean* in cool or lukewarm water. Fels-Naptha is a blend, by our own exclusive process, of two active cleaners—plenty of naptha to loosen the clinging dirt, and good golden soap to wash that dirt away. These work together to give *extra help*—and they give it in cool or lukewarm water. Or when the water's piping hot. Any way . . .

Nothing takes the place of

FELS-NAPTHA

BUY IT BY THE TEN-BAR CARTON

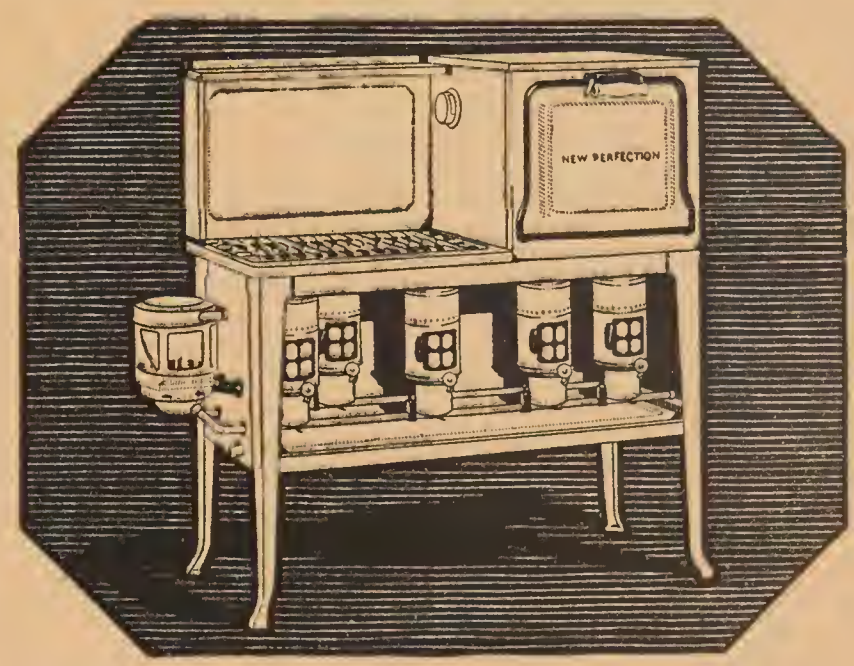
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Today's newest kitchen creation

—a really modern oil range

PERFECTION
OIL RANGE

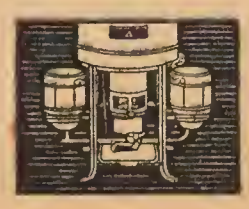


"IT'S so clean looking!" women say of the new Perfection. New light colors—that's why. Cool silver gray, soft dove gray! Also snow-white full-porcelain enamel.

Twenty-one of the new models are finished in Perfectolac—a brilliant, durable lacquer like that on the modern automobile. It keeps its shining newness, and is easy to clean.

All have burners that give swift, clean heat. And they all burn that safe, economical fuel—SOCONY kerosene.

Drop in at your dealer's today and see the new Perfections in light colors. At a wide range of prices—according to style, finish and size.



PERFECTION *Water Heaters*

Whether you have a pressure system or just a kitchen pump, the Perfection water heater will give you hot water for shaving and plenty of hot dish water in a few minutes. Rapid, reliable, moderate in price; ask your plumber.

SOCONY KEROSENE OIL

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

They were inside the Chateau, carrying their burden between the rows of portraits into a room which had been a drawing-room in bygone days, furnished with spindle-legged furniture, gilt mirrors, and ormolu cabinets. A bed in a corner showed that its use had been converted probably because the upper part of the Chateau was no longer habitable. The old Seigneur, in his blue swallowtail, with large gilt buttons, was the sprucest part of the shabby old room. Everything else in it was faded, and by daylight it might have been seen that there was more dust than is considered hygienic in a sick man's bedroom.

Madeleine Rosny came in with her arms full of bed linen, diffusing the scent of wintergreen. Lafe and her father got Hilary to bed. He was stirring now, beginning to toss his arms and mutter in delirium. The pulse was stronger, but the flush which had supplanted the pallor denoted fever. Presently the cure' entered and went straight to the bedside. The three men looked at Hilary and at each other.

"I have seen men who were wounded worse recover," said Edmond Rosny. "He has bled much, but the heart is uninjured, and unless the lung is gravely hurt ... well, we shall see to it that he gets well," he ended abruptly.

Lafe, who had read little hope in the old man's face, spoke with the cure' a little later.

"We must get a doctor at once," he said.

"From Quebec, Mr. Lafe? Before he can arrive the result will have been decided."

"There are doctors nearer."

"None with the skill of Monsieur Rosny."

"He has been a doctor?" inquired Lafe in astonishment.

"No, Mr. Lafe. A duellist," replied the cure' ironically.

There was nothing more Connell could do. He would have stayed, but he felt that he must await the issue in patience. Madeleine was already established at Hilary's bedside.

Lafe went in softly. "I shall come early in the morning, Mademoiselle Rosny," he said. "I want to say—about what you said to Father Lucy to-night—I mean it was my fault. I guess I'm the only one to blame. I ought to have stood by him, and I went away. You did more than me, Mademoiselle, and it wasn't up to you. I mean, it wasn't your business to save him."

"No?" whispered Madeleine, raising her eyes to his. And Lafe felt like a blundering fool.

"You'll save him," he said. "We can't lose him. We want him—we all want him. I guess I didn't realize how white he was till—till this happened."

He was half way to his boarding-house before he stopped as a thought struck him.

"I guess Father Lucy does get results in his own way," he said.

CHAPTER XV

DREAMS AND DANGERS

THANKS to a constitution inured by hard work and healthy living, Hilary improved rapidly under Madeleine's nursing, aided by her father's skilled treatment of the wound. Edmond Rosny knew the herbs that draw out inflammation and allay fever, and, without having heard of modern antisepsis, he kept the wound clean with pure water from a spring that would have made its owner's fortune could it have been bottled and sold in a large city. On the second day Hilary was conscious, on the fourth Rosny announced that the crisis was past; upon the ninth the patient was sitting up in bed and demanding solid food.

Lafe was the happiest man in the world when, at last admitted to the bedside, he asked and received absolution for his desertion.

"Now I've got some good news," he said, when Hilary persisted in asking about the work. "We've got that shipment off, and Dupont will have both vessels back in a few days for the next. The mill's working overtime and the gang's back on the job."

"You paid them two dollars?"

"Not a cent more," said Lafe triumphantly. "They asked to go back to work, and you ought to see them working! I guess they feel that they haven't given you a square deal, and Mr. Rosny's been having a few words with them, I hear. Anyway, they know now it's Morris who tipped off the revenue people, in order to make trouble for you, and the result is this part of the country has grown too hot for him. So he's gone away."

"For good, Lafe?"

"Well, I couldn't say that of him," answered Lafe, with a flicker of humour in his eyes. "But he isn't likely to show his face in this part of the world again, I understand. I hear he had a quarrel with Brousseau over the share of their plunder, and they almost came to blows over it. Anyway, they've split their partnership, and parted raging mad, and Morris has gone back to Ontario to teach 'em the lumber game down there. Well, that's the first of the gang out. And MacPherson has turned out a trump, working overtime and making the hands work, and it begins to look to me as if we'll win out after all."

This was good news. It was now September, and in little more than a month the snow should extend considerably their cutting area.

"I tell you, Lafe," said Hilary, "it's too late this year, but next summer we'll introduce modern methods and double our output with steam skidders and log-loaders. If we can show people what sort of winter crop we've cut there'll be no difficulty about raising the capital."

"Well, now you're talking the way I like to hear," said Lafe enthusiastically. "I tell you, Mr. Askew, it just makes me tired to see them teams snaking the logs through the trees, when a good modern log-loader would swing up three hundred log feet a minute. I guess with a few improvements like that this country wouldn't be so bad after all."

So they discussed their plans, until Madeleine, coming in, drove Connell away. Hilary would not ask him about his assailants, and Lafe was glad to avoid the subject. It was Father Lucien who took it up later, when Hilary was convalescent.

He hummed and hawed a good deal, and finally the truth came out. It would be easy enough to get the police up from Quebec, but the quartet would have to be laid by the heels before the advent of winter made further action impossible for months. Of the four, Pierre had disappeared. He might be anywhere along either shore; he was always a bird of passage, and wanted in a dozen places. To look for him would be like looking for a mole in a pasture. Leblanc was said to have gone into the woods for the winter to trap, having apparently abandoned his pretence of a sub-lease on the Ste. Marie limits. Simeon Duval was running his saloon wide open, and swearing that, Hilary having assaulted him, he had struck with his knife in self-defence, while in a half-stunned condition. Little Louis, his brother, scared out of his wits, had been to see the cure' with a view to making his peace.

The chances of accomplishing much by police aid were not, therefore, hopeful. Hilary knew that his reputation would uphold Simeon's contention, to the extent, at least, of enabling the man to escape with a nominal penalty. It would be undignified and revengeful, and even ridiculous to go to Ste. Marie and thrash Simeon, a much older man, because of the stab. On the other hand, it was still more ridiculous that Simeon should be brazening it out in Ste. Marie and selling brandy there as if nothing had happened. The situation was certainly a perplexing one.

Hilary had no desire to punish Louis any further, though he meant to deal with Pierre and Leblanc when the opportunity arose. He meant to rid the community of them and Simeon; but he had a strong man's reluctance to call upon the law to avenge a physical assault. In the end the cure' went away with the understanding that Louis was forgiven, and with no decision taken as to further action.

"But what strength! What power, Monsieur!" he said admiringly, clenching his hand over the muscles of Hilary's arm. "Do you know, Monsieur," he continued thoughtfully, "I have often thought that a priest in such a district as this needs the masculinity almost as much as the goodness! Ah, Monsieur Askew, if I were your age, and of your strength, what would I not do!"

To Hilary his convalescence was a foretaste of paradise. Edmond Rosny came in only for formal visits now, twice or three times a day; but it was wonderful to see Madeleine, whom he knew that he loved with all his heart, about his bedside all day long, and then about his chair, waiting on him, anticipating his wishes until he felt ashamed to be so helpless, her pride gone, her scorn gone, her enmity as well. She was very quiet in those first days, when the beauty of reviving life was stirring in the sick man's heart and casting a glamour about everything; remorseful, humble, very restrained. When Hilary learned of the part that she had played in his rescue, and thanked her gratefully, she could not meet his eyes.

Then came the first day on which he was permitted to leave his room. Leaning on Madeleine's arm, he had gone out to feel the wonder of the sunshine and the crisp autumn air. The birch leaves were now a flaming red, the asters had sprung up profusely everywhere, mingled with goldenrod; in swampy places the blue gentian was beginning to appear. They went out into the weed-grown garden at the back of the Chateau, moving slowly toward the sun-dial there, about which the shadows of the nodding asters vied with the sun. They sat down upon the stone garden seat, riven by years and weather.

The garden had originally been laid out, more than a century before, in imitation of the formal gardens of France of the period, with terraces and statuary. The yew, which had once been clipped into symmetrical shapes and patternings, had long since grown into a thick and impenetrable hedge, the roses had become briers, the walks, once gravelled, were hidden under weeds and the leafy debris of many autumns. Everything was in ruin; and yet Hilary had the sudden, inexplicable sense of having come home.

"Mademoiselle Rosny," he said, "we are going to be good friends in future, aren't we? The good-will goes with your kindness, even if it does not go with the trees."

She broke down. "What must you think of me!" she cried.

"I think——" began Hilary.

She sprang to her feet, facing him. "That I knew of the plan to cut your boom! Yes, I did know, but only a little while before it happened. And—listen!—I was on my way to you, to warn you when the horse bolted. And the shock of the fall made me forget for a few moments afterward. But then it was too late!"

Her words flung a great burden from Hilary's mind. He had never been able to reconcile the thought of her guilt in the conspiracy with his knowledge of her, his conception which was almost knowledge. Yet he realized that his attitude had been rather that of one who condones an offence than of acquittal.

"I was sure you could not have known—I tried, at least, to make myself believe you did not know, in spite of your words," he said. "Mademoiselle Rosny, I ask only one thing; it was not Baptiste?"

"Jean Baptiste? He is incapable of such a crime! Monsieur Askew, I do not know who it was, save that it was some man employed by—by him, probably from Ste. Marie. And because I had known—that was why I told you that it was too late for the—the good-will. That was why I was

(Continued on Page 26)

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. His life's ambition to operate his own timberland at last realized, Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique consisting of Lamartine, a Mr. Morris, business associate of Jonas Askew, and one Brousseau, an unscrupulous power in the north woods, is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland, the quality of which Lamartine lied about.

Brousseau tries to intimidate Hilary by threatening him with loss of the entire legacy, unless Hilary goes back to the States and leaves the management of the timber to Morris. Hilary refuses, discharges Morris and proceeds to run the holdings alone. Madeleine Rosny, who is engaged to Brousseau learns of the latter's plan to get rid of Hilary. She warns him but he walks into the trap which four of Brousseau's henchmen have set for him. Hilary is beaten to the point of death. Madeleine and Connell rescue him.



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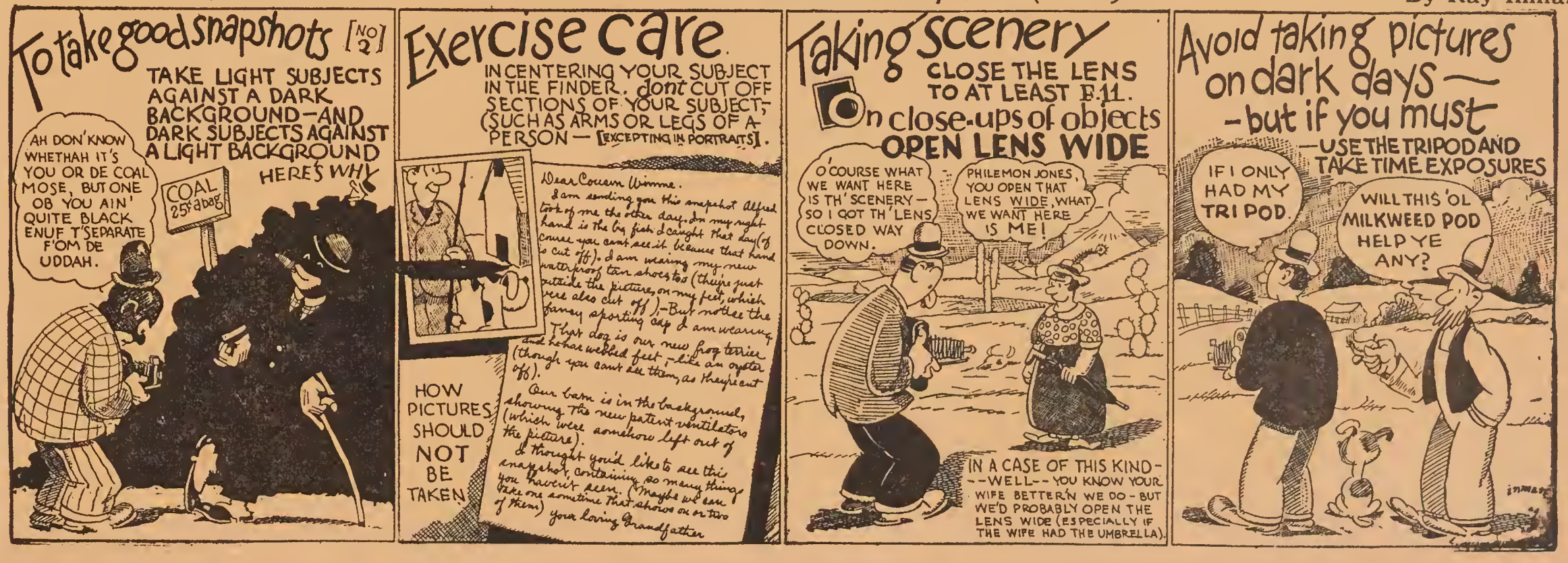
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LEAF TOBACCO—Good sweet chewing 5 lbs. $1.25; 10, $2.00. Smoking 5 lbs. 90c; 10, $1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair $1. Beige, nude, gray, peach, tanbark, black, sizes 8½, 10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WANTED—Raw Furs and Hides. Muskrats, Deer and Calf skins. Best prices. Try us. Get acquainted. Write R. J. FELTHAM, Olean, N. Y.

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

"WOOL—Wanted—good prices. Write for quotation. S. H. LIVINGSTON, wool specialists, Lancaster, Pa. Dept. AG."

AGENTS WANTED

A PAYING POSITION OPEN to representative of character. Take orders shoes—hosiery direct to wearer. Good income. Permanent. Write now for free book. "Getting Ahead." TANNERS SHOE MFG., 894 So. C. St., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—wanted immediately woman experienced in utility rabbit raising on commercial scale; man experienced orcharding, field crops, live stock; or couple having these requirements. 170 acre farm, 16 miles below Hudson, N. Y. Good references absolutely necessary. Christian Scientist preferred. In first letter state references, experience and wages expected. BOX 456 care American Agriculturist.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP. We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Inc., Box A, 301 E 14th St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED man and wife with one child, position on farm in Connecticut; New York or Long Island; interested in farming, 16 years for general farming, dairy or poultry; good reference. Write FRED COLLINS, East Greenville, Pa.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—4 inch White Pine Bevel Siding. $25.00 per thousand. 5000 feet for $100.00. WHIPPLE BROS., INC., Laceyville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

SUPERIOR GRAFTING WAX for successful grafting. 1 lb. 45c; 3 lbs. $1.20. Postpaid. VICTOR MFG. CO., So Weymouth, Mass

HOW TO MAKE POULTRY PAY—Or a Guide to Management. By P. H. Jacobs, Poultry Editor "Farm and Garden". Price 25 cents. GOINES PUBLISHING CO., Box 160, West Chester, Pa.

Miscellanous

ACETYLENE "STANDARD 200 lbs. Gas Well."—Fixtures and Lighters. Circulars free. ELMER STANDISH, Naples, N. Y.

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with flags and designs on, $1 to $15 paid. Other envelopes before 1871 bought. W. L. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT SENSE—Valuable book (free) for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. Established 1869. LACEY & LACEY, 665 F. St., Washington, D. C.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

EVERYTHING PRINTED! FRANKLYNPRESS, Milford, N. H.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS. Prompt deliveries. Moderate cost. Latest styles. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

BUYERS' GUIDE

(Continued)

BABY CHICKS

Aldham Poultry Farm, R.33, Phoenixville, Pa.
American Chickeries, Box 214, Grampian, Pa.
Athens Chick Hatchery, Box 96, Athens, Ohio
Banner Hatchery, R.2, Columbus Grove, Ohio
Bayview Poultry Farm, Tuckertown, N. J.
Bos Hatchery, R.2A, Zeeland, Mich.
Edgar Briggs, Sunny Brook Farm, Box 41, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Brush Valley Farms, Dept. A., Center Hall, Pa.
Bucyrus Hatchery Co., Bucyrus, Ohio
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.
Clear Spring Hatchery, F. B. Leister, McAlisterville, Pa.
E. E. Cooley, Frenchtown, N. J.
Croft Poultry Farm, Burt, N. Y.
F. J. DeHart, R.F.D. 1, Cortland, N. Y.
The Eagle Nest Hatchery, Dept. 22, Upper Sandusky, O.
Eigenrauch Farms, Red Bank, N. J.
Fair View Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.
Fairport Hatcheries, Box 38, Fairport, N. Y.
Farm Service, R.A10, Tyrone, Pa.
Fox & Son, Poultry Farm, R.F.D. 1, Little Falls, N. J.
Glaser Hatcheries, Box 155N, McComh, Ohio
The Glenroad Farm, Bloomshury, N. J.
M. M. Griffiths, New Hartford, N. Y.
Elsie Hallock, Washington Depot, Conn.
A. E. Hampton, Box A., Pittstown, N. J.
W. F. Hillpot, Box 129, Frenchtown, N. J.
Hoytville Accredited Hatcheries, 106 Main St., Hoytville, Ohio
Huhhard Farms, 125 Main St., Walpole, N. H.
Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.
A. C. Jones Poultry Farm, Georgetown, Del.
Norman C. Jones, Inc., Box 152, Georgetown, Del.
Just A-Mere Farm & Hatchery, Milan, Pa.
Keisers White Acres, Grampian, Pa.
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J.
Kerlins Grand View Poultry Farm, Box 33, Center Hall, Pa.
The Keystone Hatchery, Richfield, Pa.
Koster Poultry Farm, Laurel, Del.
James F. Krejci, 4507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
Lakeview Poultry Farm, Barker, N. Y.
Lancaster Farms, Hatchery, R26, Lancaster, Ohio
Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Pa.
Lone Oak Poultry Farm, Babylon, N. Y.
C. M. Longenecker, Box 40, Elizahethtown, Pa.
Long's Reliable Hatchery, Box 12, Millerstown, Pa.
Lord Farms, 85 Forest St., Methuen, Mass.
W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.
Maplecrest Poultry Farm, Leon H. Neice, Stockton, N. J.
Marcus McKnight, Carlisle, Pa.
Massanutten Farms Hatchery Co., Box 25, Ransomville, N. Y.
Milton Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Milton, Pa.
Modern Hatchery, Box C., Mt. Blanchard, Ohio
Nahoh Hatcheries, Box F28, Gambier, Ohio
Frank Nace Poultry Farm, Cocolamus, Pa.
J. N. Nace Poultry Farm, Box 161, Richfield, Pa.
National Chick Farms, Box 408, Mifflintown, Pa.
Neuhauser Hatcheries, Dept. 50, Napoleon, Ohio
The New Washington Hatchery Co., Box 25, Ransomville, N. Y.
Niagara Poultry Farm, Box 25, Ransomville, N. Y.
Cloyd Niemond, McAlisterville, Pa.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 114, Bellefonte, Pa.
Norwalk Chick Hatchery, Box 15, Norwalk, Ohio
Nunda Poultry Farm, Desk H, Nunda, N. Y.
J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Dept. 28, Ottawa, Ohio
Roy Pardee, Islip, L. I., N. Y.
Patton's Ideal Hatchery, Foraker, Sidney, Ohio
Pennsylvania Co-operative Leghorn Farm, Grampian, Pa.
M. P. Phillips, A. H. Penny, Box 402, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.
Pinecrest Poultry Farm & Hatchery, H. Hiller, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.
Pine Tree Hatchery, Box 55, Stockton, N. J.
Plymouth Rock Squah Co., 334 H. St., Melrose Highland, Mass.
Poplar Hill Farms, Hall Bros., Box 63, Wallingford, Conn.
The Poultry Item, Box 100, Sellersville, Pa.
Quality Poultry Farm, Wm. A. Scott, Harrington, Del.
The Richfield Hatchery, Richfield, Pa.
Rich Poultry Farm, Hohart, N. Y.
Hidgeway Poultry Farm, M. A. Camphell, Box H, Jamestown, Pa.
Scarhorough Poultry Farm, Milford, Del.
Schoenhorn's Hatchery, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.
Schwegler's Hatchery, 204 Northampton, Buffalo, N. Y.
Seneca Poultry Farm, Box A., Tiffin, Ohio
Seidelton Farms, Washington, Pa.
Souder's Ideal Hatchery, Box M., Bucyrus, Ohio
So. Kenton Poultry Farm, Box 20, Kenton, Ohio
Stony Point Hatchery, Box A, Richfield, Pa.
Sunheam Hatchery, Box 2958, Findlay, Ohio
L. E. Strawser, Box 30, McAlisterville, Pa.
Taylor's Hatchery, Box 12, Liherty, N. Y.
Wolf Hatching & Breeding Co., Box 1, Gibsonhurg, Ohio
Turkey Ridge Hatchery, Millerstown, Pa., R. No. 3
Ulster Poultry Farms, Box 40, Holden, N. Y.
Valley Hatchery, R1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.
Van Wert Hatchery, Gus Ickes, R.46, Van Wert, Ohio
The Van Duzer Hatchery, Box A, Sugar Loaf, N. Y.
Wolf Hatching & Breeding Co., Box 1, Gibsonburg, Ohio

Some Spraying Thoughts

(Continued from Page 6)

for a given result. The labor is much less however. Dusting saves time and labor. Spraying saves materials, costs and dusting has more limitations in its use.

Timeliness a Vital Factor

Timeliness in spraying is of vital importance because it determines whether labor and material is wasted or used to effective purpose. There is an exact time of leaf and fruit development and of weather condition to give maximum results in controlling each insect and disease. This involves a knowledge of life history of each pest and good weather forecasting. It is in timing sprays that the spray service renders its best aid.

The first spray is the so-called delayed dormant which will be due here in about two weeks (or April 25 to May 1) according to the bud development and weather. It calls for 2½ gallons of lime-sulphur-1 to 40 to control apple scab (if scale is present 1 to 8) arsenate of lead 2½ pounds for chewing insects and nicotine sulphate ¾ of a pint for aphis with water to make 100 gallons. This is an essential spray.—M. C. BURRITT, *April* 14, 1928.

Wooden Spoil

(*Continued from Page* 24)

unhappy, and seemed in trouble, on the day when you met me riding, afterward." She raised her head and met his eyes at last. "And I went to you that night and asked you to leave St. Boniface because I knew that Edouard Brousseau"—she hesitated at the name—"meant to kill you. He had hinted as much to me. He made me think you were an avaricious, greedy, grasping American, come to plunder our trees, but I could not be an accomplice in your death."

"I presumed once," began Hilary quietly, though his heart had suddenly begun to hammer, "to ask you a question about Monsieur Brousseau which angered you. Whether he meant so much to you. I dare"—he took her hand in his—"to ask it again."

"No," she said in a whisper, looking down. "He never meant so much—I know it now—and since that day when he let me see the evil in his heart he has meant less than nothing."

Her breath came and went quickly as she spoke; she was afraid; she tried to withdraw her hand, but he was standing beside her, holding it fast. She knew that if she looked up she would be unable to resist him; but already he had drawn her into his arms.

"I love you, Madeleine."

She did not try to disengage herself; she was trembling, and he could not see her face.

"Madeleine! Tell me——"

He was conscious of a stupendous fear; all the future hung upon that instant, and still she gave no sign.

"Won't you look at me, Madeleine? Won't you speak to me?"

At that she raised her head, and flung it back with a proud gesture, and looked into his eyes. "I love you, Hilary," she answered, with pride that forbade denial or coquetry. And Hilary feared no longer. Everything was changed to joy that seemed to blaze about him, lighting up the day.

Fires on farms and in rural communities took a total of approximately 3500 lives last year, the Federal Government reports.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Possible Profits - Also Losses

"I am enclosing a circular of the Grain Traders of Chicago. The proposition looks good. Do you know anything about the firm. Are they reliable or is there some catch in it?"

WE are informed that the Grain Traders' Service is operated by Harry Sprague who is doing a mail order business in so-called "bids" and "offers" for grain on the Chicago Board of Trade. We understand business is solicited from people who do not know the grain exchange business by inserting the following advertisement in newspapers:

"Wheat-Corn $10; No more. Buy option 5,000 bu. Wheat, corn. Possibility large profits. Particulars free. Write today. Grain Traders Service, 22 Quincy, Chicago."

We understand that essentially Mr. Sprague advertises to speculate on the Chicago Board of Trade with the money of anyone who feels that he will profit by it.. We are informed that Mr. Sprague is not a member of the Chicago Board of Trade or of any grain exchange, that this particular type of speculation is used by large operators only as a means of insuring them against losses; that the Chicago Board of Trade does not permit its members to advertise "bids" and offers" and that the exclusive selling of them by Board members is considered unethical.

Possibly if Mr. Sprague's operations were as successful as he would have our readers believe he would have plenty of money of his own with which to speculate. Folks who have a sure way of making money do not usually advertise it.

I. A. Vetter of Wrightstown, N. J., Wins Chicken Thief Reward

SOMETIME ago we received the following letter from our subscriber, Mr. I. A. Vetter, Wrightstown, N. J.

"Being a reader and subscriber of your magazine and seeing that Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr. still continues the Service Bureau rewards, I thought I would let you know that you have another to add to your list of chicken thieves. He is a negro named Mose Davis. I caught him stealing from Mr. John O'Conor's place who is also a subscriber of your magazine. His farm is between Georgetown and Wrightstown. I happened to be passing the farm at 10:00 p. m. Seeing the negro on the road in front of Mr. O'Conor's place with the chickens which he was trying to hide under his arm, I turned back to Mr. O'Conor's place. I described the negro to Mr. O'Conor who said that he was Mose Davis. We then notified the state police at Columbus and when they arrived we accompanied them to the house where we knew the negro was hiding. Finding the chickens in Mr. Davis' possession the state police made the arrest."

As we always do before paying a chicken thief reward we checked up on the case to be sure that all the conditions for the payment of the reward were met. We learned that Mr. O'Conor had a Service Bureau sign posted on his place at the time of the theft and that Mose Davis was sentenced by Justice Kingdom of Mount Holly to 40 days in the county jail. We also wrote to Mr. O'Conor asking him if someone else was in part responsible for the arrest of Mose Davis and in reply Mr. O'Conor said that Mr. Vetter, alone was responsible.

Following this information we were glad to send Mr. Vetter the $50 reward check. The prompt action which Mr. Vetter took may help to cause chicken thieves to take a careful look to see that no AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign is posted on the farm before they help themselves to property which does not belong to them.

Reward for Return of Milking Machine Parts

A REWARD of $25 will be paid for information leading to the recovery of some milking machine parts stolen from the barn of Mr. S. W. Willwerth, R. D. 1, Chittenango Station, N. Y. The parts stolen are two Surge milking machine units bearing pulsator Nos. 9773 and 8706 and Surge pail Nos. A-722 and A-762. Any one having information is requested to write immediately to the Service Bureau of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Uses Reward Check to Buy Hens

JUST a few lines to let you know I received the check. Of course, I was disappointed about being too late for the $100 reward but I was very glad to get $50.00. It was a big help to me as I had to buy more chickens to raise from, for the thief got the ones I had picked out to save. I thank you and appreciate the check you sent me as it was a big help to me.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ROMIE COLEMAN

Another Home Work Scheme is Fraudulent

LETTERS recently sent to a home work scheme, The Art Dress Company of 308 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn., have been returned marked "Fraudulent. Mail to this address returned by order of Postmaster General." This marks the closing of another home work scheme and will indicate to our readers one of the reasons for our advice to have nothing to do with any company offering work to be done at home.

The High Cost of Collecting Claims

"Last winter when I was in Florida I received several letters from the Merchants Protective Association of Troy, N. Y., in regard to collecting some debts. Thinking they were a responsible company I sent them claims to the amount of $743.55. Soon I received one check and promptly sent them a commission for it. Later I went out to collect some of these claims myself but found that they had already been paid to the Merchants Protective Association. I wrote them asking for a settlement and they kept sending excuses and after about two months I wrote them that unless I received settlement in ten days I would proceed to collect by legal means. Soon I received a check for $22.21. I refused to accept this check as according to their statement they collected $268.55 and taking off their commission of 15%, it would leave $228.27 due me. What can you tell me about this company and can you help me collect what is due me?"

WE referred this case to the Merchants Protective Association who replied as follows: "We received your letter of recent date in regard to the claims given to us for collection by * * *. We wish to inform you that a check was mailed to our client and he refused to accept it. We are always there to make any adjustment if we are in the wrong."

We wrote for information about this company and were informed that the Merchants Protective Association does little if any collecting in Troy but that most of their clients are located out of the city. We understand that the police department of the city of Troy is continually receiving complaints about this company. So far as we know the above company is financially responsible and we of course have no way of knowing exactly what contract was signed by our subscriber. We are publishing the information for the benefit of our subscribers.

According to our subscriber this firm collected $268.55 and mailed our subscriber a check for $22.21. We will leave it to the judgment of our readers as to whether our subscriber received a fair proportion of the amount as his part of the transaction.

A Question About a Life Insurance Policy

My wife, who died July 28, 1926, had a policy with an insurance company. Her policy ran out July 1, 1926. I wrote to the company and they answered that the policy was not in force then. I supposed that 30 days were given by all companies after a policy ran out before it is cancelled. Will you please look into this for me?

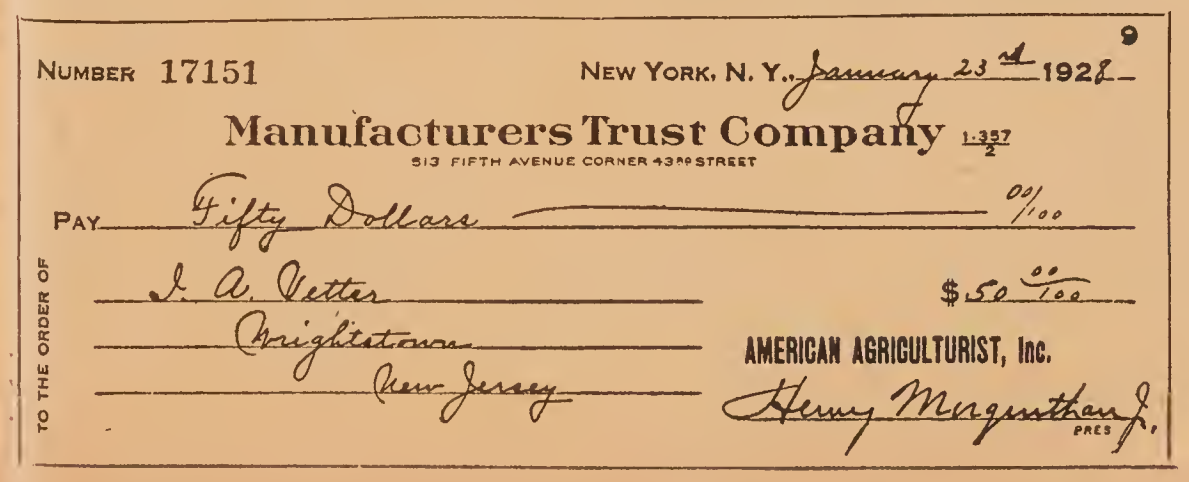
YOU ARE right in thinking that all companies must now give thirty days of grace in the payment of premiums due on policies of life insurance. There is a law in New York that requires every life insurance policy to have a clause in it to this effect. The clause provides for a loss of the premium paid during that time if the policy became payable then. This law, however, has not been effect so very many years and it is possible that this particular policy was taken out before that law was enacted and that therefore the company might have a defense. Possibly you may at some time have allowed the policy to lapse and then renewed it and that may work in your favor. In any event it would be advisable to consult local counsel.—M. S.

Fishing May Help Him

Has a man that has been sentenced to State Prison and has never been pardoned any right to carry fire arms? Has he any right to have a hunting, trapping and fishing licenses?

YOUR convict might be able to take out a fishing license if he paid ten dollars for it,—got it on the same basis as an alien or non-resident. At least there seems to be no law against it. It is difficult to see how the convict's fishing could hurt anyone and it might do him more good than any number of reformatories. As Isaac Walton said, "Trust God, and go fishing". It is only a citizen that is entitled to a fishing license for the nominal fee of $1.25, and a convict is a person who is civilly dead. As to the convict's right to carry firearms, not being a citizen, it would be necessary for him to get the consent of a judge of a court of record before any license could be issued to him.

M. S.





Use Good Oil

Don't take a gambling chance on ruining your automobile and tractor engines with poor oil and grease. The difference in cost between good and poor oil is almost nothing, but the difference in repair bills, lost time and trouble may amount to a big sum. At our "tag" stores you can get dependable lubricants, as we have carefully selected the ones we know will give you the most lubricating value per dollar and will stand up under farm use. Come now and see us about your summer supply so that you will have it on hand when you need it. Also ask to see our line of oil cans, measures, funnels, grease guns, grease cups and other lubrication necessities. Change spark plugs and also put on oil filters, etc., now, for better summer driving. We have dependable brands for you.





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WTIC	WHAM	KFOA-KOMO	WCCO	WHAS
WJAR	KDKA	*6 to 7 p. m.*	WOC	WSM
WTAG	WLW	*Mountain Time*	WHO	WMC
WCSH	WJR	KOA	WSB	

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

$1.00 Per Year | May 5, 1928 | Published Weekly

We Still Farm In New England

Profits and Happiness as Great as in Any Other Section

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor of American Agriculturist

HE who would make light of the farmer and of farming in New England would do well to remember that the New England farmer more than any other laid the foundations for good farming in America and to a large extent his descendants carried the plow like a symbol of a new civilization ever forward across forest and plain, stopping only at the western sea. Wherever the New England pioneer settled there good farm practice began. Necessity makes a people. So the New England farmer made up in skill and resourcefulness what he lacked in soil and climate. In the South, the soil was rich, the climate delightful and labor cheap; but in spite of this, with exceptions, agricultural skill and practice in the South always were far behind that in the New England states and in the North and West settled by the New England pioneers.

The farmer of the northeastern states learned the needs of his crops and animals in the only way they can be learned, by caring for them himself. His none too rich soil early forced him to a high skill in preserving and increasing fertility by the use of animal and commercial fertilizers and by good crop rotation. Remember how the first settlers of Plymouth were saved from starvation in the early years by putting a fish as fertilizer into each hill of corn.

In spite of adverse conditions, the New England farmer raised good crops, but the best crop of all was the boys and girls who left those early farm homes to take an active and successful part not only in farming in other sections but also in every other trade, profession and business. What a remarkably long list of noted men those New England farm homes have contributed to the leadership of America, a list extending from Miles Standish of Plymouth, Massachusetts, to Calvin Coolidge of Plymouth, Vermont.

But while there are those who will agree that the New England farmers made a great contribution to agriculture and to society in the past, they maintain that farming as a real business in the northeastern states today is pretty much obsolete and of comparatively little account. These persons point out that the deep, rich soil and good farming of the prairies have now put the eastern farmer out of business and state that what agriculture there is here in New York and New England is entirely overshadowed by our great industrial cities.

In answer to this argument, let it be said first that these same central west farmers who boast so much of their own good farming during the past several years have been doing the most shouting about the hard times in agriculture. It is also these farmers who have been making the most noise in begging the government to come to their relief.

To be sure, we have had hard times on the farms in New York and New England, but it is interesting to know that there is little real sentiment on the part of eastern

(*Continued on Page* 18)



This typical New England farm home with barn attached belongs to Dwight Charles. The state line between Maine and New Hampshire runs through Mr. Charles' kitchen. He eats in Maine and his wife, across the table, eats in New Hampshire. They sleep in New Hampshire bat Mr. Charles goes to Maine to do his chores. Wonder how he votes?

the merchant's responsibility to his home community



There's an Economy Center in nearly 1000 towns like this

FROM THE DAYS of the trading post the Farmer and the Storekeeper have fought side by side to push onward the frontier lines of civilization. Together they fought a winning battle against the wilderness; together they founded a nation.

The Old Country Store — once the social and civic center of community life—has long since vanished, but the Merchant's responsibility to the community is as great as when all problems of common interest were settled around its pot-bellied stove.

Our Responsibility Toward You

In a Penney Store the sale isn't ended when the package is wrapped. We are selling Service and Satisfaction and we recognize our responsibility to give you merchandise of honest, reliable quality. Often we could make a price *seem* low by using materials not quite up to standard but our slogan promises you "Quality—always at a saving." Back of this promise stands the responsibility of a great Company.

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Our Feature Men's Dress Shirts

—fulfill every demand for Supreme Dress Shirt Value. Many exclusive patterns confined to our Stores
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Our Responsibility Toward The Community

The J. C. Penney Company believes that unless a merchant contributes something to the welfare of his community, he has no right to expect its citizens to contribute toward his success. Of our 954 stores, scattered over 46 states, 31 per cent of our managers own their homes, and 90 per cent of them have contributed both time and money to local organizations for civic betterment.

We have often invited you to examine our merchandise. We urge you now to examine the merchant who offers it to you and the part he plays in your community life. We believe you will be satisfied.

Send us your name and address and we will send you our illustrated Store News Catalogs from time to time.

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Ambridge
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Bloomsburg
Braddock
Bradford
Carlisle
Chambersburg
Clarion
Coatesville
Du Bois
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Franklin
Greensburg
Grove City
Hanover
Indiana
Jeannette
Lancaster
Lebanon
Lock Haven
McKeesport
Meadville
Monessen
Mount Carmel
Mount Pleasant
New Kensington
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Maryland
Cambridge
Frederick

West Virginia
Bluefield
Grafton
Martinsburg
Parkersburg
Welch

Poor Silage is Poor Stuff

Does it Pay to Water the Cows with an Ensilage Basket ?

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

A GOOD many years ago, largely I suppose, as the result of a study of the experimental literature of the subject, I came to some pretty definite conclusions as to the kind of ensilage I wanted. My conclusions can be summed up in a few sentences thus.

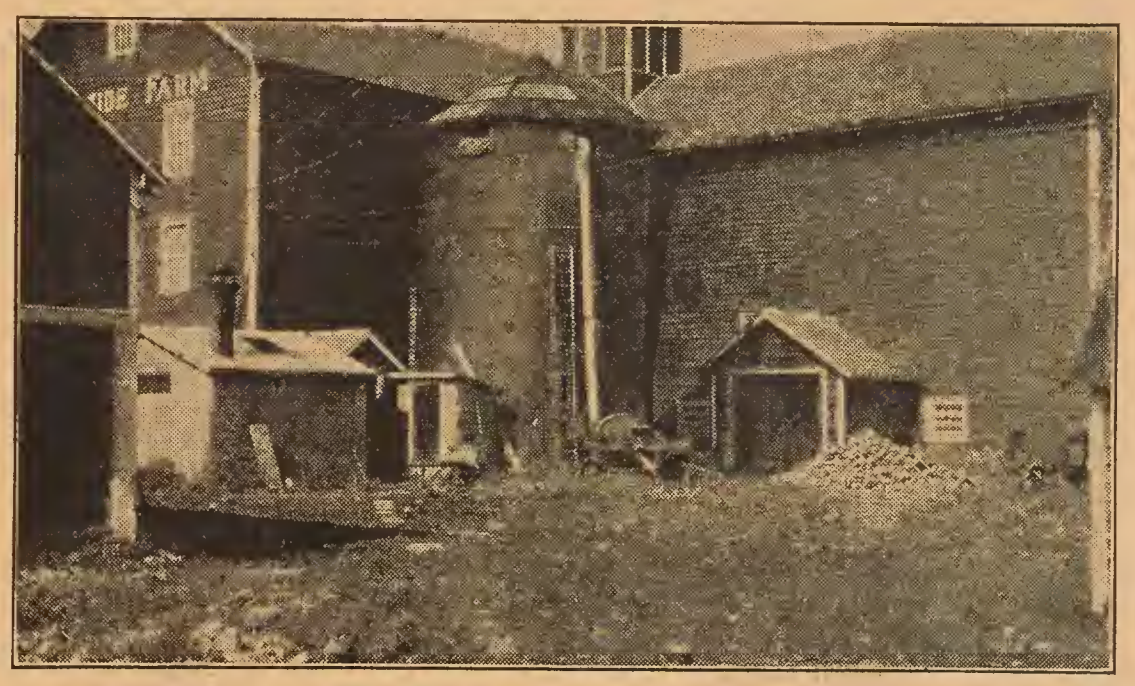
The type of corn grown should be a variety which matures early enough so that in this locality it will ordinarily get practically ripe before the coming of frost. In the early days of the silo the seed-corn business had not been developed. There were no guaranteed germination tests and with us the two varieties most commonly offered were Leaming and Pride of the North. I have grown some good crops of both of these varieties but many years the frost would catch Leaming before it was really fit to cut. Then there were several years when we used mainly Luce's Favorite but came to the conclusion that this required a little longer season than we ordinarily get on this Eastern New York Plateau. For five or six years now we have stuck pretty closely to Cornell 11 and I doubt if we shall soon change. This variety can ordinarily be depended upon to get mature enough for silage and it surely carries a large proportion of grain and so makes "rich" ensilage. If we lived in the Hudson Valley or in the river valleys of the Southern Tier we should probably use Sweepstakes or some other of the larger and later dents because if your season is long enough, varieties of this type will give considerably heavier tonnage.



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Whatever variety is used, it should be planted thinly enough to permit a heavy development of ears. A bushel of good seed ought to plant three acres. Theoretically this is more than enough but even with the best of seed and conditions and care, a good many kernels will fail to make a stalk.

Finally, if the frost holds off long enough, it should not be cut until many of the big, fat hanging ears are dented and the lower leaves are turning yellow—for these are the signs of full development in the corn plant. Then after cutting, it should be, with as little delay as may be, cut into short lengths and blown into the silo, taking care to secure a uniform mixture of ears, stalks and leaves. My own belief is that tramping ensilage does no hurt—nor much good. If the corn is at the right degree of maturity and contains the proper amount of moisture and all parts are thoroughly mixed and uniformly spread, the tramping will take care of itself. Mixing, however, is very important and the distributor hung to the hood of the blower-pipe accomplishes this far better than the fork and saves a great deal of labor to boot.



A view of the silo and barnyard at Hillside Farm, the home of Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

We have put up silage every autumn for 31 years and do not think we have had any very serious failures. We used at first the rectangular frame silo and a little later the stave tubs. We have used steam and gasoline for power but never tried the tread horse-power. For cutters we have used various models beginning with the primitive Ross slat-carrier machine and ending up with a large sized "Whirl Wind" whose capacity when pulled by a 30 H. P. tractor is mainly determined by the rapidity with which the bundles can be piled on the traveling feed-table.

Now I am quite ready to agree that silage can be made from very slushy, immature corn (the kind where the juice will run out of the

(*Continued on Page* 13)

Boy's Quick Work Wins Chicken Thief Reward

Fourteen Year Old Herschel Richardson of St. Lawrence Co. Gets $50 Check

ON January 9th two men started what appeared to be a systematic raid on the poultry flocks in the vicinity of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Every morning some one would miss some chickens or turkeys and there seemed to be little evidence to follow until the alertness of fourteen year old Herschel Richardson of Pope Mills resulted in the arrest and conviction of the two men and a $50 reward for Herschel.

Some of the people who lost poultry were Mrs. Andrew Dodds near Richville, Mrs. Downing at Pierce's Corners, Samuel Webster of Hailesboro, Earl Woodcock of York, Frank Durham of Pine Hill, Leon Raven of Pierce's Corners and George Mills of Pierce's Corners.

Later it developed that the men had taken four trips to Syracuse and had disposed of stolen birds to the value of over $100.

Following the evidence furnished by Herschel Richardson, the state troopers arrested Stanley Gladle and John Dunning of Natural Dam and took them to the county jail at Canton. They came to trial February 9 and pleaded guilty to burglary, third degree and petit larceny. They were sentenced by Judge James C. Dolan to six months in the county jail and were placed on probation for three years.

The rules under which Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, pays chicken thief rewards are as follows:

1—The one claiming the reward must give actual information leading to the arrest.

2—The thief must have stolen from an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who at the time of the theft had an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign posted on his farm.

3—The thief must receive a prison sentence.

4—The person claiming the reward must be willing to help the authorities by appearing in court against the thief.

5—Only one reward will be paid for any one theft, even though more than one person is convicted.



Hershel Richardson of Pope Mills, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

After a careful checking up according to our usual custom to see that all the conditions were met, a check was mailed to Herschel Richardson. Upon receipt of the check Herschel's mother wrote us the following letter:

"My son Herschel received his check Wednesday and I cannot tell you how pleased he was. In fact the family and entire community are rejoicing over the reward. Herschel is going to write you all about the act in his own words. All we can say is thanks over and over for your courtesy, promptness and reward. The American Agriculturist and staff of officers will long be remembered in this section. Best Wishes for your progress and work."

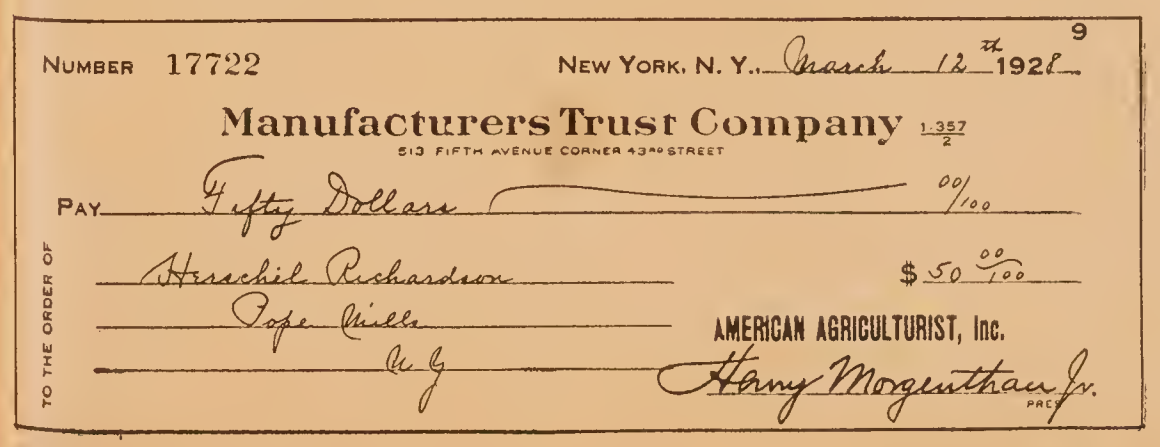
In a few days Herschel made good his promise by writing to tell us just how the reward was won. We will let him tell the story in his own words.

"As I was returning home one night from a party I saw a light flashing on and off in a hen house which belonged to one of my nearest neighbors and a little farther on I discovered a car parked near the roadside by the same neighbor. I thought at once there was something doing so I said, "Hello" once or twice. No answer came. Having my flash light in my pocket I looked the car over, noticed the number of it and hurried on home a short distance, to write the number down before I forgot it. Just as I entered my home the car went by.

"Mr. Woodworth missed around 12 Rhode Island Red hens when he fed them in the morning. It was then I told him what I saw and did. He was very much pleased with my thoughtfulness and gave the number of the car to the State Trooper who began looking about the country for this number because so many people had lost poultry of all kinds.

"In a few days the automobile was found, also

(*Continued on Page* 27)



NUMBER 17722 NEW YORK, N. Y. March 12th 1928 9

Manufacturers Trust Company 1-357/2

513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43RD STREET

PAY Fifty Dollars 00/100

TO THE ORDER OF Herschel Richardson

Pope Mills

N Y

$50 00/100

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.

Harry Morgenthau Jr. PRES.

A photostatic reproduction of the reward check won by Herschel Richardson

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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E. R. EASTMAN - - - - - - - - - - - - - Editor
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461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122. May 5, 1928 No. 17

Our First New England Edition

WE call the especial attention of our New England A. A. folks to this, the first New England Edition of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ever printed. Each week hereafter we expect to publish a special New England edition. As explained last week, this is done by stopping our presses at the end of our regular run and inserting additional pages devoted entirely to the interests of New England farms and farming. We hope you will like what we are trying to do, that we can be of special service to you, and that you will make suggestions and criticisms as to how we can improve the New England edition of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Reduce the National Debt

ONE of the big fights in the present Congress is on the question of how much federal taxes should be reduced. Secretary Mellon and President Coolidge have asked Congress to make only a moderate reduction but the United States Chamber of Commerce and other business interests are bringing great pressure upon the administration and upon Congress for a reduction in taxes amounting to four hundred million dollars.

The national farm organizations of the country and much of the farm press have gone on record for little or no reduction in federal taxes until the tremendous national debt is materially lowered. These farmer representatives say, and we agree with them fully, that the time for the nation, as well as individuals, to reduce debts is in time of prosperity.

Let Local Officers Know Your Wishes

A NEW law in New York State provides that every village board must hold a public hearing to consider the proposed village budget for the current year. Such a meeting gives citizens an opportunity to find out what expeditures the board proposes and to make objections if they so desire. This is excellent and should apply not only to villages but to town and county budgets as well. It is possible at present for a citizen who will attend town meeting to know what is proposed in the way of expenditures. The difficulty is that so many farmers do not attend town meeting any more and there is not much opportunity to know what is proposed for county expenditures. The whole problem can be solved by furnishing a proposed budget from village, town and county to every taxpayer each year with his tax bill so that he can know just how every cent of his money is spent locally.

Another way which would help to keep expenses within reason is for the farmers themselves to pay more attention to local affairs. How many of you, for example, attend school meetings, or town meetings? How many of you express your views to local officials such as school trustees, road superintendents, town supervisors? If these officers do not know how taxpayers feel, how can we expect them to act in accord with our wishes?

Harry B. Winters

THE many friends of Harry B. Winters were much saddened to hear of his death at his farm home near the city of Albany on April 12. Mr. Winters was born at Smithboro, Tioga County, New York, in 1870. He always was closely identified with farming, and in particular with dairying. His practical experience and success as a producer of certified milk led to his appointment as the manager of one of the largest certified milk plants in the country at Plainfield, New Jersey, and his knowledge of the production of clean milk gave him a reputation as an authority on the subject. His long practical experience led to his appointment by Commissioner of Agriculture Pearson in 1911 to the Department of Agriculture at Albany in connection with the State Institution Farms. Under his guidance the farms began to be considered a real asset to the State of New York.

In 1912, Mr. Winters was made Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture and held this position until 1921, when he purchased a farm near the city of Albany where he made his home and developed a certified dairy farm, again demonstrating that he could do successfully the things which for years he had been advising other farmers to do and that he could make a financial success of such an undertaking. Mr. Winters was an active member of the New York State Agricultural Society, the New York State Dairymen's Association, the State Breeders' Association, and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. His genial and kindly personality and his wide associations gained for him a host of friends and he will be sadly missed.

Our Guarantee Is Appreciated

"I am a subscriber to your good paper and think your paper is all right. You cater to the honest advertiser through your columns, and therefore protect your subscribers, which a good many papers and magazines do not do."—A. R. S., *Pennsylvania.*

WE believe that the proper kind of an advertisement is a distinct and valuable addition to any publication. We believe also that any honest publication is in duty bound to protect its subscribers through accepting only honest advertising and then standing back of the advertisers with a rock-bound guarantee. We get a good many letters like the above which show that this policy of A. A. is known by our readers and is appreciated. You can depend upon real service when you deal with our advertisers, providing only that you always mention the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST when you answer the advertisement.

Announcing a Spraying Contest

IN the old days spraying was unnecessary and unheard of, but today conditions have changed so that it is only by spraying that quality fruit can be grown. However, there is still considerable dispute as to the right materials to use and the right forms and time of application, and in order to continue our policy of getting practical information from practical farmers, we are asking fruit growers to write us a letter giving briefly their own experience on the subject, "How Spraying Increased My Profits."

The letters may apply to spraying either your potatoes or fruit. They should briefly state just the fundamental facts as to the materials used, how the spray was applied, the number and times of application, and, as nearly as possible the actual results obtained, in particular giving your opinion as to why the spraying paid you a profit above time and expense incurred. If you have had any special or unusual experience, such as comparisons between dust and liquid spray, be sure to give the facts.

Letters should be short. For the best one, we will pay $5; for the next best, $3; and $1 each for the other good letters we are able to publish. Letters should reach this office as soon as possible, but not later than June 1, 1928.

Consider Our Blessings

ACCORDING to government statistics, there are nearly 26,000,000 automobiles in use in the world. For the world at large the proportion of automobiles to population is 1 automobile for each 66 persons. In the United States the ratio is 1 for every 5 persons. This shows that never in any place nor in any other time have any people been as rich as those who now live in America. All of us have luxuries of every kind of which even our fathers never dreamed. Instead of so much faultfinding with the condition in which we find ourselves, it would be better if we occasionally gave some thanks for the privilege of living at this time and in these United States.

Fruit Possibilities From One Tree

WE hope you noticed the beautiful picture on our last week's cover showing the old cabin and the apple trees in blossom. It is before us on our desk as we write, and in looking at it, we recalled what our friend, Charles Wilson, whom many of you know as one of the leading fruit growers of New York, said about the tremendous possibilities in every good apple tree.

He told us that just recently he counted and estimated the number of buds on one Baldwin tree in his orchard and found that there were approximately 75,000 buds, at least three-fourths of which, or about 56,000, were fruit buds. There are five blossoms to every bud, which gives 280,000, or over a quarter million, apple possibilities for this one tree! This will give you some idea of the care old Nature takes to reproduce herself. Thousands of buds might blast and hundreds of small apples might fall to the ground, and yet leave all the good fruit that the tree can bring through to maturity.

There is something of a pruning lesson in these figures also. This particular tree had been closely pruned and yet it probably could have stood considerable more pruning without injury to it and without curtailing its crop of apples too much.

Eastman's Chestnut

JOKING is funny business in more senses than one, for I have learned that it is hard work to find two people who have a similar sense of humor. What makes one person laugh often seems perfectly silly to someone else, and vice versa, but if you cannot get a laugh out of this one, which was contributed by one of our friends, you are different than anybody to whom I have shown the joke so far.

Jessie had gone away to college and after she had been there a short time one of her letters home came signed not Jessie, as she had always been known, but Jessica. Her brother, Tommy, somewhat younger, wrote to her in answer to her letter as follows:

"Dear Jessica:

"Momica and Poppica have gone over to visit Aunt Mollica and Uncle Henrica. They are going to buy a carica. I don't know whether it will be a Fordica or a Chevica.

"Our old cowica has had a calfica. I was going to call it Nellica but I had to change to Jimica because it was a bullica.

Tomica."

Make Your Master Farmer Nominations

Directions for New Jersey Now--New York Next Week

AS announced in our March 24-31 and April 28 issues, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will honor a number of farmers in New York and two in New Jersey with the title of Master Farmer this year. The Master Farmer score card for making the nominations in New Jersey is printed on this page together with full directions for making the nomination. The score card with directions for New York will be printed next week.

In New Jersey, nominations and awards will be made in co-operation with the *Pennsylvania Farmer,* to whom credit should be given for first starting this work in the East, having made the awards to Master Farmers in both Pennsylvania and New Jersey last year.

Master Farmer awards will be made for the year 1928 in practically every important agricultural state. This countrywide movement is sponsored by farm journals which are members of the Standard Farm Paper Unit, each paper making awards in its own territory. In New Jersey, the *Pennsylvania Farmer* and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will co-operate, each supervising the selection of two Master Farmers. The editors will work together; the same score card will be used; the same board of judges will make the final selection. The New Jersey awards will be given at a meeting sponsored jointly by two papers during Farm Week at Trenton next January.

The Rules

Any farmer living in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland or New York may be nominated for the Master Farmer award. If you live in Pennsylvania, Delaware or Maryland, send your nomination to the *Pennsylvania Farmer,* 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Our readers in New Jersey will send nominations to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461—4th Avenue, New York City and readers of the *Pennsylvania Farmer* will send nominations to them. If you live in New York, send your nomination to us, but do not make the nomination until after you have read the score card in next week's issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

To nominate a candidate it is necessary only to fill out and send in the score card, by following the directions given on this page.

Nominations (i. e., score cards properly filled out and signed) should be mailed by June 15 or before.

Candidates for the award may be named by anyone who will fill out the score card properly —neighbors, business acquaintances, county agents, extension specialists, bankers, storekeepers, etc.

Method of Judging

As soon as the nominations are received, a questionnaire asking for full information on the points covered by the score card will be sent to all nominees or candidates. This questionnaire is to be returned to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST where the information will be used, and any other facts available, as the basis of the preliminary scoring. Thirty or more of the nominees who rank the highest in this preliminary scoring by the judges will be visited by a representative of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST editorial staff, who will collect from this personal interview additional information.

In New Jersey, the candidates will be visited by representatives of both the *Pennsylvania Farmer* and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. In addition to this, the Master Farmer judges and also possibly representatives of the State College of Agriculture will visit as many as possible of the candidates who stand highest in the preliminary scoring. All of the information thus carefully collected will be used to make the final selection of men to be honored and given the Master Farmer award for the year 1928. The Master Farmer judges will be outstanding figures in eastern agriculture and their names will be announced later.

As we have before stated, this is the first time in the history of agriculture that an effort has been made to recognize outstanding merit in agriculture as it is recognized in other trades and professions. The full co-operation of everybody is solicited in this great project to bring honor where honor is due.

Summing it all up, the type of man we want to find and publicly recognize is the one who has not only made a success in his actual farm business but who also on the whole is a splendid father, home-maker, and all around good citizen.

On this page is the preliminary score card for making the nominations and also the directions for making the nominations in New Jersey. Study this material and send in the name of the New Jersey farmer who in your opinion is worthy of this award.

Directions for Scoring

I. Operation of Farm—290 Points

NOTE:—In case the nominee's system of farming is not adequately covered by the points in this section, he should be scored as accurately as possible and an explanatory note should be written in the margin.

1. Maintenance of Soil Fertility—50 Points

Drainage—On soils that lack natural drainage, suitable ditches or tile drainage systems should be provided. Where drains have not been provided on such land, deduct up to 10 points.

Manure—If all manure is carefully saved and is hauled to the field with the least possible loss, make no deductions under this head. If manure is located so as to leach badly, deduct 15 points. If half or more of the manure is left in yards or piles, during the summer deduct 8 points; other cuts in proportion.

Lime—If soil is too acid to secure a good stand of legumes three years out of four, deduct 15 points where no lime has been applied. If applied in adequate amounts make no deductions. Exception should be made in the case of farmers whose operations are not favored by lime.

Legumes Plowed Under—If most of the plowed fields are devoted to cash crops, at least one-fourth of the cultivated acreage should be in legumes each year, and at least half of this legume acreage should be plowed under: If this is done, make no deduction under this head. If no legumes or cover crops are plowed under on a farm where cash crops are extensively grown deduct 15 points.

Commercial Fertilizers—If used in sufficient quantity with barnyard or green manure to replace plant food removed by crops, make no deduction; if not, deduct accordingly up to 15 points. If other methods of maintaining fertility are followed, disregard this point.

2. Crop Rotation—15 Points

The crop rotation should include adequate legumes or other green manure crops to be plowed down, unless other provision is made for maintaining soil humus. It should also include a maximum of the most profitable cash crop, or on a livestock farm a maximum of feed most needed. The crop rotation should also provide for the distribution of labor. Cuts should be made in proportion as it falls short in these respects.

3. Seed Used—25 Points

If home-grown seed has not been carefully selected and stored, deduct 10 points. If seed has not been tested, deduct 5 points. If seed has not been treated for the control of disease, deduct 5 points. If seed of mixed, unknown or unadapted varieties is used, deduct 5 points.

4. Quality of Livestock—30 Points

If all sires are purebred, and all females productive and high-grade, make no deduction. Deduct 10 points for each grade or scrub sire in use.

Alternative

Fruit and truck growers will deduct if trees or garden crops are not of varieties most suitable for locality; if trees or seed and plants are not secured from reliable growers.

5. Feeding and Care of Livestock—30 points

On a dairy or beef farm, if no silage or legume hay or an insufficient quantity is produced and fed, deduct 10 points. Whatever the class of livestock, if grain is not properly supplemented with protein feeds (home-grown or purchased) deduct 10 points. If used in insufficient amount deduct in proportion. Livestock should be thrifty, healthy, productive and properly housed. If not, deduct accordingly.

Add 5 points to final score if sufficient alfalfa hay is produced for all livestock; add 5 points if cattle herd is U. S. accredited. Add 5 points if hogs are immunized against cholera; deduct 20 points if any contagious disease is present in the stock.

Alternative

Fruit and truck growers will deduct if trees or garden crops are not sprayed according to schedules

(*Continued on Page* 11)

The New Jersey Master Farmer Score Card

(For New Jersey Nominations Only)

This Score Card should be used in nominating candidates for the New Jersey Master Farmer Award. Detailed directions for scoring appear in the accompanying Directions for Scoring. When properly filled out this Score Card should be mailed (before June 15th) to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, *461—4th Avenue, New York City.*

	Full Score	Score
I. OPERATION OF FARM—290 POINTS		
1. Maintenance of soil fertility	50	
2. Crop rotation	15	
3. Seed used	25	
4. Quality of livestock	30	
Alternative—Quality and variety of fruit trees and truck crops		
5. Feeding and care of livestock	30	
Alternative—Care of fruit trees and truck crops		
6. Efficient use of man and horse labor	25	
7. Adequate tools, machinery and equipment well housed and repaired	35	
8. Convenience of farm arrangement	15	
9. Products of farm, yield and quality	65	
II. BUSINESS METHODS AND ABILITY—190 POINTS		
1. Relation of income to expenses	100	
2. Accounting methods	30	
3. Business reputation	30	
4. Marketing methods	30	
III. GENERAL FARM APPEARANCE AND UPKEEP—110 POINTS		
1. Repair and upkeep of buildings	40	
2. Appearance of yards	40	
3. Condition of fields	15	
4. Condition of fences and ditches	15	
IV. HOME LIFE—290 POINTS		
1. Convenient house	50	
2. Labor-saving equipment in home	75	
3. Character as father and husband	90	
4 Education and training of children	75	
V. CITIZENSHIP—120 POINTS		
1. Neighborliness	30	
2. Interest in schools and churches	30	
3. Interest in other community enterprises	30	
4. Interest in local and national government	30	
TOTAL	1000	

Name of person scored

Address

Name of scorer

Address



Seed treated with DIPDUST 23 Sound—2 Decayed

Same seed treated with corrosive sublimate 4 Sound—21 Decayed

Which Seed Will Produce the Most Potatoes?

Compare the results of the new Instantaneous Dip — DIPDUST — with the old-fashioned 'two-hour soak" treatment. Above is a photograph taken on the farm of A. Schlechtweg, Freehold., N. J.

While vines were still green, 25 consecutive DIPDUST and corrosive sublimate treated hills were dug. Dipdust hills had 23 sound and only 2 decayed seed pieces. Corrosive sublimate hills had only 4 sound and 21 decayed seed pieces.

DIPDUST is much more effective than the old-fashioned ways of treating seed potatoes. Besides, you can treat your seed potatoes as fast as you can scoop them up. Just dip them in Dipdust solution and out again and your seed is all ready to plant. One man can easily treat from 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes per day.

There is not the slightest danger of injuring the sprouts or even cut seed. DIPDUST controls surface-borne diseases, such as Rhizoctonia, scab and black-leg, and protects cut surfaces from seed rotting organisms in the soil. It insures sturdy profitable plans that will increase your yield from 15 to 25 bushels per acre.

After one trial of DIPDUST you will never again waste time with a "two-hour soak" treatment or spend two weeks worrying about your stand.

Read These Results of Actual Field Tests:

FRED BRUNNER, JR., Cranbury, N. J. "The DIPDUST potatoes came up very even with very few misses, whereas the undipped potatoes came up very uneven, and with many a miss . . . As many as 33 diseased plants (black-leg) were found to a single row, whereas the DIPDUST seed showed only 15 plants in a whole 14-acre patch of Prince Edward Island seed potatoes. The difference was so apparent at all times that dealers and growers visited the farm very frequently."

HARRY O. DICKEY, Elk River, Minn. "It was easy to see the difference between the treated and untreated parts of the field during the growing season (Early Ohio seed potatoes). The DIPDUST treated plants came up better and appeared healthier and sturdier than the untreated plants. At digging time, I compared the yields and found that the DIPDUST treated rows ran 165 bushels while the untreated rows gave me only 140 bushels per acre."

GUARANTEE

Plant a few acres of DIPDUST treated seed in alternate rows with untreated seed. If, at digging time, you are not satisfied, return the empty DIPDUST can to us and we will refund price paid.

One pound treats 15 to 20 bushels of seed potatoes.

Treat your Corn and Vegetable Seeds too

You can now also disinfect your seed corn and vegetable seeds with DIPDUST and increase your yield by preventing many of the diseases which cause poor germination, weak spindly plants, and poor quality crop. Simply use as a dust treatment. It is easily and quickly applied and costs but a few cents per acre. One pound of DIPDUST will treat six bushels of seed corn, or from six to eight bushels of vegetable seed.

The Bayer Company, Inc., Agricultural Dept., 117 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y.

BAYER **DIPDUST** BAYER

4 ounces - 50 cents 1 pound - $1.75 5 pounds - $8.00

We Get Ready to Spray

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

TONIGHT, April 21st, while it was snowing hard, covering the ground, a friend called up and said he had just been reading "Spring is here" in the issue of that date. He thought somebody had made a mistake. But such are the vagaries of April. While we have not had excessive rains, the month has generally been cold and backward. This is good for the fruit buds because it holds them back until danger is past. But rather hard freezes may already have hurt cherries and plums a little. During the past week we have had two of the severest windstorms I ever remember in western New York, the wind attaining a velocity of 60 miles an hour. Many trees were blown over and some buildings unroofed and windows blown in.



M. C. Burritt

Soon Time to Spray

The warm sun in the middle of the day is developing the apple buds, however, and two or three warm days will set the spray rigs going again. The buds of some varieties are already beginning to break open. We shall wait until the tips show almost a half inch of green unless aphis hatch earlier or scab begins to develop. We have been digging a large cistern for spray water which we have had to haul from a creek nearly a quarter mile away. This will hold enough for one spraying and we hope will save one-fourth of the time. We have had the rig out to spray pears for a bad case of blister mite and it is in repair and all tuned up for the first big attack on the insects and fungi.

Plowing has not progressed very rapidly hereabouts. Very little has been done for spring grain but a few are plowing sod. We have had the tractor plowing alfalfa sod for cabbage two days now and expected to plow garden tomorrow but the snow will delay this. There is an unusually heavy demand for spring grains both for seed and feed this spring. This is probably due to high priced feed and very likely means a large acreage of oats and barley in western New York this season.

Winter Wheat in Poor Condition

Winter wheat condition is generally very poor in this territory. It is spotted however. Quite a few fields will have to be plowed up as there isn't enough left to replace the seed. Other fields, usually those which were sown early or are on high gravelly or sandy ground are very good but these are the exception rather than the rule. Wheat yields will be very low on the average in western New York this year—the lowest in several years. The open winter and the absence of snow made this low condition inevitable.

Cabbage is still moving out of this territory. Twenty-four cars were shipped yesterday. The total shipments for the whole country will not exceed those of the previous year—about 40,000 cars. But New York has already shipped nearly 1,000 cars more than in 1926-7 and thousands of tons have been hauled out on the fields. Not long ago I was in a farm storage where 350 tons were rotting. It will be interesting to see what the acreage will be the coming year. No doubt many growers will stop growing the crop but seed sales apparently indicate a good acreage. As usual we shall, no doubt, be in the hands of the weatherman.—M. C. Burritt, April 21, 1928.

Silo Kills Corn Borer

ONE of the valuable aids in fighting the corn borer is the silo. As one officer said, "If every farmer in the infested area had a silo, an important step would be taken toward the eradication of the pest."



COMBINING old and new methods to fight the corn borer on the Indian reservations of New York state. Russell Hill, young Seneca brave, is shown here out after the scalp of the borer. Hill is an assistant U. S. county agricultural agent in charge of borer control work on the Western New York reservations and is scheduled to go on the air over WGR, Buffalo, for an educational talk to the Indian farmers. He is shown here in fighting togs and practicing a few war whoops which he plans to put in his talk for good measure. It is said that this will be the first time in the history of radio that a lecture in Indian, by an Indian and for Indians will have been broadcast.

Cornell '12' Certified Seed Corn

Our seed tested over 94% germination at Cornell

Price $3.00 per bushel, F. O. B. Brinckerhoff, N. Y.

We are the only growers of Certified Cornell "12" in New York State

FISHKILL FARMS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., *Owner*

Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

In church the truth comes out

In church, with only heads ahead to look at, people are quick to note those with unsightly loose dandruff and those whose hair and scalp are clean. At a glance, the careless untidy ones are contrasted to the fastidious and clean. What are people behind you saying about you?



Don't Let Dandruff Humiliate You

THE fact that loose dandruff is a common ailment does not excuse you for having it. You can't disguise the fact that it repels others. And what is more it is dangerous—a germ condition which often leads to thin hair and baldness.

Common decency demands that if you have any evidence of loose dandruff, you take immediate steps to remove it. Here is a quick, pleasant* means that tens of thousands have found successful:

Simply douse Listerine on the scalp full strength, then massage vigorously with finger tips. Keep the treatment up systematically You will discover within a few days that you have dandruff under control. The few abnormally dry scalps may be benefited by applying a little castor or olive oil afterward. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

NEW!
LISTERINE
SHAVING CREAM

If you don't say this wonderful new cream gives you the coolest shave you ever had you will be one of the few exceptions

*Listerine has been the outstanding antiseptic in the American home for nearly 50 years. Its success as a dandruff remedy is only equalled by its success as a mouth wash, gargle, and breath deodorant.

LISTERINE

THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

For sore throat, halitosis, cuts, wounds, bites, sunburn, abrasions

"The crows went over and pulled up my neighbor's corn"

writes J. B. Meyers, of West Salem, Ohio. And from that day on Mr. Meyer's crow troubles were over, "for," he said further, "I tested your Crow Repellent and found it to be just as you recommended."

"Will never try to plant corn without it," is what C. C. Mulchmore, Pike, N. H., says about its value.

"I could not find a hill pulled," is the word we get from G. White, Whitehall, N. Y.

"I recommend it for every corn-raiser," is the way the letter reads from J. Putnin, Wolcott, Vt.

"Crows give my corn-field a wide berth," says H. Van Onlen, Catskill, N. Y.

Stanley's Crow Repellent

is the one sure cure for crow troubles. Not only crows, but moles, squirrels and all pests will leave your corn-field severely alone, if you coat your seed-corn in it, just before planting. You don't have to wait for it to dry, and it positively will not clog the planter. It is not poisonous, and therefore, will not kill birds or animals, but, it WILL keep your cornfields free from damage that runs into money and time, if you have to keep re-planting all the time.

Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed-corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size can, $1.00. If your hardware, drug, or seed store doesn't have it in stock, then order direct. Read our "Money Back" guarantee. Address, Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500M New Britain, Conn.



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AS a subscriber to American Agriculturist you are entitled to any help and information we can give you. This help is yours without cost, for the asking.

What Is Your Problem?

Hired help is costly, yet the entire editorial staff of American Agriculturist is ready and anxious to help solve your problems by answering your questions.

Your neighbors have the same problems you have and by asking us for help you assist us in making the Old Reliable better and better.

IN ADDITION TO THE HELP Given By the Service Bureau

WE CAN

Help with information about installing a water supply system.

Give you expert information about diseases and insect pests.

Advise you concerning your feeding problems.

Help solve your poultry, crop, fruit and livestock troubles.

Answer questions about canning, sewing, cooking and other household problems.

And assist you in any other problem you may have to the best of our ability. If we don't know we find someone who does.

Address all inquiries to

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
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Traction or Power

Do the biggest, most important job in raising field crops and fruit. Increase yield 50 to 200 per cent. Improve quality. Insure investment by destroying bugs, preventing mold and blight.

Traction Sprayer has 1, 2 or 3 nozzles per row; 4, 6 or more rows per boom. Wheels adjustable to width of rows. 60 to 100 gal. tanks. Double or triple action pumps. Thousands of satisfied users.

Combination and Power Sprayers for orchards, groves, and field crops, have 3 cylinder pump; pressure regulator; 2 H.P. Engine; 100 gal. tank. Develops 300 lbs. pressure with one spray gun or several spray rods. With or without truck.

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CROW DOPE

PREVENTS CROWS PULLING YOUR CORN
1 BUSHEL SIZE 60c
2 BUSHEL SIZE $1.00
4 BUSHEL SIZE $1.50
WHY PAY MORE?
MANUFACTURED BY
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NORWOOD, N. Y.

Pearce's Improved Cahoon Broadcast SEED SOWER

Sows all kinds of grain and cleaned grass seed. Anyone can operate. Saves time, saves seed, insures a more even catch and better crop.

Ask your local dealer or write us for circular "A" and special "cash with order" offer.

GOODELL COMPANY Antrim, N. H.



With the A. A. Fruit Grower



Nitrogen for Apples

IT was near the middle of November when I heard indirectly that E. G. Cowper had been conducting some pretty extensive experiments on one of his famous orchard blocks with a quick-acting ammoniate and I seized upon that as an excuse to visit him on his farm at Newfane, New York, the heart of the Niagara County fruit belt.

Everyone in New York State who is interested in apples hears of Mr. Cowper sooner or later. I had heard, for instance, in this way and that, that Mr. Cowper had 170 acres of bearing orchard, that much of his crop was marketed abroad, that he had the biggest fruit farm in Niagara County where he packed his own fruit, and that he had a home that could well be the envy of the countryside. Now I heard that he was reporting some definite results in his experiments with quick-acting nitrogen and I was anxious to see and hear for myself.

The morning I arrived at the farm rain was falling in a cold, steady downpour and the lazy creek that flowed before the grand old stone house which was half hidden among horsechestnuts and tall pines, was muddy to its weed-grown margins. All seemed quiet about the place but as I let myself through the baby gate at the side porch two magnificent white Collies greeted me as a long lost master rather than as a stranger.



Mr. Cowper and his son Billy all ready for church.

Mr. Cowper is not more than thirty-five, of medium height and stocky. He is serious as he passes the time of day but grins broadly at the frank statement of my mission.

One Hundred Acres in Apples

"Yes," he said in a depreciating manner, "most of those things you have heard about us are true to a certain extent but they need a lot of explanation to give the right impression. We have only a hundred acres of bearing apples. The other seventy acres you have heard about are growing pears, prunes, and cherries. There is also another hundred acres of which, evidently, you have not heard. That is our general farm land."

While Mr. Cowper finished writing some letters I amused myself with the children, Billy five and Nancy two, both pink cheeked and sturdy, and then we drove out to look over the farm with a special visit to the orchard that had been under the fertilizer experiment during the last season.

Nitrogen Brings Them Into Bearing

"This block," said Mr. Cowper when we had reached the orchard in question, "is composed of 60 trees of Melden's and they are 14 years old. For the past five years they have not paid for their spray material. To be exact, 15 barrels is the biggest crop I have taken from the entire orchard in the past five years, and those trees have never failed to blossom well. That continual crop failure is not because we have neglected the orchard. Every third year those trees have been manured and each year they have been plowed and given at least five cultivations.

"This spring, after some urging from the county agent and some of our experimental men, we decided to use sulphate of ammonia to try to get the blossoms to set. Just as the buds were beginning to swell we got ready for the application. We punched holes in the bottom of tin cans and sifted six pounds of the fertilizer about the outside of each tree just where the fibrous roots would be most likely to get it and then we finished it off by discing the orchard both ways.

"This fall we picked just 206 barrels of apples from those 60 trees. Of these 206 barrels, 160 were three inches and above, 21 were from two and one-half to three inches, and the remaining five barrels, under two and one-half inches, we sold as dryers.

"These results are mighty convincing to us and we are planning to try similar tests on some of the other orchards in the spring. We may even try 40 acres of pears if they bud well."

Feeds Beef Cattle in Winter

Back of the barn we stopped to look about. It is a flat roofed, wooden structure 100 by 175 feet with a heavy stone basement. In this basement Mr. Cowper feeds range cattle during the winter to give him manure for his orchards and there also he stores his cabbage, potatoes and roots for his cattle. Two silos are tucked away in one corner inside the barn and are not noticeable behind the stored barrels, hay and straw in the upper level or barn floor. Here are two open driveways the full length of the barn, one on either side of the central supports, and on either side of these driveways are bays and mows filled or partly filled with hay or straw. Any one of these mows, and there are six of them, will hold a hundred tons of hay. The packing tables where the apples are sorted are shoved to one side now that the harvest is over and a corn husker has taken their place, flanked on either side by a good sized load of corn fresh from the field. All this is in one empty bay.

Mr. Cowper is not sure that he would build another barn of the same size at the present cost of materials if he were to lose this one.

From the barn we braved the rain to look about the large lawn. Mrs. Cowper soon joined us. When she learned why I had come she told me that she, too, was using sulphate of ammonia on her flowers and shrubs. "My lilacs," she said, "were perfectly beautiful this spring and my roses were never more gorgeous. Yes, it will kill lettuce if you put on too much but the right amount brings marvelous results.—John L. Crossman, Niagara Co., N. Y.



With the A. A.
Vegetable Grower

Handling Snap Beans to Lessen Losses

FOUR simple rules that will lessen the loss to snap beans in transit appear in a leaflet just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as Miscellaneous Publication 16-M, "Save the Beans". The rules are:

1. Pick beans, if practicable, when the vines are dry. Beans packed dry are not so likely to decay as wet ones. Horeover, picking beans and cultivating fields when the beans are wet favor the spread of such diseases as blight and anthracnose.

2. Sort the beans. Spread them on canvas or burlap racks, then discard al those showing blemishes or wounds of any kind. These blemishes are usually caused by decay-producing organisms which develop rapidly in containers. Insect-injured and broken beans shoudl be removed, since they provide an opportunity for the entrance of organisms which cause decay. These blemishes and wounds frequently originate in the field while the beans are still on the vine.

3. Keep the harvested beans out of the sun and rain while awaiting transportation. Decay is more rapid when the beans are warm in the presence of abundant moisture. Wet beans in a container dry slowly, if at all. They are likely to get warmer rather than cooler.

4. Keep the beans cool.

Pea Diseases

THREE important diseases which have caused losses in peas grow for canning in this state are described and methods of control outlined in a recent publication by Dr. L. K. Jones, plant disease specialist at the Experiment Station at Geneva.

There has been some confusion as to the cause of blight of peas and it now appears that three diseases which are similar are involved.

Experiments with seed treatment of organic mercury compounds resulted in an increased stand where infested seed was planted, especially where the seed was badly affected and where the seed was planted under conditions unfavorable to rapid germination.

Better results were secured where disease free seed was used. Tests show that most of the seed grown in the semi-arid sections of the west is free from the disease and that a large percentage of seed grown in this section is infected.

Attempts were made to find strains immune to the disease. Although unsuccessful the attempts showed that some varieties are more resistant than others.

Use Less Concentrated Fertilizer Per Acre

BUYERS of fertilizer are being advised more and more to consider using ratios such as 1-2-1, 1-3-1, or 1-1-1 instead of the analysis such as 5-10-5. The analysis which have been used for years by New York farmers indicate the percentages of plant food contained. However, since the new concentrated fertilizer may carry double or triple as much plant food as those less concentrated, the use of ratios to represent the plant food contained instead of the exact formula is advised.

Professor Worthen of the New York State College of Agriculture points out that it is possible to injure seeds or young plants unless the rate of application of concentrated fertilizer is reduced. If a 10-20-10 fertilizer replaces a 5-10-5, the rate of application should be reduced one half, for example. Special precautions should be taken to prevent the fertilizer from coming in direct contact with the seed, but if the rate of application is not unduly heavy and if the fertilizer is properly mixed with the soil, crops will not be injured.

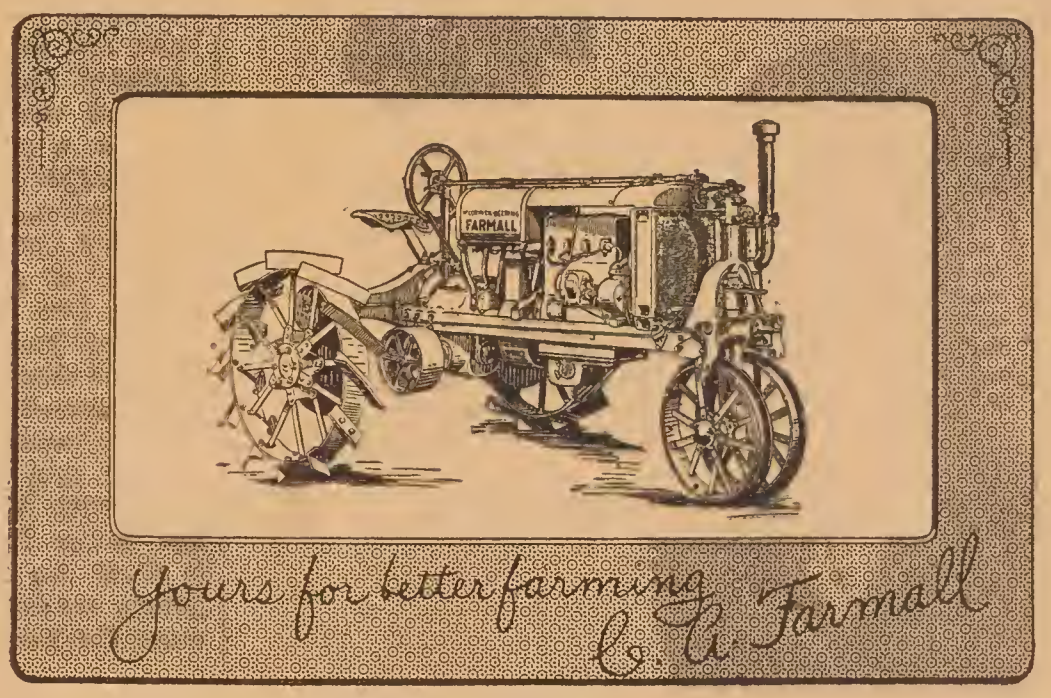
Losses from Farm Manure

1. Humus is lost through fermentation and loss of carbon dioxide into the air. Exposure of a pile for six months causes a loss of approximately half its weight.

2. Fermentation causes the production of ammonia which is lost into the air. Ammonia contains nitrogen, the most costly fertilizing element.

3. Soluble plant food is carried away in the drainage water or into creeks where surface water runs into them.

An Open Letter from Mr. C. A. FARMALL



From a recent photograph of Mr. FARMALL

DEAR SIR:

I am putting myself on record because you ought to have the simple facts about me. I am built different from any other tractor and am ready to take over your complete power job—corn and other row crops, and all, from plowing to harvesting, and the 'year round. The fewer horses on the place, the better you and I will get along. That's why my name is FARMALL.

Here are some big points I want to hammer home: *I have brought in real horseless farming on many farms.* That's one point. Another is that I like to work with one man. On most any operation, coupled with most any machine, *I'm a one-man outfit.* You can imagine what that means in saving labor expense, and keeping your costs down. And that's the secret in profitable farming today.

Look at my photo above: my peculiar style of beauty is what makes me the humdinger I am when it comes to planting, cultivating, haying, plowing, belt work or what have you got? You may say I've got *brass* but I've also got *the goods.* Modesty must go by the board to help *revolutionize row-crop production,* and that's what FARMALL, the one real general-purpose tractor, is doing in every section where its efficiency is known.

I aim to replace an average of six or eight animals wherever I go to work and I've got my own special crew of machines that work hand in glove with me—such as planters (2 and 4-row), cultivators (2 and 4-row), mowers (7-ft., and a 7-ft. trailer mower besides), middle busters, lister cultivators (4-row), sweep rakes, beet tools, potato tools, etc. There are outfits to get things done! These machines help you cash in liberally on the Farmall advantages. Or, I'll work with any machine you've got, from January 1 to Christmas. At plowing, two furrows is my habit and they can't beat me at the job. The same goes for grain and corn harvest, belt work, and everything else.

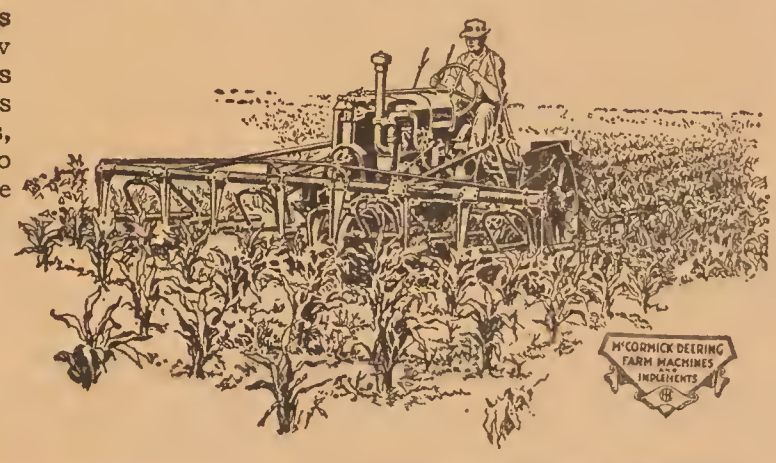
In every section where I am demonstrated they put me to work in good numbers, and you can find farmers everywhere who will back up every statement made by me or my designers and builders. The dealer is always on hand to help out on any servicing I may ask for in years to come.

My headquarters in your locality is the store of the McCormick-Deering dealer. Go in and look me over. We will be glad to give you a demonstration, there or on your own land. Write to the Harvester Company for a catalog about me.

Yours for better farming, C. A. FARMALL.

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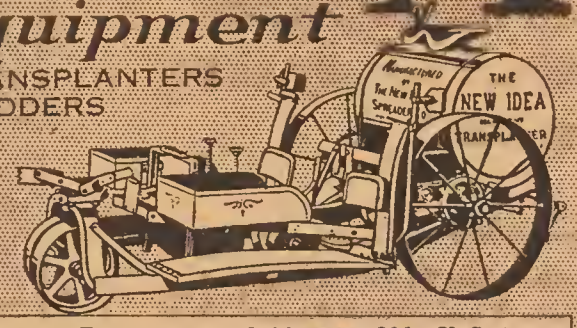


One man and a 4-row Farmall cultivator in early cultivating cleans the rows at the rate of 35 to 50 acres a day, and 50 to 60 acres a day in later cultivatings.

NEW IDEA
Farm Equipment

MANURE SPREADERS :: TRANSPLANTERS
CORN HUSKER—SHREDDERS

NO other Transplanter like this: Entirely different in design—vastly better in performance. Driver sits behind setters. Floating frame—uniform depth certain. Sales and service everywhere. Write for catalog.



THE NEW IDEA SPREADER COMPANY, *Est. 1899* **Coldwater, Ohio, U. S. A**
FACTORY BRANCHES: Harrisburg, Pa., and Syracuse, N. Y. ADDITIONAL STOCKS at New York City, LeRoy, N. Y., St. Johnsbury, Vt., Manchester, Conn., Cochranton, Pa.

Post Your Farm
And Keep Trespassers Out

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvanai. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York



THE FAMOUS GOODYEAR PATHFINDER
Car owners have already bought nearly 8,000,000 of these lower-priced, standard quality Goodyears

No ordering by number

You don't have to "order by number" or trust to luck when you buy a Goodyear Tire.

You buy it from a neighbor, your local Goodyear Dealer, and you *see* and examine it before you buy.

He carries in stock for you the world's most popular tires, at prices to suit your pocketbook.

He picks out the right size and type of tire for your car, mounts it on the rim for you, and fills it with air.

And after that he helps you give it proper care so that it may deliver you the greatest possible mileage.

You can search the world over and find no more dependable source of tire satisfaction and economy than is offered you by the Goodyear Dealer right at home.

Goodyear makes a tire to suit *you*—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the thoroughly dependable but lower-priced Goodyear Pathfinder

The Greatest Name in Rubber

GOODYEAR

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With the Radio Man



"Natural" Distilled Water for Storage Battery

ALTHOUGH the suggestion has often been given, you may not have run across it—the idea of using ordinary snow or rain water for the distilled water in the story battery. This is a perfectly good stunt and very helpful to those far from a service station.

If you use snow, scoop off the first inch or so and don't go deeper than within two inches of the ground, as the first hour or two of snow serves to clear dust from the air. Likewise with rain—let it rain heavily for an hour or more before you fill your pans, or you may get dust from the air along with the distilled water. If you use water from the roof, don't take it from the cistern, but wait until an hour's raining and then get it direct from the rainspout.

How to Kill "B" Batteries

We are having some trouble with our radio set. Everything is O. K. when using the detector tube alone, but when using one or two steps of amplification it is so noisy snapping and cracking that one can hardly keep the receivers on. Sounds just like severe static, only worse than any we have heard. Signals are amplified, but the noise nearly drowns them out. Disconnecting the aerial does not reduce the noise. Storage, "A" battery and connections are O. K. Using 45-volt battery dry cell, connections O. K. and I think the battery the same as it will spark when the leads are flashed together. I have examined the wiring and it seems to be all right. Contacts for tubes are clean and tubes O. K. I have been using this set for nearly two years and am very much pleased with it.

THE trouble which you are having with amplifier of your radio receiving set sounds very much like B battery trouble. We hazard the guess that your large B battery is about ready to "go dead" and that the noises you hear in your amplifier are B battery noises.

We are assuming, of course, that what you say about the tube contacts being clean and the storage A battery being fully charged is correct in every detail.

You speak of having tested your B battery by touching the leads together and noting the spark. If you have done this often then this explains why the B battery is noisy. Whatever you do to a B battery never touch the leads together. Test with a meter and with a voltmeter only.

* * *

My tuned radio frequency set has been getting quite faint on stations, especially in the daytime. Could you tell me what parts I ought to test to find out where the trouble is?

YES—start with tubes, "B" batteries and "C" batteries. If you have no dealer who can test your tubes, buy one new one and try it in place of each tube in the set. Get a new tube for each socket where the test tube showed a marked improvement. Test "B" batteries with a voltmeter and replace if less than 38 for each 45 volt unit. "C" batteries should be replaced if less than 4 for each 4½ volt unit. No doubt you understand about the storage battery. Beyond this, there might be something wrong with the set itself but directions could hardly be given here for testing all the units in the set. A radio repairman should be consulted. Of course, be sure aerial and ground connections are perfect.

A man's own breast is the best wallet ot carry his troubles in.
—Proverbs of Japan.

CHAMPION
National Change Week
MAY 6th to 12th



ONCE again Champion reminds you that to enjoy perfect engine performance during the next twelve months you should install a complete new set of spark plugs now.

You should renew even Champion Spark Plugs, which give much better service for a much longer period than any other spark plug.

If you have used your spark plugs more than 10,000 miles, a new set of dependable Champions will noticeably improve power and speed *and save their cost many times over in less gas and oil used.*

Farm owners operating trucks, tractors, stationary engines and other engine-driven farm equipment will find this a genuine economy.

Make Champion National Change Week—May 6th to 12th—your yearly reminder to install a complete new set of Champions. Any one of more than 100,000 dealers will be glad to serve you.



Champion—for all engines other than Ford—75c

Champion X—for Model T Ford and Fordson Tractor—60c

Champion 3X—for Model A Ford and Model AA Ford Truck—75c

CHAMPION
Spark Plugs
TOLEDO, OHIO

Make Your Master Farmer Nominations

(*Continued from Page 5*)

recommended by the State Agricultural Experiment Station or other recognized authority; if general orchard or truck growing practices are below standard; if trees are not pruned regularly and properly! if weeds are not kept down; if insects or diseases are present.

6. Efficient Use of Man and Horse Labor—26 Points

Work should be managed to keep labor and horses occupied with seasonable work. Deduct if winter hauling machinery repairing, etc., are neglected and allowed to interfere with rush season work.

7. Adequate Tools, Machinery and Equipment Well Housed and Repaired—35 Points

If the equipment is inadequate for the efficient handling of the farm work, is poorly housed, or in poor repair, deduct accordingly.

8. Convenience of Farm Arrangement —15 Points

Where buildings are located in a manner that requires additional labor to perform work about them, deduct up to 8 points. If fields are not conveniently arranged as to shape and size, deduct up to 7 points, unless topography prohibits improvement.

9. Products of Farm—Yield and Quality—65 Points

This paragraph covers all products sold off the farm. If the five-year crop average yields are twice the five-year average for the state, make no deduction. For yields below this standard deduct accordingly. Thirty points are to be credited to quality of product. In this the scorer, or judges, will have to use their best judgment.

II. Business Methods and Ability—190 Points

1. Relation of Income to Expenses—100 Points

If operating and living expenses (including interest and taxes) exceed income for an average of five years make full deduction. If income exceeds expenses (including operating costs, taxes, interest, repair bills, labor costs and a reasonable salary for the farmer himself), make no deduction except in case of extravagant expenditures.

2. Accounting Methods—30 Points

If a checking account is kept and all expenditures and receipts are properly recorded, give 15 points. If complete book account of income and expenses is kept and balanced at least once a year, give 30 points. If accounts are kept on a cost account basis give full score.

3. Business Reputation—30 Points

If bills are promptly paid, and if reputation for honest and square dealing is good, give full score; if not, deduct accordingly.

4. Marketing Methods—30 Points

Deduct in proportion as the farmer fails,—through improper grading, packing or selling methods, etc.,—to take full advantage of his marketing opportunities.

III. General Farm Appearance and Upkeep—110 Points

1. Repair and Upkeep of Buildings—40 Points

Building should be kept well-painted and in good repair; if they fall short, deduct accordingly.

2. Appearance of Yards—40 Points

Lawns should be in good condition, and well mowed. Shrubbery and trees should be healthy and properly cared for. Yards should be neat and free from weeds and rubbish. If they lack in any of these matters, deductions should be made accordingly.

3. Condition of Fields—15 Points

Fields should be neat, and free from noxious or unsightly weeds. If they fall short of this standard deduct accordingly.

4. Condition of Fences and Ditches—15 Points

Deduct for broken or rotten fence posts unstapled or broken wires, broken or missing gates, unsightly fence rows, and also for ditches that are not working properly, or are clogged with rubbish or filled with weeds.

IV. Home Life—290 Points

1. Convenient House—50 Points

Do not score on size or cost of farm house, but only on its convenience and adaptability as a home. Deduct in proportion as it falls short of this.

2. Labor-Saving Equipment in the Home—75 Points

If no water system is provided, deduct 20 points. If no sanitary sewage disposal system has been installed deduct 15 points.

If no heating system other than a stove is in use, deduct 10 points.

If no lighting system other than kerosene lamps, deduct 10 points.

If no refrigerator or cooling system, deduct 10 points.

If no power washer, deduct 10 points.

If any of these conveniences are inefficient or in poor repair, deduct accordingly.

3. Character as a Husband and Father —90 Points

This must be necessarily a matter of judgment. A man who is kind to his wife, makes her tasks easy, gives her trips away from home, and sees that she is provided entertainment, who is also a companion to his children, taking an interest in their training, their recreation, and their problems, should receive a full score. Deduction should be made in proportion as he falls short of this standard.

4. Education and Training of Children —75 Points

If children are sent through college or normal school make no deduction; if sent only through high school deduct 15 points; if sent only through grade school deduct 30 points. If children are now in school score according to plans for their future education. If home is not well supplied with good books and periodicals deduct 15 points.

V. Citizenship—120 Points

1. Neighborliness—30 points

Do neighbors regard him as a good neighbor and a helpful friend? Is he cheerful and friendly, always ready to help where help is needed and always avoiding a quarrel with a neighbor? If so, give full score. If not, deduct in proportion as he falls short of this standard.

2. Interest in Schools and Churches—30 Points

If he visits schools, or otherwise shows evidence of an active interest in school affairs, give 10 points.

If he attends church with reasonable regularity give 10 points.

If he is active in religious educational work, give 10 points.

3. Interest in Other Community Enterprise—30 Points

If not a member of farmers' organizations, deduct 15 points.

If an inactive member, deduct 5 points.

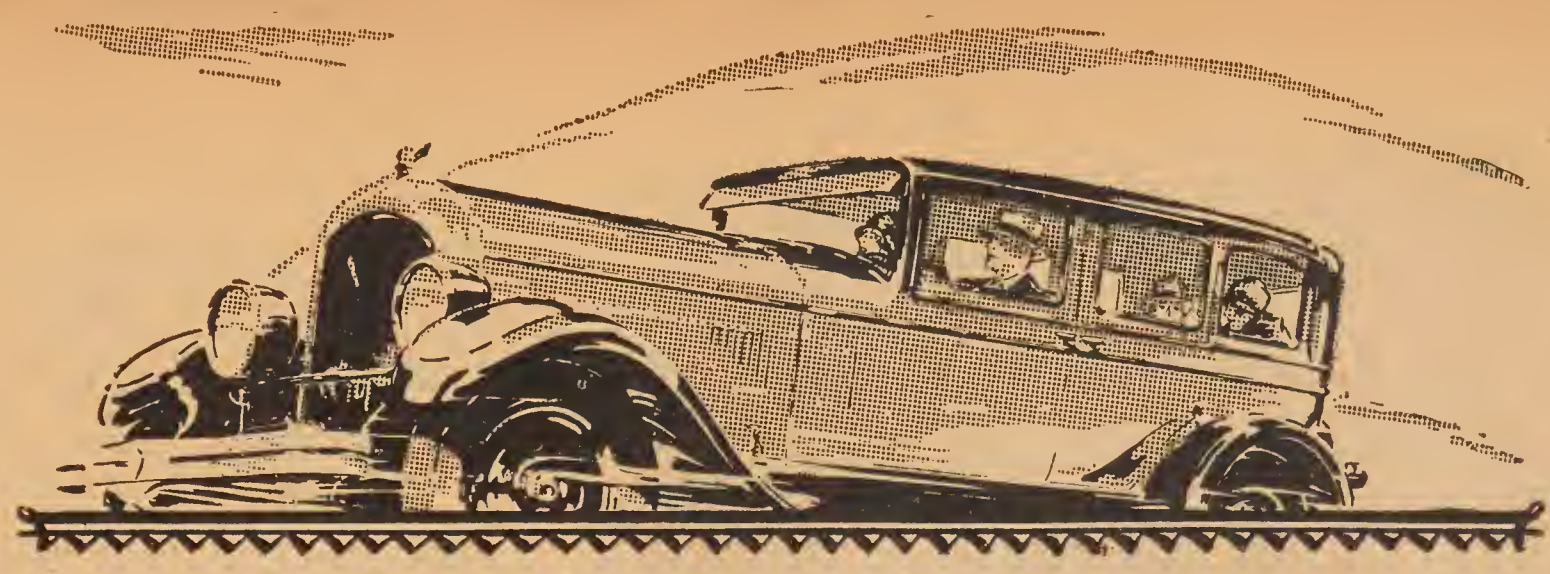
If known in the community as a chronic "Knocker" on community enterprises, make full deduction.

4. Interest in Local and National Government—30 Points

Deduct 15 points for failure to vote in either of last two elections, unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable occurrence.

Fur-Farming for Profit

WE are continually getting letters from subscribers who are interested in certain kinds of fur farming. The MacMillan Company of New York has just published a book entitled "Fur-Farming for Profit" written by Frank G. Ashbrook who is chief of the Division of Fur Resources of the United States Biological Survey.



Why pay $1000 more...when CHRYSLER "72" at $1545 gives you *greater* performance

Illustrious New Chrysler "72" performance out-Chryslers even Chrysler. It has jolted the public's preconceived notions of what its money should be able to buy.

Here is a truly marvelous car, in body styles priced from $1545 to $1795, which gives in performance *all and more than you have been led to expect from cars costing $1000 more.*

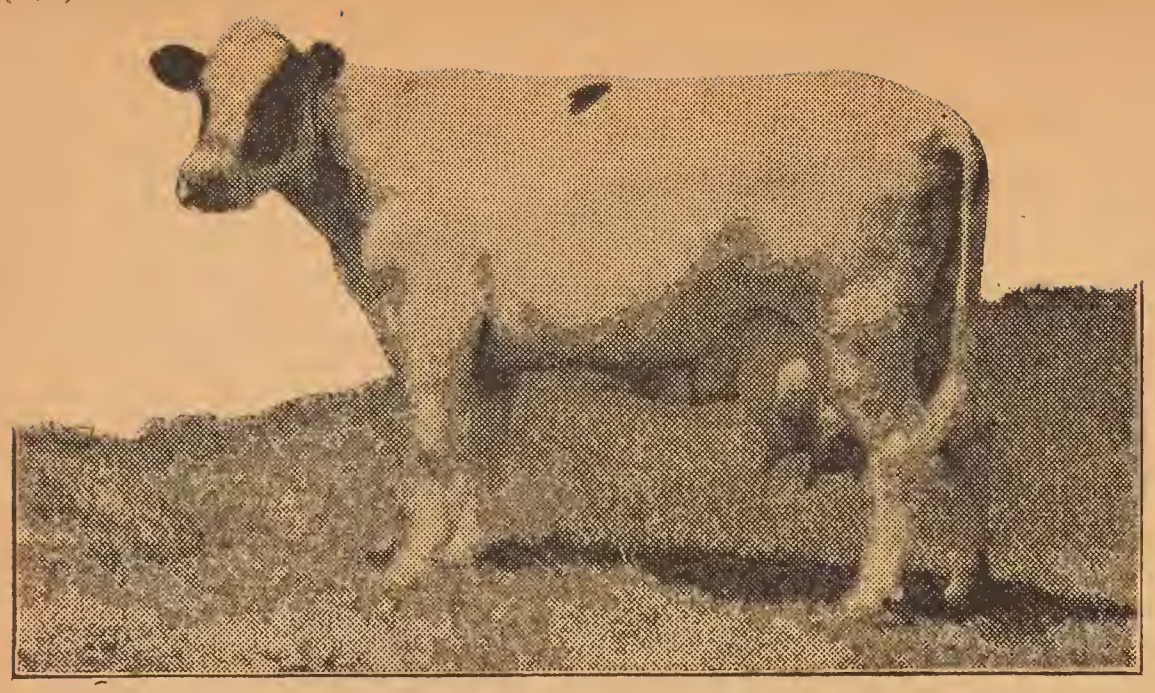
Here is a Chrysler triumph that overshadows the foremost accomplishments of the industry.

72 miles and more per hour. 75 brake horsepower. Acceleration that leaves every other car behind. Vibrationless smoothness that only a Chrysler counterweighted 7-bearing crankshaft can give.

Experience for yourself the thrill of this brilliant performance. Chrysler enthusiasm invariably follows the realization that even $1000 more than "72" prices does not get you as much in performance, in quality, in style, in value.

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New Chrysler "Red-Head" Engine —*designed to take full advantage of high-compression gas, giving 12% greater torque with greater speed, power, hill-climbing ability; standard equipment on all body models of the 112 h. p. Imperial "80," also standard on the roadsters, and available at slight extra cost for other body types, of the "62" and "72."*



One of the Good Ones in the Holstein Herd at Serradella Farm, Oscoda, Michigan

Herd Average for One Year:

14388.1 lbs. Milk, 601.1 lbs. Butter, per cow

Mr. Tansky, manager of Serradella Farm, writes as follows:

"I am fully convinced that Corn Gluten Feed was a big factor in our good average production for the year. We figure that Corn Gluten Feed is to be the base of our ration; and that the ration is to contain at least 25% Gluten Feed, preferably 30% to 35% according to conditions."

The Corn Gluten Feed used at Serradella Farm is

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Write us for free circular showing good productive rations

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MAKERS OF THE FEEDS THAT ARE
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23% Protein

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Offer the Following
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Born December 24, 1927
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ARE THE LARGEST PRODUCERS OF FOUR PER CENT MILK
Write for Booklets
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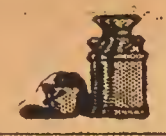
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Twenty high producing young fresh cows. Thirty young springers and big heifers to freshen April 15th to May 10th. Also have fall heifers and fall cows.
OSWALD J. WARD & SON, Candor, N. Y. Tioga County

Aberdeen Angus Beef Cattle The ideal beef breed for the East
Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, (Dutchess Co.,) N. Y.



With the A. A. Dairymen



Notes From the Home Churn

WIFE and I have been working at the art of making butter on the farm for more than forty years, and while we do not pretend to say that we know all there is about it, we have learned some things which have made it possible for us to produce a tiptop article and to sell it at a good price. Here are some of the things we have found out:

We must have good water. Without this we cannot make the best of butter. Many wells do not furnish this good water, and that is one reason why some folks fail in their efforts to secure the choicest of goods. Springs often are not as free from tiny specks, some of which are so small that they cannot be seen by the naked eye, but which never ought to go into the making of butter. How shall we get purer water than that from wells or springs?

Good Salt is Essential

By putting down a drilled well. Water from such a source is out of the reach of storms that bring surface water. It is not likely to be made impure by the seepage from the barn or any outbuilding, and so it comes to the test, clean, sweet, free from impurity, just right for making butter.

Then, too, good salt is an essential. It will not do to think any kind of salt will do. None but the purest will make good butter.

Again, when churning we must stop at the right time. At first it should not be gathered until it is a big mass, all compact, but while still in little grains, about as big as a kernel of wheat or small kernels of corn.

When in that state, pour in a little of that good, pure water, give the churn a few whirls and then draw the water off. It is a good thing to have a little strainer to hang under the vent of the churn to catch the particles of butter. They taste good to the calves and the pigs but we cannot afford to lose them that way.

Work Carefully

Once more wash the butter, still in the churn. With the wooden ladle press out most of the water. Salt in the churn and take out into a big wooden bowl. Work carefully, but not so as to make the mass salvey, and pack or mold into prints.

We have a nice print and we find that our butter sells a little more readily when put up in that shape and brings a few cents a pound more. Butter made this way will make the mouth of a king water. What is more it will keep—unless it is eaten up—through changes in weather, if set in a good place.

I have said nothing about the milk and how to get it. Everybody knows that everying depends upon good, clean, pure milk from a clean barn and drawn by clean men in clean pails.

But it is a lot of fun to make butter this way. What is more, folks like it and are willing to buy it and pay for it.—E. L. Vincent.

Fair Prospects for Dairying

THERE has been a good deal of discouragement in the New York milk shed over the unnecessary cut in milk prices this spring, so perhaps it will not be amiss to look at the brighter side of the picture for a moment.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has constantly warned its dairymen readers against over-production. We believe that the wild scramble for cows at any price during the past winter was very foolish. We believe, however, that for the dairyman who keeps his feet on the ground by following good sound dairy practice regularly, there is a good future, and this is borne out by a statement of the dairy outlook for 1928 made by the United States Department of Agriculture. It should be borne in mind that this statement is for the country at large and not for any particular section.

"The position of the dairy industry appears on the whole to be fully as strong as it was a year ago. There are as yet no indications of any material expansion in dairy production in the near future. In comparison with a year ago there has been no increase in the number of cows being milked, no significant increase in the number of heifer calves being reared and no material change in the disposal of old cows.

Feed is Higher

"The relatively higher prices of feed grains and other concentrates this year as compared with last year will tend to decrease milk production during the present feeding season, but this may be offset in a measure by the abundance and cheapness of legume hays. Probabilities are that during the coming grass season the record pasture conditions of last summer and fall will not be repeated.

"Domestic demand is likely to be fully maintained during the coming year. The foreign situation on the other hand is such that price depression abroad is resulting in increasing imports into our markets, with the prospect that the increasing foreign supplies will be further drawn upon to supplement domestic production.

"The estimated number of yearling heifers being kept for milk on farms January 1, 1928, was 4,175,000, an increase of 127,000 head or 3.1 per cent over the number on hand a year ago. The estimated number of heifer calves saved for milk shows an increase of 217,000 head, or 4.6 per cent. Although these changes indicate a slight tendency toward increasing the size of dairy herds, the increases are small, in comparison with the total number of milk cows on farms, estimated at about 22,000,000. On the whole, it seems probable that the increased number of heifer calves saved in 1927, is only sufficient to cause an increase of about 1 or 2 per cent in the number of milk cows in 1930. It is possible, however, to increase the herd by retaining old cows beyond the usual age although this tends to be prevented by the present favorable prices of beef."

Trend of Livestock Production

The following shows the number of farm animals in the United States according to the estimate made as of January 1 each year. (Issued January 25, 1928, by Crop Reporting Board.)

(Figures given in terms of thousands, last three ciphers being omitted)

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Horses	19,125	18,546	17,943	17,222	16,489	15,830	15,145	14,541
Mules	5,574	5,626	5,696	5,720	5,725	5,739	5,679	5,566
All cattle	67,174	67,264	66,156	64,507	61,996	59,122	56,872	55,696
Milk Cows [1]	21,239	21,665	21,840	22,161	22,481	22,188	21,818	21,948
Swine	58,328	58,100	68,189	64,950	55,568	52,148	54,408	58,969
Sheep	37,452	36,329	37,223	38,300	38,112	39,730	41,846	44,545

[1] *Cows and heifers 2 years and over kept for milk.*

Poor Silage is Poor Stuff

(Continued from Page 2)

bottom of the silo and half way across the barn-yard) and that it must be palatable because cows will eat a tremendous lot of the stuff. Moreover I know two or three very successful dairymen who insist on making this kind of silage. Also it seems to do the work if you will only feed enough of it—perhaps owing to the fact that it is literally both "victuals and drink". However I question if it is really worth while to water a cow with an ensilage basket.

Likewise it is measurably true that corn may be badly frozen and dried and weatherbeaten and yet if put in following a rain or with the addition of water added as cut, pretty fair ensilage may result. However these admissions do not alter my conviction that the very best ensilage is secured by letting corn get almost mature and then putting it into the silo with as little delay as possible between the harvester and the blower.

During the past three weeks we have had some experience along this line where the results seem to be positive and unmistakable and which has merely confirmed my previous belief.

Re-filling the Silo

We were very fortunate this year in that we grew a splendid crop of ensilage corn. I suppose that in all the years we never did a better job. The only mistake was that we grew rather too much. We filled silo three times. The first filling occupied the last two or three days of September and the first few days of October. At that time the condition of the crop seemed ideal and both silos were filled close under the roof. This year our first killing frost came the night of October 11, a couple of days after we started on our Virginia vacation. The harvester finished the cutting down job about the same day. Ten days later we filled both silos full again and there were still about 30 big loads that could not be gotten in.

At last, in early November, we filled once more and squeezed it all in except a few short rows. The corn had been lying on the ground for five or six weeks and there had been a good deal of weather including the storm that made the Vermont flood and yet the stalks were in pretty good condition. In any event I have seen them very much worse. Let me say in passing that we finally husked out the few rows that could not be gotten in and judging from the outturn we surely have more than 2000 bushels of ear corn in our ensilage.

We Begin Feeding at Once

We have never covered any silage, depending upon beginning feeding that same day and feeding out fast enough to keep ahead of the spoilage—a thing that is sometimes hard to do.

To make the story short, these old, weatherbeaten cornstalks did not make really first class silage.

It looked pretty fair and the cows ate it very well but some of them developed scours and ran off on their milk in a most discouraging fashion. When a cow's digestion is disturbed enough so that scouring takes place she is surely in no condition to make milk. Sometimes poor silage seems to develop certain moulds or other growths which raise the mischief with a cow's digestion. It took us three weeks or more to work down through that poor silage. It was hardly fit to feed but seemed too good to throw away—to say nothing of the labor involved. We finally fed it but got pretty well discouraged with the milk yield.

When we finally got down through it to the silage that was put in in ideal condition the come back of milk yield was decided and unmistakable. I believe we would have been money ahead if we had not tried to salvage our surplus corn.

The lesson is that ensilage varies in value through a wide range and that the very best is a whole lot more valuable than the second class.

Feed and Care of the Ewe

During the summer the ewes need abundant pasture, water, and shade. Should the grass become scant, they should receive additional feed—rape, pumpkins, etc. If in good condition it is rarely necessary to feed grain before lambing, and then only in small amount. The ewes should be shorn in the fall or as early in winter as possible so as to keep them cool. At weaning time the ewes should be removed to the lambing pen and fed lightly for a few days. The lambing pen should be warm so that the newborn lambs may not be chilled. Alfalfa and clover hay with silage or roots serve best for roughage, while oats, bran, oil cake, and corn prove suitable concentrates. The object at all times is to produce the largest possible flow of milk to hasten the lamb's growth. In trials at the Ohio station, Hammond found a mixture of 4 parts corn and 1 part linseed meal and another of 5 parts corn, 2 parts oats, 2 parts bran, and 1 part linseed meal of about equal value when fed with alfalfa hay and corn silage to ewes raising winter lambs. Corn as the sole concentrate resulted in as good gains by the lambs, but the ewes lost in weight while others fed corn, oats, bran, and linseed meal gained. (From Feeds and Feeding, by Henry and Morrison)

Transporting TB Testers in Pennsylvania

Is there any state law or regulation in Pennsylvania in regard to the transportation of State T. B. tests. Some claim they are paid sufficiently by the state and are supposed to furnish their own transportation. In this section they hire a man to take them around and charge the dairyman $3 even if they are within stone's throw of each other. Is this right?

E. W. S., Penn.

THIS letter was referred to the State Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg and the following reply was received:

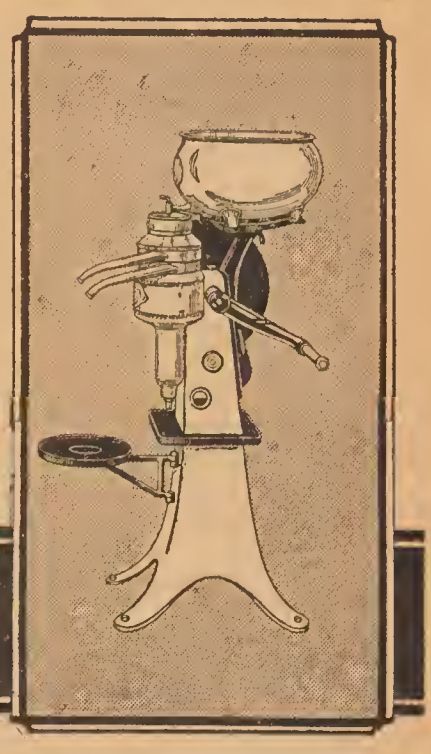
"We assume that you refer to the transportation of the veterinarian in connection with area testing. A township is considered a unit and if at least 90% of the cattle owners within the township execute Form A. 1. 19 and the County Commissioners, Co-operating Agencies or the cattle owners themselves provide funds for the payment of tags, disinfecting material, local disinfectors salary and transportation of the veterinarian, the township is qualified for test. The veterinarian's salary, expenses and supplies used in connection with the testing is furnished by the Federal and State Bureaus of Animal Industry with no expense to the owner."

"You will note in Section 11 of the agreement the owner agrees to furnish or assist in the transportation of the veterinarian. On this basis area work has been conducted in 674 townships located in 54 counties. In all but two counties the County Commissioners appropriated funds to cover all or part of the expenses enumerated above to be provided for by the Co-operating Agencies within the county."

"The work in connection with the retesting of the cattle in twenty-two townships in Susquehanna County has been completed but we do not have a report of the result of the retest or the manner in which the transportation was handled."

7 Improvements

1 Beautiful gold and black finish.
2 Completely enclosed gears.
3 Improved regulating cover.
4 New turnable supply can.
5 Easier starting and turning.
6 New oil window.
7 Wonderful floating bowl.



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Regulating Cover. A new type of regulating cover and float affords a flow of milk from the supply can in a smooth, even stream, without spattering.

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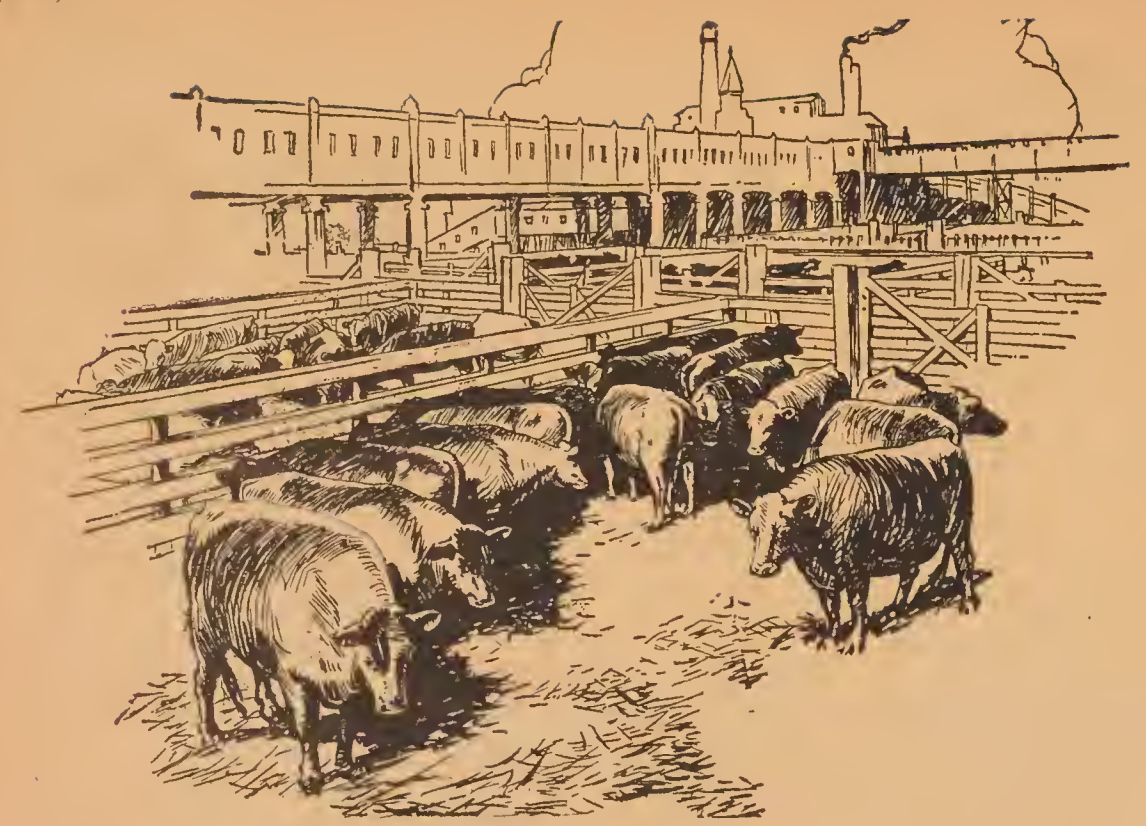
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P. S.—No charges for crating.

300—PIGS FOR SALE—300
Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross. 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each. 8 to 10 weeks old $4.25 each. Pure Bred Chester Whites, 8 weeks old, $5 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. Pure Bred Jersey Reds, 8 weeks old, $6 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. We ship all C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. All pigs are from our registered boars and high grade sows and have size and quality. We also give you a week's trial, and if not satisfied, return pigs at our expense, and we will return your money. No charge for crates. STONEHAM PIG FARM, 151 Main Street, Box 115, Stoneham, Mass.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
Berkshire and Chester or Yorkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.25 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. These pigs are of high grade stock. All good feeders, healthy and rugged. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if not satisfied, return at my expense. No charge for crating.
J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503W.

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Tobacco Prospects

Good Prices Indicated for this Crop

"THE immediate future for tobacco, Connecticut's largest market crop, looks favorable; but the more distant prospect is at present uncertain," says Professor Allen W. Manchester of the Connecticut Agricultural college and farm management demonstrator of Connecticut.

According to Mr. Manchester there has been a great deal of interest aroused in the tobacco section by the offer of certain firms of tobacco dealers to contract for the coming year's crop. According to press reports the offer is to furnish fertilizer, insurance, paper, twine, and to pay at the beginning of the crop season $50 per acre for the use of land and twelve cents a pound for the tobacco when delivered.

Other Crops Raised on Contract

In many sections of the country, contracting for the crop is a common sales method. In New Jersey hundreds of acres of tomatoes are contracted for by canneries. In certain sections seed crops and other forms of farm products are contracted for and sold before planted. In Connecticut, among the smaller growers of shade tobacco, this form of selling has been fairly common. Crop contracts are usually based on so much per pound or bushel. Contracts for tomatoes are made on the price per ton basis. The form of agreement that tobacco concerns are willing to enter in this year is unusual because of their willingness to assure the grower so large a part of the cost, regardless of the amount of tobacco produced. In view of this, it can readily be seen that the offer involves the equivalent of a certain amount of crop insurance in addition to the regular hail and fire insurance.

Usually one would expect a charge to be made for the use of capital advanced as well as for insurance. In all probability the dealers making the offer are predicting that tobacco will be high enough to repay them for the risk involved as well as for the capital. Another probability is that the dealers can buy fertilizer to a better advantage than can the farmer whose credit is low. In this item of cost there should be a real saving that may be of benefit to both buyer and farmer.

Price Prospects are Good

Mr. Manchester states that whether or not the farmer accepts the offer will depend in part upon how valuable the capital advanced to him is or upon how hard it is for him to secure the necessary amount. It looks as though tobacco companies expect pretty good prices for the 1928 crop or else they would not make the offer that they do.

"The largest single factor," says Mr. Manchester, "in depressing the market for the past few years seems to have been the big accumulation of cigar leaf stocks. Prior to 1922 there was usually about one and a half year's supply on hand on July 1. After 1922 the leaf piled up rapidly until in 1925 there was approximately a three year's supply on hand. If last year's rate of disappearance continues until July 1 of this year, the quantity will again be practically down to the normal which seems to be one and a half year's supply."

Stocks Have Been Reduced

"The reduction in stocks seems to have been due, principally, to a radical cut in acreage in 1926 which was nearly maintained in 1927 accompanied by poor crop years. Production has been low and there has apparently been abnormally large quantities of the lower grades of our tobacco which has been sold for other purposes than the manufacture of cigars. Whatever the causes, the lower quantities on the market should make better prices than have prevailed for the past few years. Higher prices are probable for the tobacco crop this fall, provided of course that the 1928 crop is of good quality."

Mr. Manchester feels that it is not safe to predict, at present, prices for any considerable time ahead. He advises that there is no evidence for any improvement in consumption which would warrant any long time expansion in acreage. As a whole, the total manufacture of cigars is not increasing. The production of class B cigars, which is one of the principal users of Connecticut tobacco, has been falling off rapidly while the other classes using the tobacco from this state have been holding constant. In general, the immediate future for Connecticut's tobacco crop looks favorable, but the more distant future is at present uncertain.

Fertilizers Pay Well on Permanent Pastures

PERMANENT pastures that receive regular fertilizer treatments carry cows 9 days longer during the season than do untreated pastures, according to a recent survey made by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station in co-operation with the Bureau of Statistics and Inspection of the State Department of Agriculture. It was found that while the feed units per day yielded by the treated and untreated pastures were alike, because of the longer season each acre of the fertilized pasture yielded 86, or 5.4 per cent, more feed units than did an acre of untreated pastures.

Thirty-three of the treated pastures received lime; 21 commercial fertilizer; and 40 manure. The principal commercial fertilizers used were superphosphate (acid phosphate), bone meal, ammonium sulfate, and sodium nitrate.

The survey showed further that about 17 per cent of all farm land in New Jersey is occupied by permanent pastures. This is about one-third as much as there is in all crops combined. The feed obtained from this permanent pasture land furnishes practically all the roughage and takes the place of a small amount of concentrates in the dairy cow's summer ration.

Superphosphate (Acid Phosphate) Does Not Cause Soil Acidity

IN connection with the change of the trade name of "Acid phosphate" to the original term "Superphosphate" approved by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and by the National Fertilizer Association, attention has been called to statements occurring in publications of twenty or more years ago to the effect that acid phosphate was a cause of acidity in certain eastern soils.

Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief of the newly organized Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, says this belief, current about twenty years ago, is not well founded and that properly manufactured superphosphate (acid phosphate) of recent years contains no free acid. The evidence of fertilizer experiments by the department and by several State agricultural experiment stations shows that superphosphate (acid phosphate) is not a cause of acidity in soils and in most cases does not change the reaction of the soil appreciably, one way or the other.

With the Farm Mechanic



The Draft of a Low-wheeled Wagon

It is said that a high wheeled wagon draws easier than a low wheeled one. Is this true and why? Does loading the heaviest part of the load on the front of a wagon make it pull easier and why? How does the width of tires affect the draft?

L. W., Pennsylvania.

IF A LOAD is drawn on a hard pavement, the diameter of the wheels has little effect on how hard the load pulls. Whenever a load is drawn on ground where the wheels sink in at all it has the same effect as though the load were being pulled up a grade. The wheels are continually being pulled out of the rut as fast as it is formed. The smaller the wheels are, the sharper the angle the wheel has with the ground and the steeper the grade the wheels are apparently climbing. You can prove this to yourself by seeing how much more easily a big wheel climbs over an obstruction than does a small wheel.

The traces of the harness commonly slant downward from the hames to the whippletrees. This tends to put the line of draft about parallel to the line of pull when the load is on soft ground or to put it another way as the load sinks into the soft ground the line of pull is upward and tends to pull the wheels out of the rut. For this reason, where the ground is at all soft it is better to have the heaviest part of the load in front.

Wide tires make a wagon pull easier on soft ground because they do not cut in so much. Three conditions where narrow tires pull easier are 1, When the road is solid underneath but covered with a layer of mud or dust. 2, Where the mud is so sticky that it collects on the wheels. 3, When narrow ruts have been cut which the wide tires have to fill.

Bulletins on Gas Engines

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
- F 1013—Hints on Running a Gas Engine

New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.
- E 85—The Gas Engine on the Farm
- E 133—Starting Troubles
- E 147—Running Troubles

When Should Fence Posts Be Cut?

Would like to know if oak fence posts cut in August will last as well as the ones cut in the winter time.

SOME writers have advocated that posts cut in August will last better than those cut in the winter time, when most of the sap elements are in the roots; but I do not believe that this has been conclusively proved by experiments. The difference in the seasoning conditions are probably of more importance than the difference in the sap conditions. When cut in hot weather the posts are likely to season too rapidly and season check and there is more likelihood of infestation with wood borers. When cut in the winter, the seasoning is more slow and checking is not so serious. Another reason for cutting in winter is that farm work is less pressing and the cost is therefore considerably less.

Most untreated posts are of comparatively short life, and it might be more economical to make the oak into fuel and make posts out of cottonwood and other cheap woods which take creosote well, since these are so much longer lived after creosoting. Bulletins on creosoting can be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or from your own agricultural experiment station.—I. W. DICKERSON

Firestone



Dealers Save You Money *and* Serve You Better—

with a Tire to Meet Every Motorist's Need

Firestone Dealers offer a complete line of tires, each supreme in its price class—the De Luxe Firestone, the Oldfield, the Courier, the Airway. All are made by Firestone in the world's most economical tire plants—*an assurance of the most for your money.*

Every car owner can take advantage of Firestone economies in manufacturing and in securing raw materials which mean a saving of millions of dollars annually to American motorists.

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Firestone distributes tires only through regular service-giving dealers direct from 150 Factory Branches and Warehouses—never through mail order houses or so-called special distributors.

You are assured fresh, clean tires along with the expert service and advice of Firestone Dealers—who have been trained at Firestone Tire Repair Schools and Dealer Educational Meetings. See the Firestone Dealer nearest you. He is prepared to save you money and serve you better, no matter what price tire you want to buy.

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OLDFIELD
A rugged tire warranted by Firestone. Scientific tread design; reinforced carcass; specially protected sidewalls.

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Backed by Standard Tire Manufacturers' Warranty; anti-skid tread with protecting ribs to sidewalls; low price.

AIRWAY
For the light car. Safety Tread. The Firestone-built tire for motorists seeking a good tire at a very low price.

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER . . Harvey S. Firestone

Trouble With Hard Soot

We have a furnace in the basement and a stove above, with a chimney built up from the basement floor. There is also a cistern in the basement and sometimes the basement is very wet. Our stoves and furnace smoke at times and a hard shiny substance has collected in the chimney, which is hard to get loose even with a pole. Is there something which could be put into the chimney that will loosen or dissolve this hard material? The hole is still open, but is considerably decreased. I have been advised to rebuild the chimney, but this is an awful job.—*H. W.*

THIS hard glassy substance seems to be a combination of soot and moisture and wood tar or creosote from green or poorly seasoned wood, and seems to be caused by insufficient draft. The poor draft may be due to too small a chimney opening, too low a chimney, or obstruction by nearby roofs and trees, or by openings or leakage into the flue. I suggest you write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for their free bulletins on *Chimneys and Fireplaces* and also on *Operating the Home Heating Plant.*

How to Make Concrete Posts

The following brief directions for making concrete are given by the Portland Cement Association. On request they will send you a booklet "Concrete Fence Posts" which gives full directions. Address them at New York City.

A good type of mold in which six posts can be cast at one time is illustrated. A strong, neat appearing post will be obtained by making the base four by five inches, tapering to four by three inches at the top; then two by four's can be used for pallets. A length of seven feet is common for line posts. If a level floor is available it will not be necessary to build a platform. Lumber used in constructing molds should be sound, straight grained and finished smooth on sides that come in contact with the concrete. Two-inch boards are used for the sides and one-inch boards for the dividers.

A 1:2:2 or a 1:2:3 mixture of cement, sand and pebbles, is satisfactory. In no case should pebbles be larger than ¾ inch. Reinforcing a concrete post deserves special attention. In posts with rectangular or square cross section, four reinforcing rods are used, one located near each corner, about ¾-inch from the surface. One-quarter inch round or square steel rods have proved to be most satisfactory for reinforcing concrete posts.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the May prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	2.90	
2	Fluid Cream		
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.06	
2 B	Cond. Milk Soft Cheese	2.31	
3	Evap. Cond, Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.20	
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for May 1927 was $2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market Improves

CREAMERY SALTED	Apr. 25	Apr. 18	Apr. 27, 1927
Higher than extra	47 -47½	46 -46½	48 -48½
Extra (92sc)	-46½	45½-	47½
84-91 score	44¼-46¼	43½-45¼	44½-47
Lower Grades	43 -44	42½-43	43½-44

The butter market shows improvement over last week. Prices are better, and sentiment has shared in the change for the better. Statistically the market shows improvement for there has been a very satisfactory out-of-storage movement. From April 13 to April 20 cold storage holdings in the four largest cities were reduced 278,267 pounds, whereas during the same period a year ago cold storage holdings made a slight gain. Markets in neighboring cities have turned firmer which has helped New York materially.

Advices from the heavy producing sections indicate no increase in supplies in the near future. This added to the satisfactory reductions in cold storage holdings has tended to stabilize the market. At the opening of the week ending April 28 street stocks were 7,000 tubs less than the week previous, which brought the street stocks within a very satisfactory range. However, there was some unexpected mid-week arrivals that tended to unbalance slightly the equilibrium of the trade. Just now the butter market is naturally in a feverish condition. We have just ahead of us the heavy producing season, and the trade is extremely alert, endeavoring to avoid all possible accumulations.

Buyers have not objected to the advance in prices, but still continue to operate very close to immediate trade requirements, purchases seldom exceeding two days' supply. From now on through the season of heavy make we are going to see rapidly changing conditions. In fact, on some days the changes are so rapid that is hard for those very close to the trade to keep tab on hourly changes.

Cheese Market Holds Steady

STATE FLATS	Apr. 25	Apr. 18	Apr. 27, 1927
Fresh Fancy	22 -22½	22 -22½	22½-23
Fresh Average		29 -30	
Held Fancy	29 -30		27 -28
Held Average			25 -26½

The cheese market holds steady at unchanged prices, the make of cheese in New York state has been liberal. Last week we looked for a slight change of prices as buyers were inclined to hold off expecting, as it were, slightly lower prices. However, there has been better inquiry for fresh cheese during the latter part of April, with the result that the market is not only steadier, but where some small sales of fancy lots are concerned, prices are to some degree better. Old cheese continues very firm, and is also getting scarcer. Short held goods continue at unchanged prices, mainly 24 to 26 cents.

Medium Grade Eggs Firmer

NEARBY WHITE	Apr. 25	Apr. 18	Apr. 27,
Hennery			
Selected Extras	34 -35	34 -35	31 -33
Average Extras	33	32 -33	29 -30
Extra Firsts	31 -32	31 -31½	28 -29
Firsts	30 -30½	30 -30½	26½-27½
Gathered	27 -31½		26 -29
			23 -25
BROWNS			
Hennery	34 -35	33½-35	28 -32
Gathered	29½-33½	28½-33	25 -28

Medium grade eggs arriving from nearby points show some improvement over last week, whereas the better grades have been slightly less active. On the whole, the market seems to be in a satisfactory condition, although trade is spotty, some stores making more favorable reports than others. Experiences vary widely. However, the outlook is good.

We can begin to get an idea now of something of the future. By that we mean, it is possible to take a few facts into consideration that may give us an insight as to what may (or may not) be ahead of us.

Receipts are running about equal to last year. Outside of the ten largest cities indications are that addition to cold storage holdings have hardly kept up to last year. In the ten largest cities, cold storage holdings on April 20 totalled 1,654,564 cases, compared with 2,040,711 cases at the same time a year ago. The increase in the cold storage holdings this year from April 13 to April 20 was approximately 105,000 cases greater over the same period a year ago. From these facts it appears that the outlook for the poultry man is fully up to that of last year. There are some who claim that the situation is not quite as favorable while others are more optimistic. From our observations we would say that they were almost on par.

The weather factor is a big one, and a great deal hinges on the season from now on, for upon that depends a great deal how the hens respond and how the young stock comes along for next fall.

There are some who have criticized us of late for being extremely pessimistic claiming that we have been "calamity howling". Far be it from us to fall in that error. We believe we would be in greater error if we were to preach the reverse and thereby encourage heavy increased production which would mean burdensome surplus, one of the great causes of the present unsatisfactory conditions in our agriculture to-day.

The official figures show that our cold storage holdings in the ten largest cities are approximately 386,000 cases less than last year, a very satisfactory balance. However, this year our into-storage movement from April 18 to April 20 was over 105,000 cases heavier than a year ago. In other words, in one week we gained over 105,000 cases on last year. If the gain in the next few weeks holds pace, it is easy to see that last year's figures will soon be reached. Therefore, those who claim that the situation this year is *infinitely* better than a year ago should not base their judgment on any one day or week, but should watch the trend during this flush period.

If climatic conditions continue as they have been up to the present (subnormal) it may be that we will experience a high mortality among baby chicks, with a smaller number of pullets going into the laying houses next fall. If such is the case, the outlook for the fresh egg producer next fall is good.

Live Poultry Market Variable

FOWLS	Apr. 25	Apr. 18	Apr. 27, 1927
Colored	28-30	30	29
Leghorn	28-30	30	29
BROILERS			
Colored	30-50	40-52	33-45
Leghorn	30-45	35-45	20-35
CAPONS		50	
TURKEYS	30-45		-35
DUCKS, Nearby	18-24	23-24	22-25
GEESE			27

The live poultry market is a variable factor this week. In some lines there is a good outlook, while others are not so good. The heaviest colored fowls are inclined to drag, being held at the freight market. Light to medium fowls have been working out better and these may show some increase in price. They have not been over plentiful, and there are some indications of growing strength on these lines, with the demand swinging in line.

The demand for fancy broilers is holding up very well. Rocks are working out satisfactorily, as are a few of the better lines of Reds. A lot of Reds are not so good of late. They could stand a little finishing off.

Rabbits are quiet at 26 and 28 cents.

During the broiler shipping season it is well to pay attention to the grading of birds in the crates. Of course, in some instances where only a few birds are sent to market grading is impractical. We who have shipped now the limitations. However, there are still some heavy shippers who put large birds in with small ones and mix the lots pretty much in general. These mixtures do not appeal to the buyers. A crate that contains birds of a fairly uniform weight is always more attractive. Furthermore, it pays to hold the birds for a couple of days to give them just a slight finish. Lastly, smeary birds do not sell as well as clean birds. It is true that feathers are not eaten, but neither are egg shells and yet the market pays a premium for clean white eggs.

No Change in Potatoes

STATE	Apr. 25	Apr. 18	Apr. 27, 1927
150 lb. sack		3.50-3.75	
Bulk, 180 lbs.			
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	3.10-3.75	3.25-3.85	3.50-3.75
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.00-4.60	4.00-4.75	4.15-4.40
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack		3.60-3.85	
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	4.25-5.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.	5.35-5.65	5.35-5.65	5.50-6.00

There has been no material change in the uotato market. Old potatoes have been moving rather slowly. On the 25th Maines were dull, and it was very hard to find much strength to report. Not enough sales of New York State potatoes were reported to warrant quotations. New crop Florida Spaulding Rose have been in liberal supply, with values trending downward. At the lower price levels trade has improved on these marks. Most of the best lines bringing from 8.00 to 8.50 a barrel, a few brought 9.00 and one car brought the extreme price of 9.25 but that did not represent the level of the market by any means.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Apr. 25	Apr. 18	Last Year
Wheat (May)	1.59¾	1.56⅝	1.34¼
Corn	1.07⅞	1.04⅜	.71
Oats	.64¼	.62⅞	.44¾
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	2.24¾	2.06⅝	1.48⅞
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.30⅛	1.20⅛	.88⅜
Oats, No. 2	.79¾	.77¼	.54
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Apr. 21	Apr. 14	Apr. 23, 1927
Grade Oats	41.00	39.00	32.50
Spring Bran	38.00	37.50	32.00
Hard Bran	40.50	41.50	34.00
Standard Mids	37.50	36.50	32.50
Soft W. Mids	45.00	42.50	38.00
Flour Mids	40.50	40.50	35.50
Red Dog	41.50	41.50	38.00
Wh. Hominy	43.00	41.00	29.50
Yel. Hominy	42.50	41.00	29.50
Corn Meal	45.00	42.00	32.50
Gluten Feed	44.75	44.75	33.50
Gluten Meal	57.00	57.00	45.50
36% C. S. Meal	56.00	55.00	35.00
41% C. S. Meal	62.50	60.50	37.50
43% C. S. Meal	64.50	62.50	39.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	54.00	54.00	47.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Hay Market Holds Strength

Much to the satisfaction of all of us the hay market has held the slight gains recently made. Timothy No. 1 selling at $23.00. The demand has been active for top grades, but has been irregular on other lines. Last week we were up in Greene County and one farmer told us he had sold about 20 tons of hay for $16.00 in the barn unbaled. Reports like this come as distinctly bright lights in the usual dull picture the hay market has revealed this year. State Alfalfa holds to $24.00 to 25.00 for No. 1, with Timothy containing a light clover mixture bringing $22.00 for No. 1, other grades ranging down to $16.00.

Meats and Live Stock

The live calf market has recovered some of the lost ground last week. Prime veals selling up to 16.50, other lines varying from 12.00 up to 16.00 for good stock.

Prime steers still top at $14.00, common as low as $9.50.

Bulls are steady, a few fancys still selling as high as $9.50 but the bulk of the market ranging from $6.00 to 8.50.

The cow market is steady a few selected selling up to $8.50, but straight sales seldom going over $8.00 for the better lines. Others range from $4.00 up.

Lambs hold steady, springers weighing around 68 pounds bringing $21.00 per cwt.

Hogs are getting a little better attention, the market is firmer. Yorkers weiging from 160 to 200 pounds quoted $10.25 to 11.25, lighter and heavier weights from $9.50 to 10.50.

Trade has been slow for country dressed veal. In a small way a few fancy marks have brought as much as 20 cents, but that figure is too high for the average best of the market, which is closer to 18 and 19 cents.

Dressed hot house lambs have been in heavy supply, a little too heavy for the good demand. The freer supplies may be attributed to the larger proportion of light weights and under grades. A few selected heavy lambs weighing from 35 to 40 pounds have been bringing $12.00 or a shade better, other grades vary from $5.00 to 9.00.

Bean Market Quiet

Trading is very quiet in the bean market with values previously quoted fairly steady. Limas and black-eyed peas appear to be the only ones trending a little firm. However, these do not generally interest our eastern producers. Red kidneys are firm at from 8.50 to 9.50 with the white variety generally a dollar per cwt. higher all along the line. Peas are still bringing from 9.75 to 10.25 (almost twice the price they were a year ago), with Marrows from 9.50 to 10.25.

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If you believe in the NEW YORK MARKET;
If you want a dependable MERCHANT to sell your eggs in NEW YORK;
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WHY WASTE WORDS? If you want to get EVERY CENT you are entitled to for your poultry and 100% SERVICE—SHIP TO US. Write for any information, tags, coops, bulletins, etc.
BAEDECKER & WILLIAMS, Inc.,
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SHIP YOUR BROILERS NOW WHILE MARKET IS FIRM

That is: To ship everything you raise to one commission house. We have an unlimited outlet for live poultry, eggs, calves and lambs. Checks mailed daily at top market prices. Write for tags, coops, market quotations, information on best shipping days, etc.
JOSEPH C. BERMAN, INC.,
50-54 GRACE AVENUE,
West Washington Market, New York City

South Jersey Farm News

Grange Opposes Parole for Chicken Thief

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers will be interested to learn of the stand taken by the Gloucester County Pomona Grange on a plea for a parole from the State's Prison. It will be recalled that a little over a year ago, the American Agriculturist paid a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of one Basil Barazousky for stealing chickens. A few days ago it was learned by State Grange Master, David Agans, that a plea had been filed with the Board of Pardons for a parole for Bazil Barazousky.



Amos Kirby

At the meeting of the Pomona Grange on April 21 they passed a resolution recommending that no parole be granted and that the prisoner be compelled to serve his full term at Trenton. The arrest and conviction of this man practically broke up the wholesale stealing of chickens in Gloucester and Salem Counties, as only very small lots have disappeared since Barazousky went to jail.

Three A. A. Rewards

Without a doubt the paying of the A. A. rewards and the conviction of Barazousky has done as much as any thing else to break up chicken stealing in this part of New Jersey. The reward of $100 to Lewis Gerlack last fall and another $50 reward to Norman Borton a few days ago has been well advertised in this section of the state and when a few chickens are stolen now it usually is by local parties for a Sunday dinner.

Discuss TB Indemnities

Recently we heard a discussion on the high returns the farmers were receiving for their T. B. reactors. The question came up, whether the farmers were losing much actual money by cleaning up their herds at this time. Dr. J. H. McNeil showed the writer the sales sheets for the herds from this particular locality and the figures showed that with meat selling as high as 8¾ cents a pound, the owners are netting over $100 per head and one animal in one herd sold for nearly $130.

Milk Companies Warn Dairymen

There is a great rush of dairymen in South Jersey to test their herds at this time. Two of the big milk companies have already served notice on their patrons that they must test or sign up for testing before a certain time. This has cut off the market for milk from many dairies and they have been forced to sign up regardless of what they may personally think about testing.

Apples Hurt by Freeze

The South Jersey apple crop has been injured by the three nights of freezing temperatures on April 15, 16, 17, when the temperature dropped as low as 25. Many varieties show some injury including the McIntosh, Starr, Rome, Ben Davis and a few others. The injury is not large enough to seriously reduce the crop, but the center cluster bud has been killed in many orchards.

The injury appears to be quite general all over South Jersey on the apple, but the peach crop appears to have escaped serious injury. On the nights of the freeze, the air and the ground were both quite dry. This factor is believed to have saved a large part of the crop. The winter kill on the peach crop is now showing up. It is quite spotted, with orchards in some localities showing heavy injury while others have but little loss.

Open Game Keepers' School

Up in Hunterdon County, near Clinton, the Game Conservation Society, with headquarters at 20 East 43rd Street, New York City, has opened up a gamekeepers' School. The object of the project is to start a school for the training of game keepers for institutions, clubs and owners of estates interested in the propagation of game. A tract of 1,400 acres of land has been secured for the game farm.

Salem Boy Honored

Belford Moore, son of Edward Moore, of Salem County, has been selected to represent New Jersey at the National 4H Club Camp, to be held in Washington, D. C., on June 21-26. The three other representatives from New Jersey to the NATIONAL Camp are Evelyn M. DeGrave of Mercer County, a home economics club member; Marjorie A. Farry of Monmouth County, a dairy club member, and Walter Runge of Morris County, a poultry club member.

Appoint Egg Contest Committee

A committe representing the Board of Agriculture, the bankers, the Rotary Club, the feed dealers and business men of Hunterdon County has been formed to take up the question of establishing another egg laying contest in that county. The rapid expansion in the poultry industry in New Jersey in recent years makes the establishment of a third egg laying contest an absolute necessity. It is understood that Ocean County is making a strong bid for the contest if Hunterdon does not accept the proposition as outlined by the Agricultural College.

Appoints State Police Committee

The Morris County Board of Agriculture has appointed a special State Police Committee to work with the state constabulary in the detection of criminals. This is the first county in the state to appoint such a committee, which was made at the suggestion of Colonel Schwartzkopf in an effort to break up the present crime wave. On the committee are: Wm. M. McIntyre, Morristown; Andrew Scully, Schooley's Mountain, and Frank Gillem, Dover.

Modify Japanese Beetle Quarantine

The quarantine regulations on the Japanese beetle has been modified to require inspection and certification on all shipments of fruits and vegetables leaving the port of New York on steamships originating in the beetle area.

Morris Dairymen Hold Banquet

The Morris County Cow Testing Association held their annual banquet and meeting at Flanders on April 12. About 75 were present and E. J. Perry, New Brunswick, was the speaker of the evening. Andrew Scully, Schooley's Mountain, was elected president and Louis Guerin of Flanders, was elected secretary and treasurer.

Stages Forest Tour

On May 1 and 2, a tour of the state forests is being arranged by A. J. Scovell, of the Extension Department, New Brunswick. Stops will be made in the recent fire-swept district along the coast.—AMOS KIRBY.

North Country News Notes

Crops Will Be Planted Late This Year

FREEZING weather has continued so late that it is going to be the first of May before much land is planted. Plowing is going on in several communities, but little land is dry enough to admit of any fitting. Doubtless this will mean a smaller spring wheat acreage with a slightly larger sowing of barley, and later on, of buckwheat. As almost no winter wheat is grown in Northern New York the open freezing weather has caused no loss in this respect, but is being very hard indeed on seeding and on pastures. There is more interest than ever before in special mixtures for seeding down, so as to insure better pastures, many now planning to reduce the number of years they cut hay and finishing up with one, two or more years of pasture before plowing.



W. I. Roe

Outlook for Wool is Favorable

The Jefferson County Sheep Growers' Association held their spring meeting today, with the disposition of their wool as the main topic. Arrangements were made for the purchase of enough wool twine for the members, and most of the wool will be shipped to the wool pool to be collected at Boston. This association has been functioning for a number of years. Some years the wool has been sold as a lump to buyers on a bid, other years it has been pooled with that of other associations, and disposed of during the year when prices were best. Fred Robertson, for seven years county agent in Jefferson County, was in charge of this work for several years, but was forced to give it up when his farm work became too pressing.

With all the world reports regarding the available supply of wool, and the probable opportunity for the expansion of the areas, things are looking more favorable for better prices for wool. Elton Miller, Pamelia 4-Corners, is president of the Jefferson association; W. A. Mather, Adams, vice-president; and Dan A. Barnes, Watertown, secretary-treasurer.

Boys and Girls Plant Trees

Ray Leonard, of Natural Bridge, will take over the testing of the Watertown Dairy Improvement Association on May 1st. Mr. Leonard has just completed a three year course at Canton State School of Agriculture. Kent Stoodley, of Adams Center, who has been doing the testing for the association since its beginning, is leaving as herdsman with the J. C. Penney farms near Poughkeepsie.

After working with the different extension forces of the state for the past few years in its efforts to extend the reforestation efforts of New York people, the Conservation Commission is now confining its work to the 4H Clubs. This year 33,000 trees will be planted by 33 boys and girls of Jefferson county, who have enrolled in the forestry work. The trees are furnished free from the state nursery at Lowville. Each youngster has to sign an agreement to plant the trees where none are now growing, and to keep them protected from livestock.

Attend Lecturer's School

A goodly number of Grange lecturers and some Grange masters attended the Lecturers' short course held at Cornell the first part of April. Judging from reports the course was very interesting and worth while. James Peo of Cape Vincent, and Carl Fleming of Great Bend are going to carry on a series of experiments with field peas this year, using the Chang pea, which has proven to be quite disease resistant. The Farm Bureau is securing the seed and working with these men. It is expected that Fred Lasher of East Hounsfield, and Harry Y. Stone of Dry Hill will continue the trials that they started last year.

The county agricultural agents of Northern New York are working hard in disseminating information on corn borer control before the ending of the control period. Oscar Agne of Jefferson county has attended meetings of many of the 33 Granges of the county giving illustrated talks, showing both the danger and the methods available.—W. I. ROE.

Central New York Farm Notes

SNOW has gone, plowing sod is well started and some people already have their cows out on pasture. With hay selling at $7 to $10 a ton this is poor economy for the cows or the pasture.

Snow fences which have become a great convenience in this hilly part of the state are being taken down and rolled up to be stored for the summer. It hardly seems worth while to take them down they will be needed again so soon.

The generally light snow fall and small amount of drifting this winter was a pleasant surprise to boards of supervisors who found a surplus left over from their snow removal fund in most of the Central New York Counties.

The poultry business is certainly becoming modernized. Baby chicks are being sold at the Five and Ten Cent stores. Nor is the old-fashioned brooder found necessary for them as the stores are keeping them warm by means of a large electric lamp suspended in the top of a cone shaped hover. Thousands of them were sold this year around Easter time.

Grange School Successful

The school for grange lecturers at the College of Agriculture at Ithaca last week was a fine success. The addresses and discussions presented many suggestions that will help improve the grange programs which is one of the most important parts of the grange work. The 193 lecturers from nearly every county in the state who were present were surprised to learn how much alike are the problems of lecturers everywhere.

One of them told about an Albert Turner of Pharsalia, Chenango County, who conducted a series of experiments last year and determined that a medium-sized adult woodchuck on hard ground could pull 47½ pounds when hitched by the tail to spring balances and says that with 500 woodchuck holes on his place and two woodchucks to a hole he figures that he has enough unused power there to equal two Fordson tractors providing he can devise a method of using it.—C. T.

Ten High Herds for Butterfat in February, 1928

FOLLOWING is the ten high herds for butterfat production in New York State Dairy Improvement Associations for the month of February.

The Chemung Schuyler Association led in the number of cows producing 40 pounds of fat or over with 155.

County	Owner	Average Production per cow in milk: Milk (lbs)	Fat (lbs)
Monroe	George L. True	1591	58.8
Monroe	Wooster Fruit Farms	1493	49.5
Essex	W. W. Fortune	1422	49.4
Wyoming	Frank Bean	1319	48.6
Seneca	A. L. Hollingworth	1434	48.5
Chautauqua	A. J. Harper	1415	48.3
Steuben	John Hanington	1187	48.0
Otsego	Rexford Davis	1558	47.1
Steuben	Chauncey VanSkiner	1343	46.9
Chemung	Way & Neilitz	1321	46.3

Pennsylvania Farm Notes

DR. S. A. BRUNNER and Nathan Kunkel of Stony Run, Berks County, enclosed a large tract of meadowland on the farm of Maurice Kunkel which will be devoted to breeding and selling muskrats and musk rat pelts. Twenty pairs of black muskrats were ordered for propagating them. Brown muskrats will be kept separate, as they bring lower prices.—O. D. Schock.



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12 Sprouted Assorted Dahlias, $1. 12 Iris, 6 kinds, $1. We pay delivery. SMITH & SON, 430-40 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.

We Still Farm In New England

(*Continued from First Page*)

farmers for artificial and uneconomic relief from the government. It is also very interesting to note the different attitudes of the people in the Mississippi Valley and of those in Vermont following the great floods in both sections. Congress has been besieged and beseeched ever since the Mississippi flood for millions of dollars for relief, and we are not saying but that this relief was much needed, but it was needed equally as badly by the farmers in Vermont, hundreds of whom had their property swept away, and it was not asked for. The Vermont farmers instead went calmly and steadfastly about the job of helping themselves out of their own difficulties.

The Measure of Farm Success

But what about this criticism that farming is on the decline in the eastern states? After all ,the chief measuring stick of farm success is the actual net results at the end of the year, not only in dollars but also in satisfaction and happiness. It is not necessarily the number of acres or the size of the farm business that counts; it is instead what is left when the expenses are paid and, above all, in the amount of happiness that is gleaned from day to day. Farming is more than a **living; it is a life.** On a basis of these measurements, we still farm it here in these eastern states and using these measurements of real results, I will still stack up our eastern farms against those from any other section.

To those who say that farming has disappeared from the New England hills and valleys, let us look at the facts a moment. First, remember in our comparisons that all the New England states are small and that altogether they would not make a very large state. For example, all of the New England states taken together contain about 66,000 square miles. In New York there are in round numbers 49,000 square miles. Illinois contains 56,000 square miles; Iowa, 56,000; Wisconsin, 56,000. All of New England has only 159,000 farms while New York contains 188,000 and Illinois 225,000 and Wisconsin 193,000 farms.

A Leader in Dairying and Poultry

Now let us see what the New England farmers are doing at the present time on these farms. Take first the dairy industry, the outstanding farm business of the East. In New England there are in round numbers 791,000 dairy cows, which produce $86,324,000 worth of dairy products every year. New England is noted for its manufacturing, but we would like to have somebody point out a single manufacturing business in New England that does a business of $86,000,000 yearly. C. E. Hough, manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, estimates that the value of the milk produced in the state of Connecticut alone is approximately $20,000,000 a year.

Wisconsin is the leading dairy state in the Union and has 25 per cent more farms with rich soil, and wonderfully adapted for the dairy business. In spite of this, you could put the entire dairy business of Wisconsin and two or three of the nearby central west states together and it would not equal the tremendous production of dairy products in the New England and New York milk shed. There are many cities in New England, and the people in them drink a lot of milk, yet the New England dairy farmer has always been able to supply these cities with their milk and have plenty to spare.

The New England states are also noted for the production of poultry and poultry products. According to the Census of 1925, there were in the New England states 8,138,000 chickens, valued at more than $12,000,000, and the value of the eggs produced in 1924 was $26,550,000. New York, one of the great poultry states, had in round numbers in 1925, 13,408,000 chickens valued at more than $17,000,000, and the value of the eggs produced in 1924 was $33,000,000. Again, doing a little addition, putting the poultry products of New England together with New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, covering American Agriculturist territory, we have a total which will equal or exceed the poultry production of any other similar section in the world.

Maine Leads in Potatoes

According to the Census figures, in 1924 the comparatively small state of Maine raised more than 40,000,000 bushels of potatoes. New York was her nearest competitor with a little more than 38,000,000 bushels. Pennsylvania had 22,000,000, Minnesota 36,000,000, Michigan 28,000,000 and Wisconsin 26,000,000 bushels. What is better still, out of all these potato states, Maine had the most bushels on the least number of acres. For example, she required only 135,000 acres to grow her 40,000,000 bushels while Wisconsin required 233,000 acres to grow 26,000,000, and Minnesota took 326,000 acres to grow 36,000,000 bushels.

A Producer of Special Crops

Another specialized industry, in which the New England state of Vermont is the leader, is the production of maple products. The great quantity and high quality of Vermont maple syrup are known to every lover of this product. In 1927 the farmers of Vermont tapped 5,665,000 trees, which yielded 1,694,000 pounds of maple sugar and 1,417,000 gallons of maple syrup. The total number of trees tapped in the United States in 1927 was 12,937,000 so you will see the little state of Vermont had nearly half of these. If the maple syrup industry should cease in both Vermont and New York, which also is a great sugar state, then most of us would go without the fine old combination of maple syrup and buckwheat pancakes.

Coming down from Vermont to the beautiful and old farm country of the Connecticut valley, we find here another specialized industry producing high quality tobacco. The small state of Connecticut grew in 1925 about 26,000 acres of tobacco, yielding 34,690,000 pounds.

Of course, in the space at our command, we can only give you a small glimpse of the New England farm business. We are able to say nothing of the great quantities of small grain that are raised and in particular of the large acreages of forage crops. The business of producing small truck crops for large nearby cities has assumed immense proportions in recent years. Moreover, it is a highly skillful and profitable business for good prices are received for these products.

But if you have come through the rather surprising statistics listed above, I think you will agree with me that the New England farmer is still in the farm business. You will also agree that he is entitled to more credit as a farmer than he seems to have had in recent years.

A Wonderful Section to Visit

If you still are in doubt, I hope you will be privileged to travel, as I have several times in recent years, by automobile through some of the sections of real farm country in the New England states. If you do this, you will note the trim and prosperous appearance of the old New England farm homes, a proof of the statement that I made at the beginning of this little discussion, that it is not necessarily the size of the business that counts; it is rather the profits that are left at the end of the year, both in dollars and in happiness. If you can take such a trip, and especially if you can have the privilege of visiting with the fine old Yankee stock still on thousands of New England farms, you may agree also with the point in the story about the Iowa farmer who was recently passing through Connecticut. He stopped to pass the time of day with an elderly Connecticut farmer. In the course of the conversation, the Iowa farmer began to sympathize with the Yankee farmer about his small stony fields and apparently poor soil.

"What you should do," said the stranger, "is to come on out to Iowa where I can show you some real farm country."

"Wall, now, mister," answered the Yankee with a twinkle in his eyes, "I've been thinkin' that when I got a little spell of let-up in my work, I might go out to Iowa for a little visit. You see, I got some mortgages on three, or four farms out there where I invested my savings made from these same stony old fields!"

He that lends money to a friend has a double loss.—Proverbs of Scotland



The Nature-Lovers



With the A. A.

Poultry Farmer



When Chicks Become Unruly

BABY chicks, like children, sometimes fall into bad habits. Then, too, like children again, baby chicks are often not responsible for their bad habits, but those in charge of either the chicks or children have used some improper method in handling and controlling the chicks or the child. Chicks do not need coddling or babying too much. True, they should have proper warmth, clean quarters and proper food. Yet, at the same time, many chicks are spoiled by the care taken of them —overfeeding, improper feeding, over or under heating or neglecting them in some way. Neglect always brings chicks serious trouble.

Chick Bowel Troubles

Perhaps the most common complaint you hear among chick raisers is complaints about bowel trouble and diarrhea. Much of the bowel trouble and diarrhea is caused by improper feeding, faulty brooding, and poor care and neglect.

Many chick raisers have been scared into believing they have white diarrhea when the whole trouble was in wrong feeding and handling of the chicks. Chicks that are chilled or allowed to eat filth will take diarrhea. Yet on the other hand chicks that are even contaminated with white diarrhea will live and grow if they are kept sanitary and given conditions that are all reasonable and correct. To keep bowel trouble out of the flocks see that your brooder stove is the correct temperature, that it is not too hot, nor that it does not go out in the night and the chicks become chilled.

Huddling or Piling Chicks

Another very common trouble among chick raisers is that of huddling under the brooder stove or piling in the corners of the house. More often the huddling is caused for want of sufficient heat in the building, or else the chicks at some time have become chilled. No amount of heat will keep them from huddling, if once seriously chilled. They can be prevented from gathering in the corners by turning the corners with wire fencing or building paper so there will be no corners for them to pile up in. Chicks will often smother if they are allowed to bunch up. Watch the heat and see that the chicks are not overheated so that they will be inclined to huddle and pile up. It is well, at late bedtime to go to look through the brooder house and under the brooderstove and see that the chicks are all well spread out and that the brooder fires are operating properly for the night.

Toe Picking

What is known as cannibalism, or toe picking, is quite often a serious matter in young chicks, especially. This is a vice that is mostly found in the first two weeks although the older chicks have been known to take to toe picking. Usually it starts by one chick picking and tearing blood from the toe of another. This seems to give the flock the taste of blood and is hard to stop when once started.

Give the chicks plenty of exercise, and get them outdoors. Hang up strips of meat and vegetables for the chicks to pick. Remove all injured chicks. Look to your feed to see that it is rich in proteins, minerals, and vitamines. Give the chicks more green food. Give them more room and range.—Reese V. Hicks, Managing Director, International Baby Chick Assn.

Feeding Young Turkeys

Kindly advise me what to feed young turkeys, for the first six weeks?—MRS. G. K. B.

DO not feed baby turkeys until 60 or 72 hours old. We like to give them a drink of sour milk first, then put a little clean gravel in a dish. We use common gravel used for cement work, and sieve it through a window screen. Next cut up some green stuff—dandelion leaves while tender—then lettuce. Cut it up with the shears so they can eat it. They need quantities of green feed.

Steam cooked feeds have proved very satisfactory with our turkeys. The first day after the milk, gravel and greens, scatter a little steam cooked chick feed in the gravel, but just a little at a time. Feed about every 2 hours the first 5 days, then gradually lengthen the time until you are feeding the grain about 3 times a day. About the second feed of grain, begin feeding the starting mash that goes with the chick feed. Alternate it with the scratch grain so they are eating it 50-50. Teach them to do it that way, then in a week or so you can leaves the little hoppers with mash leave the little hoppers with mash ple mix the scratch grain and mash, but we do not. Yet it might be just as well.

Keep Feed Dishes Sanitary

Feed these feeds until about 8 weeks old then gradually change to the intermediate grain and growing mash. Give lots of fresh water and be sure the dishes are scalded every day. Keep the hoppers always clean. Feed all feeds in clean dishes.

Continue the green feed as long as they will eat it. This is neglected in many cases. Little turkeys are not strong enough to get it for themselves and besides they like this attention. Above all things keep the quarters clean. Have lots of fresh air, no drafts, keep free from lice. Watch for worms and use preventatives.

I do not see why any one asks for

(*Continued on Page* 20)



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It's mighty profitable to feed Nopco Cod Liver Oil all through the dark winter. It keeps the flock in condition, increases egg production, gives life and body to the little fellows. And it is just as necessary, just as profitable to keep on feeding Nopco now, even though the sun is shining in good earnest again. Nopco's rich Vitamin A and Vitamin D content will supplement the work of sunshine and green food, give profitable results that those elements cannot give alone. The sun cannot be relied upon to furnish Vitamin D all the time. It does not shine every day and the birds naturally seek the shade when it does. When a hen eats a ration with NOPCO in it she cannot help getting both Vitamins D and A. NOPCO is a guaranteed, tested, always available source of both Vitamins D and A. Costs less than 2c per hen per month—only 7c per hen for an entire summer.

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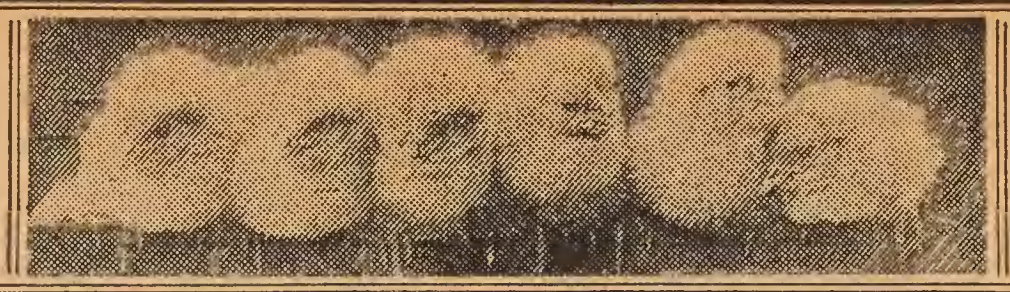
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S. C. Wh., Br., Buff, Blk. Leghorns, Anconas	$5.50	$10.00	$46.00	$ 90.00
Barred and Wh. Rox, R.C. and S.C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00
W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	6.75	13.00	57.00	115.00
Impt. Barron W. Leghorn, W. Minorcas, Parks' Rox	7.75	15.00	67.00	115.00

Heavy Mixed, $10.00 per 100. Light Mixed, $8.00 per 100. White Pekin Ducklings, 25c each.

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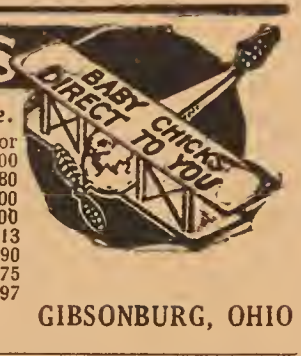
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S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S. C. M Anconas	$2.50	$4.50	$9	$25.50	$41	$80
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I Reds	3.00	5.75	11	32.00	52	100
S. C. B. Minorcas	3.00	5.75	11	32.00	52	100
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Jersey Blk. Giants	6.00	11.00	20	59.00	95	190
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Prices Delivered	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns, White, Brown, Anconas	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
Rocks, Barred, White, Buff, B. Minorcas	6.00	11.50	55.00	100.00
R. C. & S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons	6.00	11.50	55.00	100.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	6.00	11.50	55.00	100.00

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Banner Hatchery, Route 2, Columbus Grove, Ohio



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10 FREE CHICKS With every 100 chicks ordered during May and June we give 10 extra chicks free of charge.

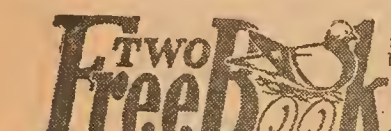
REDUCED PRICES—Prices on our high quality Ohio Accredited Chicks have been drastically reduced. Write for information.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks are inspected by experts, trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University. Guaranteed chicks. Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose with our chicks. Get our May and June prices.

Hoytville Accredited Hatcheries, 106 Main St. Hoytville, Ohio

TWO FREE BOOKS



Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free book telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. **Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts.** Established 27 years.

BOS QUALITY CLASS A CHICKS



From healthy heavy layers of large eggs. S.C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds and assorted chicks at low prices. Also pullets. No money down. Pay full amount 10 days before chicks are shipped or C.O.D. Special discounts. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalog FREE.

Bos Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich., R. 2 A.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wyckoff Strain W. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8	$37.50	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	2.75	4.50	8	37.50	70
Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
Mixed	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	65

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED



May Prices

	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90
R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	90
Black Minoreas	6.00	11.00	100
Mixed	4.00	7.00	60

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
R. I. Reds	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60

STONY POINT HATCHERY, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

9c

For *Bishop's English White Leg.* Chicks for May and June. Can make immediate shipments. Catalogue free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, O.

White Wyandottes—Single Comb White Leghorns

DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS

White Leghorn breeders State Banded. Catalog gives complete prices—Send no money—Chicks shipped C. O. D. —100% live arrival.

KEISER'S WHITE ACRES GRAMPIAN, PA.

(*Continued from Page* 19)

feed only to six weeks old as that is one of the hardest times for poults as they are usually "shooting the red" and that weakens their condition. A few drops of iron in the drinking water once a week at that time helps make blood. Don't feed eggs, bread, oat meal, etc. Those days have gone by. Steam cooked feeds contain milk. A few drops of turpentine in the drinking water once a week is a preventative for worms. Only fix what the flock with drink up quickly. Do not leave it standing around. We never "dope" our birds. We use just home remedies when needed like soda, epsom salts, turpentine and castor oil.—MRS. C. J. DOXTATER.

The Twenty-Fourth Week at Farmingdale

DURING the 24th week of the Sixth Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 4,657 eggs, or 66.5%. This is an increase of 76 eggs, or 1.08% over last week's production. Total production to date since November 1st, 1927, is 61,728 eggs.

High Pens for the Week

W. Leghorns—W. S. Hannah & Son, Mich. R. O. P	63
White Leghorns—Justa Poultry Farm	62
R. I. Reds—Charlescote Farm	62
White Leghorns—Warren's Farm	61
White Leghorns—Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Mich. R. O. P.	60
Barred Rocks—Robert C. Cobb	60

High Pens to Date

White Leghorns

Waverly Poultry Farm, Whitehouse, N. J.	947
Warren's Farm, Webster Groves, Mo.	940
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J.	917
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Dayton, Ohio	869
E. C. Foreman, Lowell, Mich.	858
The Grove Poultry Farm, Milford, Del.	850

Rhode Island Reds

Joseph P. Moynahan, South Hadley Mass.	1015
Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass	891
Frank M. Corwin, Riverhead, Long Island, N. Y.	746
Pinecrest Orchards, Croton, Mass.	725

White Wyandottes

Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.	503
Harvey V. Byerly, Sharpsville, Pa.	462

Barred Plymouth Rocks

A. C. Jones, Georgetown, Del.	768
Robert C. Cobb, Littleton, Mass.	738
Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Guelp, Ontario	705

White Plymouth Rocks

E. A. Hirt, South Weymouth, Mass.	723
William R. Speck, Utica, N. Y.	716

Brooder Management

NO single factor in chick management is of greater importance than heat control. No condition is so quickly reflected in stunted, unthrifty chicks, as improper temperature, especially when large numbers, say 300 or more, must be brooded with one stove.

Large numbers, however, may be brooded with success if correct and uniform temperature is maintained. Proper temperature protects the health and insures the comfort of the chick. Uncomfortable chicks won't eat, and unhealthy chicks can't digest what they do eat. It is the poultryman's task to keep these two team-mates, appetite and digestion, always 'on the job".

Keep the Temperature Right

Proper temperature is for the first week not less than 95 degrees one inch above the floor, at the edge of the hover. Care must be taken to teach the

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

We Ship C. O. D.

$9.95 a Hundred

White Leghorn

Bred-To-Lay Chicks, for generations hatched on our own home Plant. Special price above to have you try Farm-Service 301 egg record Heavy-Weight winter egg producers. $47.50 for 500. Just send postal card stating how many. Pay your own postman. An old reliable farm hatchery.

FARM SERVICE, Route A10, Tyrone, Penn.

Quality Baby Chicks—$10 per 100 up

Our May Hatched Baby Chick prices are:

Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff	$12 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas	14 per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	16 per 100

Custom Hatching, June and July $2 less. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed broiler chicks: Light, 10c. Light and Heavy, 12c. Heavy, 14c. Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery. Postage Prepaid.

	50	100	500
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$5.25	$ 9.50	$45.00
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	5.25	9.50	45.00
Anconas	5.50	10.50	50.00
Barred Rocks	6.00	11.50	55.00
Wh. and Buff Rocks	6.00	11.50	55.00
SC and RC Reds	6.00	11.50	55.00
SC Bl. Minorcas	6.00	11.50	55.00
Wh. and SL Wyandottes	7.00	13.00	62.50
Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.00	62.50

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

James F. Krejci, 9507 Meech Av. Cleveland, O

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. From Free Range Stock.

Lots	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks	10.00	47.00	90.00
S. C. Reds	10.00	47.00	90.00
S. L. Wyandottes	11.00	52.00	
Assorted	6.50	30.00	58.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.00	70.00
Light Mixed	7.00	32.00	60.00

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

200,000 Chicks 1928

GOODLINGS SUPER QUALITY

These prices effective May 15. From free range Breeders.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.75	$5.00	$ 9.00	$42.50	$80.00
Young and Barron strain					
Barred Rocks & S.C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Broilers—Heavy Breed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Light Breed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct, prepaid, 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Circular Free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa., RI.

Chicks

Will Ship C.O.D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS

100% Delivery Summer Prices Catalogue Free

	25	50	100	500	1000
Light Mixed	$2.00	$3.75	$ 6.50	$31.50	$60.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
S. C. White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Bd. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop., Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

White Leghorns	$ 9.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
R. I. Reds	10.00 per 100
Mixed	7.00 per 100

100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel Post Prepaid. Catalogue free.

FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

Chicks

From: Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks.

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Rocks	$3.25	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Leg.	2.75	5.50	10	47.50	90
Assorted	2.25	4.50	8	37.50	

1 pay postage—100% Live delivery full count. Order direct from this advertisement or write for circular.

FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

CHICKS

Eng. W. Leghorns	$10.00 per 100
Common W. Leghorns	9.00 per 100
Reds and Rocks	11.00 per 100
Mixed	8.50 per 100

CLOYD NEIMOND, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks and White Leghorns from Delaware best breeding flocks. 10c each. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid.

Scarborough Poultry Farm Milford, Del.

ALLEN CHICKS

State Supervised. Rocks, Reds and Leghorns. $12 per 100. C. C. ALLEN, SEAFORD, DEL.

BABY  CHICKS

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks *Win Gold Medal* for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania State Contest for Best Project $926.40 clear in 6 mos.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Penna

You can do as well, catalogue of these Sturdy Well Bred Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds, Good Discount for Early Orders—*Write now*

"JUSTA CHIX" LIVE & GROW LAY & PAY

Blood Tested Old Hen Breeders—16 years Treating you [] the whole year O. Watch "JUSTA" Pen at Farmingdale. It captured 1st place in production for February and March. Order May Chix NOW. Prices Postpaid.

	100	500	1000
May 9th	$18	$85	$160
May 16th	$16	$75	$140
May 23rd	$14	$65	$120

After May 28th—$12 per 100

Eight Week Pullets for July delivery $100 per 100.
JUSTA POULTRY FARM, SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.

ULSTER BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. 20,000 Weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS *Box 40* WALDEN, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS;

hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $13.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $15.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $16.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30.00 per 100. Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
Nunda Poultry Farm, *Desk H*, Nunda, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Clear Spring Chicks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed $7.00 a hundred; Heavy Mixed $9.00 a hundred. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Order from ad or write for free circular. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR DUCKLINGS

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings $17.00 per 50; $32 per 100; White Indian Runner Ducklings $16 per 50, $30 per 100. Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe arrival guaranteed. 20th year Producing Ducklings that Live.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R33 Phoenixville, Pa.

HAMPTON'S *Black Leghorn* CHICKS

The kind that lay. The famous Hampton Black Leghorn Chick will please you and grow into the best layer and profit payer you ever had. A trial will convince you of the superior merits of teh Black Leghorn. Write today. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A., Pittstown, N. J.

QUALITY CHICKS

Large type S. C. W. Leghorns $8.00 per 100 from our free range flock. Will ship C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. B. FRYMOYER, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS FOR AFTER MAY 22nd

White Leghorns 7c, Large Barron W. Leghorns 8c. Barred Rocks 9c. Heavy Mixed 8c; Light Mixed 6c. 100%. All good chicks guaranteed. "New" circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS White Leghorns, $10; Barred Rocks, $12. Mixed $8 per 100. Postpaid. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Culled for heavy laying. Circular, free.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Pekin Ducklings

Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity, Catalogue free.
Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS $33; Eggs $1/ "Duck N/ ROY / Islip, L. I., N. Y.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

chicks where the heat is. It is best to confine chicks for two or three nights within a circle of inch-mesh wire, about two feet outside the hover rim. After this they may have the run of the house.

Do not try to keep the entire pen warm. Ideal brooding conditions are met by having a hot stove in a cool room. Mash boxes and water fountains should be kept some distance from the stove. Open windows in the front of the house admit direct sunlight, and improve ventilation, keeping the litter dry and the air fresh. Chicks raised under such conditions eat more, feather better, develop more evenly and harden off with less trouble.

Reduce Temperature Gradually

Hover temperature may be reduced about five degrees a week. If chicks are run outdoors, on the ground or on a platform, it will be safest to confine them near the entrance, until they have learned how to get into and out of the house.

"Profitable pullets come from quality chicks," but inbred qualities can develop only when skill and "hen sense" combine in providing favorable conditions.—Locke James, N. Y. S. Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale.

Keep the Brooder House Clean

CLEANLINESS, plenty of room, and proper feeding equipment are the cardinal factors in successful brooding of chicks, according to the New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

Keep the house clean at all times. After the fourth week, the brooder house should be cleaned every five days. Remove the litter, sweep the floor, and put in clean litter. Chick boxes, feed bags, pails, coal, and other equipment should not be in the brooder house.

Crowding is common to many poultry farms. It is safe to say that 90 per cent of the poultrymen crowd their chicks. Allow two chicks to one square foot of floor space until they are four to six weeks old. After this allow one chick for each square foot of floor space. Where chicks are raised in confinement allow one chick to each two square feet of floor space after the brood is six weeks old. Following these rules eliminates crowding and thus gives all chicks a chance to grow.

Adequate feeding equipment is essential. More chicks die of starvation than from a number of other causes. One inch of hopper space is recommended for each small chick. A hopper 3 feet long feeding from both sides will accommodate 75 chicks. Keep feed in the hoppers. Water fountains of the two-quart size are good for small chicks, followed by the gallon size when the chicks are older. The important point to keep in mind is to have enough fountains so there will always be water for the chicks to drink.

Do Not Let Brooder Fires Go Out Too Soon

"How long should chicks be supplied with artificial heat?"

THIS will depend to some extent on the time of year but usually the heat can be removed when they are 8 [illegible]0 weeks old.

Use Beacon Poultry Feeds

We do more than talk quality—we put it in the bag! That is what has made our business grow so quickly to about the largest of its kind in the East. And here is what we mean by quality:

CHICK FEED
Contains most liberal percentage of cracked New York State white wheat (finest milling wheat), best cracked yellow corn and plenty of steel-cut oatmeal. No weed seed or other filler used.

STARTING MASH
Contains finest quality of ground whole wheat, dried milk, yellow corn meal, standard wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, bone meal, ground oat groats, choice wheat bran, soluble calcium carbonate, ½% salt, Protozyme. No meat or fish—just milk and plenty of it!

EGG MASH
Contains finest quality of dried milk, yellow cornmeal, fish meal, standard wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, bone meal, pulverized heavy oats, choice wheat bran, corn gluten meal, choice meat scrap, soluble calcium carbonate, ½% fine salt and Protozyme. It makes eggs!

SCRATCH GRAINS
N. Y. white wheat, best No. 2 yellow corn, heavy barley, buckwheat, sunflower seed, milo maize for variety.



Send your name for our booklet, *"Profitable Poultry Management."* It tells many things you should know. Written by Prof. C. E. Lee. It's *free.*

BEACON MILLING COMPANY, Cayuga, N. Y.

KEYSTONE CHICKS
Healthy, Strong and Vigorous. Full of Vitality. Member I. B. C. A.

We have decided to sell for the last part of the hatching season (as per our price-list). Real chicks—at prices made extremely low to get new customers interested in Keystone Chicks. Hatched by men who know how, with 18 years experience. *Catalogue and price list free.*

S. C. White Leghorns	*8c each, $75.00 per 1000*
S. C. Brown Leghorns	*8c each, $75.00 per 1000*
Barred Plymouth Rocks	*9c each, $85.00 per 1000*
S. C. R. I. Reds	*10c each, $95.00 per 1000*
S. C. Black Minorcas	*10c each, $95.00 per 1000*
Heavy Breeds—Mixed	*8c each, $75.00 per 1000*
Light Breeds—Mixed	*7c each, $65.00 per 1000*

REMEMBER there is only one Keystone Hatchery in the U. S. Trade mark registered. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid by parcel post. *Ask for hatching dates.*
The Keystone Hatchery *(The Old Reliable Plant)* Richfield, Pa.



NIAGARA "QUALITY" CHIX and DUX

Now is the time to order *NIAGARA* Chix for your winter layers. *NIAGARA* Chix have a country-wide reputation for vigor, vitality, and rapid development into profitable layers. *NIAGARA* Chix are from hardy, northern grown, free range breeding flocks selected and bred by the Hogan System. We can now supply you with Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred & White Rocks, Wyandottes and Pekin Ducklings at 13c and up. 1, 2 & 3 week old chicks at prices that will save you money.
Our guarantee protects you and insures you profits and satisfaction.
For bigger poultry profits get our free catalog.
Member International Baby Chick Association.
NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 25 Ransomville, N. Y.
Established 1887 *Ref. State Bank of Ransomville*

Buy C·M·L·Chicks



They cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years in Barron Leghorns. Imported direct from England. Pedigrees 285 to 314. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. May prices very low. Order Now! Prices Prepaid.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.00	$6.00	$11.00	$52.00	$100.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	108.00

These chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Breeding few varieties enables us to offer unusual value. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get free catalog.
C. M. LONGENECKER Box 40 Elizabethtown, Pa.



Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 38 Fairport, N. Y.



NATIONAL CHICKS *MAY DELIVERY*

C.O.D. or Cash with order.
Send $1.00 for each 100 chicks ordered.
Pay balance when chicks arrive.

	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Brown & Buff Leghorns	$5.75	$11.00	$52.00	$100.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Heavy Mixed	5.00	9.00	43.00	85.00
Light Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00

Send for our free illustrated catalog. All chicks shipped prepaid and 100% live delivery guaranteed.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 408 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 10c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N. Y.

Thrifty Travelers

invariable select the Hotel Martinique as their headquarters in

New York

There's good reasons for it. This popular hotel offers to every guest the

Comfort

of home—splendid food at reasonable prices and "the best without extravagance" in every form of perfect hotel service. It will be our

Pleasure

as well as yours to welcome you and prove that you *can* live right at the right price while in New York.

A. E. SINGLETON, Mgr.

Hotel 600 Rooms
MARTINIQUE
AFFILIATED WITH HOTEL McALPIN
BROADWAY-32nd to 33rd STREETS
NEW YORK CITY

"STAMMERING
Its Cause and Cure"

You can be quickly cured if you stammer. Send 10 cents, coin or stamps, for 288 page cloth bound book on Stammering and Stuttering. It tells how I cured myself after Stammering and Stuttering for 20 years.
BENJAMIN N. BOGUE
10812 Bogue Bldg., 1147 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis

30 Days' Free Trial
New Models now ready for delivery direct from our factory. *Astonishing* low prices and terms. Do not buy until you get them.
RIDER AGENTS WANTED to ride and exhibit sample. Make big money. Many models $21.50 up.
Tires *Guaranteed $1.50* each, wheels, lamps, horns, equipment at *half usual prices.* Send No Money. Write for our marvelous prices and terms on RANGER Bicycles.
Mead CYCLE CO. Dept. B205 CHICAGO



WOOL BLANKETS—BATTING—ROBES— and Colonial Coverlets. Send us your wool and we will make beautiful serviceable products that will give satisfaction both in possession and the service they render. We sell direct. Write for catalog and samples. WEST UNITY WOOLEN MILLS, Dept. G, West Unity, Ohio.

PATENTS Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
724 9th Street, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—FOR CASH
$1 to $10 paid for old used CIVIL WAR envelopes showing pictures of cannon, soldiers, flags, etc., for my collection. Also plain envelopes bearing stamps used before 1880. Send samples or description. John W. Glaze, Westfield, Mass.

The following
Mock Trial Outlines
Are available to any Grange lecturer on receipt of 2 cents each to cover cost of mailing.

1. Mock trial of a prominent farmer for robbing the soil.
2. Mock trial of a farmer for criminal negligence in the death of his wife because of lack of labor saving machinery in the home.
3. Mock trial of the tramp stump.
4. Mock trial of Johnny Woodchuck for stealing.

Send to
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461, 4th Ave., New York City

My Dahlias

Well-Placed Flowers Add Much to the Attractiveness of Farm Homes

WHILE I grow dahlias nearly every year those I raised last year were the most beautiful I have ever had. The first ones I set out proved unsuccessful (perhaps other farmer's wives have had hen experiences in the flower bed—hens and dahlias together are not very encouraging). As it was late when I put them out I put a handful of 2-8-10 fertilizer, such as we had used in the potato patch, in each hole and covered it with dirt so the tubers wouldn't come in direct contact with it.

Before this I had thoroughly spaded the ground and taken out all the roots that I could find of a very persistent plant (see note below) which had been very bothersome the year before.

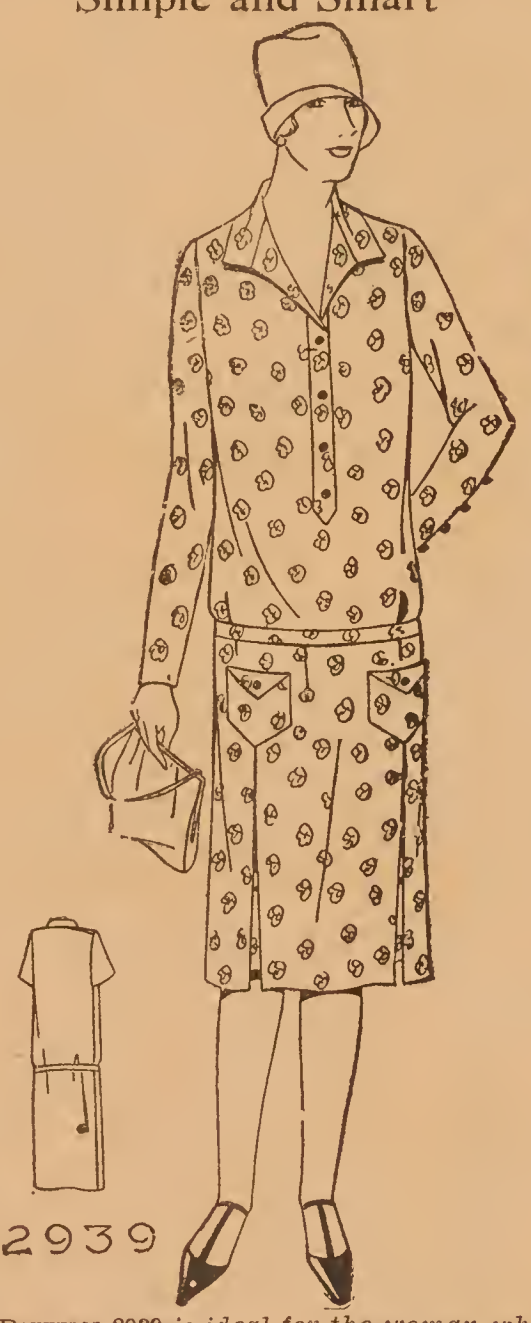
The location was a sunny elevated strip in front of the house facing towards the south. The soil was a rich sandy loam well drained. As I said before the hens worked havoc with the first bed. In late June a friend gave me some plants for which the tubers had been set in boxes of ordinary garden soil earlier in the spring, probably about the first of April. When set out they were tall spindling plants. The predictions were, "They won't live!" I carefully planted them, staking them up and keeping them shaded from the sun and well watered until they were at home in their new surroundings. They came on and had an abundance of bloom until killed by frost in October and even then they were full of buds. (The rain instead of the usual dry hot time may have been responsible for their blooming so abundantly).

A few of my plants, I started from seed during the latter part of March or the first of April. These did well but I should start them this way only for the novelty of it as the tubers produce bigger nicer blooms.

My dahlias surely gave me much pleasure and those nice plants full of bloom gave a far better setting to the front of the house than the forlorn looking stone wall would have done. Then too, I had many pretty bouquets for the house, my friends and sick folks. I felt amply repaid for the work I put on them and I hope to have some nice ones again this year.

NOTE:—I would be very pleased if any one could tell me the name of this plant. The young plant resembles Sweet William; as it grows older the leaves are broader at the center, nearly an inch across, I should say. It has a root similar to quack grass and seems as hardy as this weed. In the fall it has pink blossoms in clusters. I think it may have once been planted in flower gardens for it is often seen near old houses and bridges.—THE GARDEN GIRL.

Simple and Smart



PATTERN 2939 *is ideal for the woman who must watch her lines. The whole garment gives the effect of straight slimness and is well adapted to materials of the sports type, wool jersey, silk crepe, linen or cotton broadcloth. It cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3¼ *yards of* 40-*inch material.* PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our new Summer Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.



Women everywhere are interested in piecing quilts and here are some especially nice designs. Others will follow, and you can build up a nice collection of designs by saving all as they appear. If you wish the paper pattern for these designs send 15c *in stamps per block (giving name and number of block) to Household Department, American Agriculturist,* 461 *4th Avenue, New York City. If you wish a sample block already pieced send thirty cents to the same address.*

Voters' Radio Information

A non-partisan radio service inaugurated January 3 *by the National League of Women Voters and the National Broadcasting Company, broadcast from WEAF, New York, WRC, Washington, and* 22 *associated Red Network stations.*

(May 8—7 to 7:30 P. M.—Eastern Daylight Saving Time).

Unemployment—An Emerging Issue?

Speakers: Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of the United States Department of Labor.
Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York.

(May 15—7 to 7:30 P. M.—Eastern Daylight Saving Time).

What Congress Is Doing

A fortnightly service, conducted by Charles G. Ross, Chief of the Washington Bureau of the St. Louis Post Dispatch. Guest speakers: Representative William R. Wood, of Indiana, Chairman, Republican National Congressional Campaign Committee; Representative William A. Oldfield, of Arkansas, Chairman, Democratic National Congressional Campaign Committee. Topic: "The Campaign Issues of 1928."

May 22—7 to 7:30 P. M.—Eastern Daylight Saving Time).

Prohibition in a Campaign Year

Legal Aspects.
Political Aspects.
(Watch the newspapers for announcement of speakers).

(May 29—7 to 7:30 P. M.—Eastern Daylight Saving Time).

What Congress Is Doing

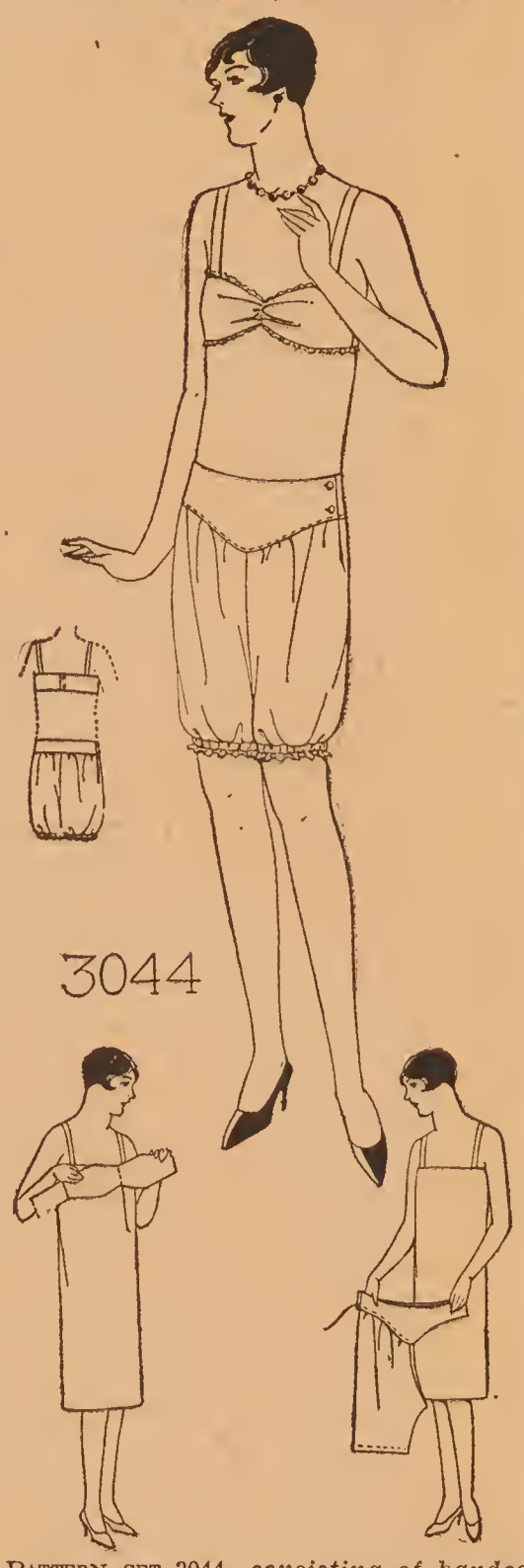
A fortnightly service, conducted by Charles G. Ross. Guest speaker: Frank R. Kent, Vice President of The [illegible]lti-more Sun. Topic: "The Great Game of Politics in 1928."

The American Library Association contributes brief book lists on the Voters' Service topics which listeners-in will find at their local Libraries.

"Home Wherein Music Dwells"

THAT a home music night during the National Music Week on May 6-12 may lead to a music night in the home every week is the hope of those planning that national celebration. In order to encourage such self-expression in music, the National Music Week Committee has issued a pamphlet, "Home Night in National Music Week," a copy of which is obtainable, without charge, from the Committee at 45 West 45th Street, New York City. The purpose of the pamphlet is to help the American people, especially those in the rural districts, to supplement their listening to music with actual music-making in the homes. The leaflet contains ten practical suggestions for such music-making, and gives specific descriptions of how the various activities may be carried out. It is expected that the carrying out of these ideas will help to make home life in America more in keeping with Longfellow's "Show me the home wherein music dwells, and I shall show you a happy, peaceful and contented home."

The New Underwear



PATTERN SET 3044, *consisting of bandeau and bloomers, is much in demand just now. The fitted yoke for the bloomers tends to eliminate fullness at the waistline. Most attractive, yet practical garments in peach, orchid, pale yellow or flesh colors may be made up in crepe de chine, silk jersey or voile. Pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, *and* 42 *inches bust measure.* 1⅞ *yards of* 40-*inch material are required for the* 36-*inch size.* PRICE 13c

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

A Young Woman with Plans for a Little Home Asks for Suggestions

Dear Aunt Janet:
What should a bride furnish for their future home?
Prospective Bride.

THERE is almost no limit in price or amount as to what a bride may provide for the home she expects to have for their own. (Thank goodness you said their, not her!) But one likes to know what will be absolutely necessary and then she can add to the supply as means and time permit. In the list given here, the articles required have been kept down to the minimum for a young farm couple who will not do a great deal of entertaining. Even if they board the hired man, extra bed linen and coverings as well as extra towels and table linen will have to be added.

As for your personal clothing, "the sky is the limit", as you know. The garments needed under most circumstances are given below. But if you are a gay body and go a great deal, you will have to add to that part of the list representing your chief activities.

Although the bride does not usually furnish her kitchen utensils, it is convenient for her to have a complete list. This will appear later.

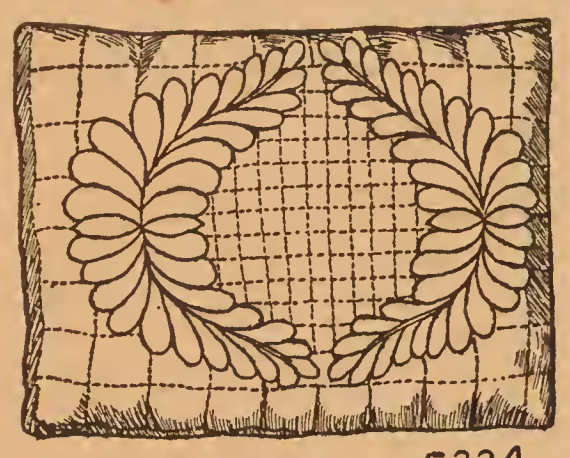
AUNT JANET.

Household:

One half dozen sheets, one half dozen pairs pillow cases, one half dozen bath towels, one half dozen bath cloths, one half dozen hand towels, one half dozen guest towels, one dozen dinner napkins (at least), one dozen tea or luncheon napkins, blankets and bed coverings sufficient for coldest weather and for the number of beds used, enough bed spreads for a change, enough mattress pads for a change, stand covers, dressing table covers. Even the tablecloth should be chosen to fit the articles of furniture with which they will be used. One silence cloth, one half dozen pot holders, one dozen dish towels, one half dozen dish cloths.

Personal:

One half dozen suits of underwear; one extra nice costume slip for dainty dresses; two serviceable slips for ordinary wear; one half dozen night dresses or pajama suits; one complete street outfit; hat, shoes, gloves, stockings, bag and either a suit or a coat and a dress. At least one afternoon dress which may be used for informal evening wear as well. A formal evening dress if it is needed; about 4 house dresses, about 4 aprons, a dainty hat for lighter dresses.



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Lovely quilted pillows add to the charm of any room. The above design is stamped on the cotton padding which is quilted to the rayon or satin top thus outlining the very artistic design. The pillow top and back come in rayon or satin in colors rose, nile, green, saxe blue, maize, tangerine or black. Rayon with wadding for pillow, 85c. Satin with wadding for pillow, $3.25 each. Order by number and color. Send orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

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A New Flavor

THERE was something familiar in the taste of the fruit salad, but I could not place the flavor, till I learned that a tablespoonful of apple butter had been mixed with a half pint of boiled salad dressing (or mayonnaise). Try it some time!—A. C. S., *Calif.*

Orange Delicacies

* * *

Orange Cake and Filling.

Two eggs well beaten, one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one half cupful of milk, one and one half cupfuls of flour, sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one half teaspoonful of salt. Add a tablespoonful of orange juice and a teaspoonful of finely grated rind. Bake in layers.—MRS. R. C. DL., *New York.*

Since the citrus fruits are so popular because of their vitamine content this orange filling should supply what is usually lacking in most cakes.

* * *

Orange Filling for Cake.

To the grated rind of one orange add a teaspoonful of lemon juice and a tablespoonful of orange juice, let stand twenty minutes, then strain and add slowly the beaten yolk of one egg. Stir in confectionery sugar until the proper consistency to spread.—MRS. R. C. DL., *New York.*

Coaxing the Childish Appetite

JUNIOR didn't like his spinach (secretly I sympathized with him) but a few of the puffed cereal grains sprinkled on the top helped wonderfully, and I found that this plan worked well with other foods.—E. D. Y., *Calif.*

A Loan From Heaven

IRENE CURTIS WALLACE

A Baby Girl came tumbling down
From Heaven up above.
God sent her so that John and I
Would know still more of love!

A Boy Babe strong, He later sent.
Now I am doubly sure,
Both are Cherubs from Heaven lent
To make our lives more pure!



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There are styles for women, the miss and the kiddies. And valuable articles about Vacation Trips, What the Stout Woman Should Wear and Why, Hints for the Short Women, etc., etc.

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Hiscox Chem. Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

FOR a long time that morning they forgot everything except their happiness. It was not for an hour, perhaps, not until Hilary began to speak of his hopes for the future that she remembered what she had to say.

"I should have told you," she said. "The waiting must be so long. My father would never consent—never, Hilary."

"We'll make him, said Hilary lightly. But she was very serious now, and Hilary had to fall into her mood.

"What has your father against me," he asked, "except my cutting down his trees? And, as for that, a man who sells his property, or rights over it, surely can never justify himself in bearing ill-will to those who purchase from him?"

"It is not that, Hilary. It is because—well, first because you are an American. He does not love the English, but he hates American. He thinks that they betrayed Canada in 1783."

"I don't know how, but I'm sure I had no hand in it."

"But your nation did. You see, Hilary, after Wolfe took Quebec we French cherished the hope of regaining our land again. Even in those days the Rosnys held high offices here. A Rosny was ruler of the land in the days of the Intendants. Then when the Americans rebelled most of the French fought against them, but there were many who hoped to regain their French citizenship, or at least to become independent. But after the English were beaten America made peace and left us under her sway. America abandoned us—at least, that is my father's view. And because the people are satisfied under English rule, and loyal, he resents it and broods over it."

"But that is all ancient history," said Hilary, laughing at the absurdity of the idea. As a key to conduct, the Seigneur's antiquarian motives appeared impossible.

"Not to my father," answered Madeleine sadly. "You don't know how cramped our lives are here, and how old things and memories are cherished and preserved. And then my father's brooding over these things arises from something that happened to him when he was a young man. He was high-spirited and hot-tempered, one of the dandies of Quebec, and they played a good deal, and raced a good deal, and did not live very good or useful lives, and fought a good deal as well. My father fought a number of duels, and at last he wounded a friend so badly that his life was despaired of. He was his best friend, and that changed all his ways; he spent three months nursing him back to health, and after that he came here to his seigniory and spent a year quite in solitude, upon the island in the Gulf, which is part of our territory. When he returned to Quebec his whole nature seemed changed. He married my mother, who did not care for social life there any more than he did then, and they spent more and more of each year in the Chateau until she died. Since then we have lived here the whole year round. And he has become more and more a recluse, reading his books and dreaming his dreams."

She smiled. "He is very good and very just," she said tenderly, "but he has let his dreams take hold of him too much. And they are bound up with his craze for the land. He wants the seigniory to remain undivided forever, he wants the feudal tenure back, with the serfs of his boyhood days; he loves his land far better than he loves me—at least, I believe he looks on me as an accessory of it."

She hesitated. "Hilary," she continued presently, "that is how it was arranged that I was to marry—him." Hilary noticed her unwillingness to pronounce Brousseau's name. "It was because he has a hold on the seigniory, and if my father lost it the shock would kill him.

"When—he—was a boy, working for my father here, he had ambitious dreams, like so many young Canadians. My father became interested in him, gave him an education, and helped him. He repaid it by scheming to get hold of the Rosny inheritance. He wanted to be lord of the county, but he found that, rich though he had become, the people's fidelity lay with my father. So he set to work, won my father's confidence, and got him to put his

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. His life's ambition to operate his own timberland at last realized, Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique consisting of Lamartine, a Mr. Morris, business associate of Jonas Askew, and one Brousseau, an unscrupulous power in the north woods, is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland, the quality of which Lamartine lied about.

Brousseau tries to intimidate Hilary by threatening him with loss of the entire legacy, unless Hilary goes back to the States and leaves the management of the timber to Morris. Hilary refuses, discharges Morris and proceeds to run the holdings alone. Madeleine Rosny, who is engaged to Brousseau learns of the latter's plan to get rid of Hilary. She warns him but he walks into the trap. Hilary is severely beaten. Madeleine and Connell rescue him and take him to the Rosny chateau where Madeleine nurses Hilary back to health. Their friendship soon ripens into love.

money in worthless companies. Then he became his creditor. I knew nothing of all this, because I was at school in Paris. But when I came home, after my mother's death, my father was in his power.

"He tried to free himself by selling your uncle the timber rights. He could only bring himself to do this because he knew that some day the trees would be cut down, and the mill would go, and we should have our ancient solitude again. But he needed more money to help a relative in Quebec who had lost his fortune through taking his advice to invest in one of the companies. My father felt obligated to him. So—he—got the mortgage, and it expires in December, and—that's all, Hilary, dear, except to say that, although it was expected I was to marry him, I never in my heart expected to. He wanted me to set the day. But it was all like a dream to me—a bad dream, as I know now—and I could never bring myself to consent. And I wouldn't let him—kiss me. Only my cheek—once or twice. It used to make him so angry. He hates you so much, Hilary, and once he was jealous—he seemed to divine—and he accused me of caring for you. That was what made me angry with you. And he told me that you went to Ste. Marie to see some woman there. I knew that it was not true, it could not be true. But the words hurt me, and because of that I tried to hate you, dear—I was ashamed—I am still ashamed——"

"I think we must both have known that we were meant to love each other, as soon as we met," Hilary said.

"I think I did know," she answered softly. "And I tried to hate you, even before I knew he was your enemy, because of the folly of it. It was absurd, I thought, and it angered me to think that my heart should be at the mercy of a man I didn't know, of a stranger.

"Does he know your decision?" asked Hilary.

She nodded. "I told him when he gave me to understand his wicked design against you that I could never be anything to him. I had not gauged him before—or, rather, I had been hypnotized by my sense of duty toward my father. But, Hilary, remember this"—her cheeks glowed and she looked very earnestly at him—"if your love is as true as mine, and as unswerving as mine, you can remain happy in the knowledge that we love each other. And as long as your love is unswerving you can know that I love you. Nothing can alter my love except the knowledge that yours is not true. And although the waiting may be long I shall never become his wife to save my father's lands—never, Hilary."

She was crying softly, her cheek against his shoulder. Hilary took her in his arms. Now, in the light of Madeleine's story, which recalled Lafe's forgotten one at the hotel on that first night, he could interpret Rosny's frigid manner, his cold acquiescence in his guest's presence within the Chateau, the courtesy which had never softened into friendliness.

But with the realization of this he felt an indignation that swept away all other impulses save the one which urged him to go to Rosny now, to tell him the truth, defy his threats or pleading, and denounce his projected sale of his child to Brousseau.

"Dear, I am going to tell your father," he said.

She started out of his arms. "Hilary! You must not. It would kill him to know."

"But he must know, Madeleine. Don't you see, nothing is to be gained by delay. It is right that he should know.

"He will be your enemy, Hilary. He will fight you to the bitter end."

"But I shall not be his. What harm can he do me?"

"Listen, first," she said, as they began walking slowly back toward the Chateau. "The other day, as soon as your recovery was assured, father went down to the mill and talked with your hands. He gave them a terrible scolding. He told them that they owed as much duty toward their employer as toward him. It was not because he loved you, Hilary, but because of his sense of duty. He thinks it is my duty to sacrifice myself for the seigniory. There will be no more trouble with your workmen, now that they know you are our friend. But, Hilary, I can't bear to have the old, bad feeling back again. Give me up, dear!"

He laughed and put his arm about her. "I can't believe he will hate me forevermore, just because I want to take you away from him. No, dear, I shall tell him, but not to-day perhaps. You see, with less than three months before us, we can't drift any longer."

She sighed. "I suppose you are right, Hilary," she said. "But then—what will happen to us?"

"Is the interest very much?"

"It is not the interest, Hilary. It is the principal. And he will take our lands away, and my father—I don't know what will become of him. Hilary it is a hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

Hilary looked glum. There was no chance of raising that amount anywhere. And it was his turn to despair.

"Are you sure," he asked, "that the sacrifice is worth your while? I feel like a thief, to rob your father and you, unless you are sure——"

And it was her turn to be hopeful. "I am sure that I love you, dear," she answered, "and that the sacrifice my father expects of me is an unjust one."

So they resolved to speak no more about it, to tell Rosny as soon as an opportunity occurred, and to wait, though the waiting for something to eventuate which would resolve the difficulty seemed useless. Only a miracle could save the seigniory from Brousseau's grasping hands.

There was one thing that had puzzled Hilary for a long time, and now it stayed in his thoughts and would not leave him. Why was Brousseau willing to spend unlimited money to oust him from his timber rights? Why did he not balk at murder?

He broached this subject with Madeleine, who looked at him in wonder.

"I never thought of it in that way," she answered slowly. I thought it was just—just because he sensed that we were going to care for each other, and so wanted you away."

"It may be so," mused Hilary. "But I don't credit him with quite so much intuition as that; and somehow I fancy there must be a deeper reason."

As he concluded Madeleine stopped suddenly and clutched his arm in agitation. They had reached the side of the Chateau. From where they stood the front of the building was visible. A buggy was at the door, and Hilary recognized the horse as Brousseau's.

CHAPTER XVI
THE SEIGNEUR DECIDES

HE was standing in the living-room when they went in, facing the Seigneur across the table. His rage which he made little effort to hide, was patent. It was pitifully clear that he was the dominating force there, and that Rosny had been endeavouring to placate him without avail.

"Come in, Madeleine," said the Seigneur, turning to her. "You will excuse us, I am sure, Monsieur Askew," he added to Hilary.

"No!" shouted Brousseau. "It will be just as well that your friend the American shall understand the situation. I am a plain man, and I speak without concealment to any one who cares to listen. So you have been implicating me in your troubles with your men, eh, Monsieur Askew? Because one of the workmen whom you have assaulted at various times draws a knife on you and cuts you slightly, while half unconscious from your blows, you allege a plot on my part

(Continued on Page 26)



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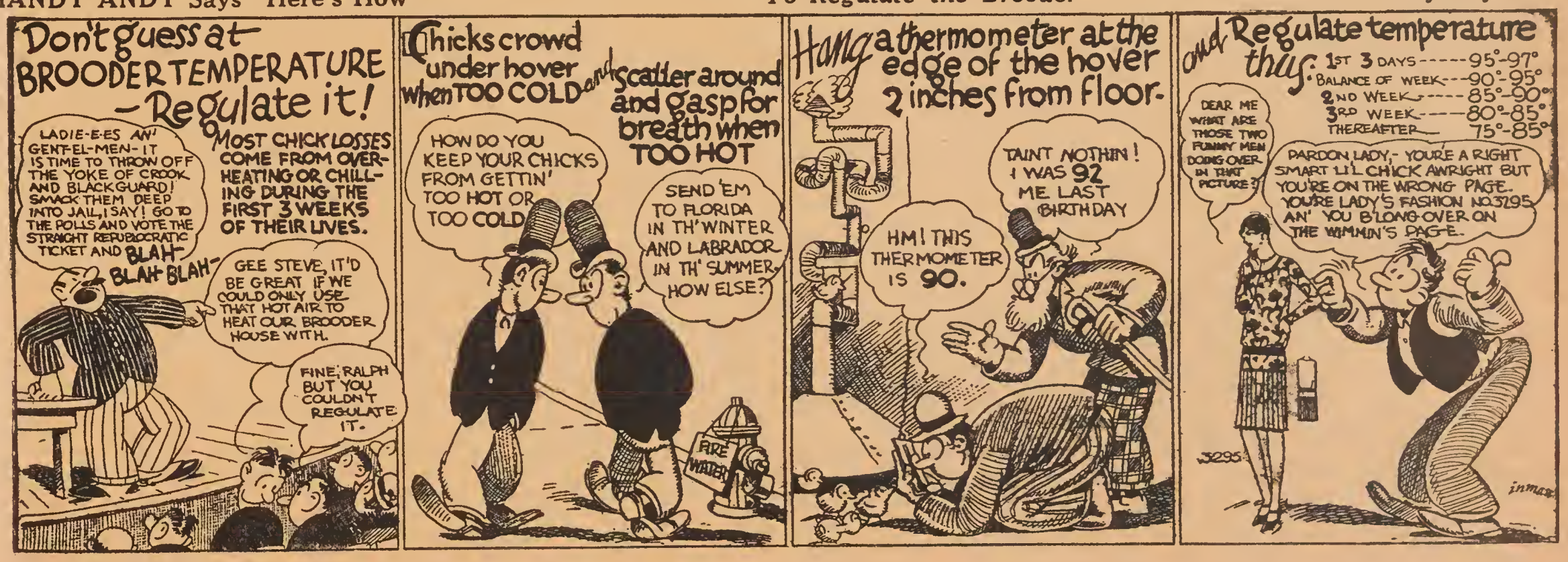
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FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Leading Varieties. Delivered 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50. F.O.B. here 1,000, $1.75; 5,000, $7.50. Satisfaction guarantee. Varieties Lettuce, Onion, Collard and Tomato, same price. Leading varieties Pepper and Egg Plants. Delivered 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.25. F.O.B. here 1,000, $1.75; 5,000, $7.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. F. JAMISON, Summerville, S. C.

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25 MILLION VEGETABLE PLANTS—Outdoor grown. Cabbage: Copenhagen, Wakefields, etc., 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50 prepaid. Expressed 10,000, $15.00. Tomato plants 500, $2.00; 1000, $3.50 postpaid. Expressed 10,000, $20.00. Transplanted Tomato and Pepper $2.00, 100 postpaid. Expressed $10.00 thousand. Well packed, good delivery guaranteed. J. P. COUNCILL CO., Franklin, Va.

CHOICE PRIZE-WINNING DAHLIAS: Doz. 50c to $1.00 varieties, each labelled, $3; doz. $1 to $2 varieties, each labelled, $6; doz. $2 to $4 varieties, each labelled, $12. Or one each for $18. Each tuber guaranteed to grow and be true to name. Customers are invited to express choice as to types they prefer. BUTLER DAHLIA GARDENS, Pittstown, N. J.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Tomatoes—Langdon's Earliana, Marglobe, Bonny Best, John Baer, Jewel, Stone Dwarf Stone and Matchless. Seedlings $3.00 per 1000; Transplanted $8.00 per 1000; Potted $30 per 1000. Peppers—Ruby King, Worldbeater, Chinese Giant and Sunnybrook. (Same price as tomatoes). Egg Plants—Black Beauty, Seedlings $5.00 per 1000; Transplanted $12 per 1000; Potted $30 per 1000. Cabbage—Copenhagen Market and Wakefield Seedlings, $2.50 per 1000; Transplanted $8 per 1000. Cauliflower—Early Snowball —Seedlings $4.50 per 1000; Transplanted $10 per 1000. Salvia, Asters and Zinniasg all colors. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.26; 10—$2.00; smoking 10—$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good sweet chewing 5 lbs. $1.25; 10, $2.00. Smoking 5 lbs. 90c; 10, $1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Our Boys' and Girls' Page

How Sharp Are Your Eyes and Ears ?

ARE your eyes all the way open or do they see less than half of the wonderful sights that Mother Nature has for us all, especially in springtime? When you come and go to school, how many of the trees and shrubs can you name? What wild flowers show first? Where do you go to find cowslips? What kind of soil do trilliums prefer? Where does lupin grow? Do you know a moccasin-flower when you see it?

And the birds—can you name all the birds that summer around your place? What bird's nest is hung from a crotch in a limb instead of being built solidly on the branch? Which birds come last to summer here? Which leave first in late summer or fall to go south?

A Museum About Us

Many a city boy or girl would be delighted to have your chance to watch for all these happenings. The best they can do is to learn it from books



Monograms as simple as these take but little precious time to embroider, and surely nothing is more individual when done than one's very own initials. Whether yours happen to be D combined with A, B. C, or some letter coming later, this series offers it to you in happy design form. The designs are easily transferred direct from the paper through carbon to your material.

or by a visit to the zoo or museum. But out on the farm and in the small village, birds, flowers and trees can live without being crowded out by human beings. They all have habits and beauties of their own, only it takes eyes to see them. Old Mother Nature has a great many secrets that she tells only to those who love her.

Perhaps your teacher and mother or father can help you to find the names of the wild flowers, trees and birds. If something comes along that they do not know, then there are little booklets which will help you to recognize these things.

From the mailing room at the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., you can often get free bulletins giving you just the help you need. One of their new bulletins is called "Fifty Common Trees of New York." Many of those trees you already know, and with the help of such a bulletin you could soon learn many more.

Your school library probably contains a little bulletin called "Spring Flowers", one of the Cornell Rural School Leaflets and another of the same series about our wild birds. So there are books to help you and right now is the most important time for you to use your eyes and ears with all your might. Most of our summer birds will be arriving or passing through on their way north before the middle of May. If you don't "Look sharp", you'll surely miss them. Then too some of the earliest spring flowers are already gone and they blossom just once a year. And so it goes. There's nothing that is more fun than being sharp enough to learn all these little secrets and to watch for them year after year.

Wooden Spoil

(*Continued from Page* 24)

to murder you?"

Without answering him, Hilary turned to the Seigneur. "If Monsieur Brousseau's business is with me, no doubt you and Mademoiselle Rosny will excuse us," he said.

"It ain't with you," retorted Brousseau, scowling. "I was just telling you my opinion of you, the same as I'd tell any man, no matter who he was. It's with you, Rosny," he continued, addressing the Seigneur again. "And it ain't private. Private? Diable, it's too public! It's made me the laughing-stock of St. Boniface, and Ste. Marie too. Every one's seen Mademoiselle Rosny riding and driving with me. Now she says she won't have any more to do with me. When I make a bargain I stick to it."

"Monsieur Brousseau," protested the Seigneur, "we Rosnys do not break our pledges. Whatever my daughter has contracted to do will be done. But this is hardly the occasion, or the manner——"

"I know it ain't," said Brousseau, subsiding; and Hilary felt Madeleine's hand, which had gripped his arm tightly to restrain him, relax its tension. "Maybe I forgot myself. I don't want to be anything but a gentleman in the presence of ladies, but it's hard, Monsieur Rosny, when everything's as good as settled, to have it put back in the melting-pot. Meaning you, Monsieur Askew!" he continued, sneering into Hilary's face. "That's where you come into this business. When you were brought here and said to be dying, which must have been a lie, I kept quiet. But when people in St. Boniface began to talk about Mademoiselle here having thrown me over for him it's more than flesh and blood can stand."

"I am sure, gentlemen, that there exists no cause for disagreement," said Rosny. "Monsieur Askew is entirely guiltless of what you suggest. Please remember, Monsieur Brousseau, that he is my guest. Madeleine, my dear, I suggest that you and Edouard have a quiet talk together. I know that you hold your word as sacred as we Rosnys have always held our word."

Madeleine was as pale as death, but she stood forward bravely. "I never pledged my word to you, Monsieur Brousseau," she said in a low tone. "You know it. You asked me to be your wife and I refused. You took a good deal for granted. You took me for granted. You made a mistake. When you treacherously conspired to cut Monsieur's Askew's boom, when you planned his death, you lost whatever chance you had ever had. I shall never marry you."



Service Bureau



A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Know the Firm Before You Ship

On December 7th I shipped B. Kalmanson two pails of butter. I have sent him three letters but have received no reply, and no money either. Is there anything you can do to get the money for us.

WE wrote to Mr. Kalmanson, 310 Greenwich Street, New York City and after receiving no reply, we made a personal call there. We found another firm located there, the Maragansett Butter & Egg Company and were informed that Mr. Kalmanson had not been in business at that address for sometime.

We then wrote to the American Express & Railway Co. who replied that on December 9th the butter was delivered at 310 Greenwich Street and the signature of Mr. Kalmanson was secured.

Later we were informed that Mr. Kalmanson is associated with the Royal Dairy Company of New Rochelle, New York.

We wrote him at that address, calling his attention to his forgetfulness in failing to send a check to our subscriber but as yet we have received no reply from him. We are also informed that Mr. Kalmanson recently served a sentence in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta for putting in fake claims on parcel post packages claimed to havc been lost in the mails.

We are publishing this information for the benefit of our readers and again repeat what we have so often said in the past:—*Deal Only With Licensed and Bonded Commission Merchants.*

We Are Glad To Help

I WANT to thank you very much for getting the check (which I received today) for me for the amount of $10.92 for a case of eggs shipped August 5th.

If you had not gotten it for me I would never have received it as I had tried every way I knew before writing you but I could not get any reply.

I assure you that I will tell my neighbors how you assisted me.

Our Letters Not Answered

COMPLAINTS have been forwarded by us in several cases where the letters do not come back unclaimed, yet we do not receive the courtesy of a reply.

Mr. Robert Burkey of Rochester Mills, Pennsylvania, fails to answer our letters concerning a check given to a Service Bureau member and which was brought to protest.

Mr. Benjamin Barth of 190 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn does not answer letters concerning his failure to make returns to a subscriber for two cases of eggs. The Express Company reports that the eggs were delivered.

Mrs. J. Sheehan of 25 Hayward Street, Buffalo, fails to answer letters concerning potatoes and eggs shipped to her and on which our subscriber received no returns.

Investment Inquiries Increase

MANY agencies claiming to have their finger on the pulse of the nation's business, have stated that the condition of agriculture is improving. Such statements have not always been accepted at face value, by the men who actually grow the crops and animals, particularly by the man whose particular type of farming has been hit by unfavorable weather or prices.

It is interesting, however, to note the large increase in the number of letters received by the A. A. Service Bureau from our subscribers asking questions about investments. This would indicate that our readers have more surplus to invest and if this is true we rejoice with them.

We would like to emphasize again the rule, *"Before investing, investigate."* Few farmers can afford to put money in speculative investments. As a rule the lower the interest rate paid, the safer is the investment. Before investing, consult your local banker or write the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau.

One More Fraudulent Home Work Scheme

I am writing you in regard to the Artcraft Card Company. I answered their ad wanting people to paint cards at $8 a hundred. I sent $1 and received a brush and colors and ten cards. I painted three cards and sent them in for inspection. They sent them back and wanted me to paint three more. I painted them and sent them in. They came back marked, "FRAUDULENT!"

I am sending you this letter so you can print it to keep others from losing their money in the same way.

THIS is another home work scheme that has been declared fraudulent by the Post Office Department. In spite of this good work, it is probable that home work schemes will flourish as long as folks will do business with them. We repeat our advice so often given:—*Have no business dealings with home work schemes.*

Tax Collector Gets First Call

Can a town tax collector or a school tax collector enter on to a man's premises and levy on personal property with a chattel mortgage on it? Can he sell it for taxes? The man that holds the chattel mortgage served a notice on the collector at the time of the sale that he held a mortgage on this property. He forbids the sale or any part of it. The collector goes on and sells. The man that holds the mortgage bids it in. What would be the result?

THE man who leaves his personal property in the hands of another when the tax collector is trying to collect his dues from that other person, puts his head in a noose and this is so whether the property is his outright or whether, as in this case, it is his only under a chattel mortgage. The tax law provides that a tax collector can sell any personal property that he finds in the possession of the delinquent taxpayer. And so, as in this case, where the tax collector is warned that a particular piece of property that he proposes to sell is subject to a chattel mortgage, he can tell the person who warns him to pursue some other mission and go ahead with the business.—*M. S.*

No Contract Signed; Stick to Your Guns

A representative of a lumber company looked over my lumber and wanted to buy it. I informed him that if we had a deal I would have to have my money before the lumber was moved, he to come to the yard and scale same, pay for it, after which I was to load it on a car at Naples. I asked the bank here to write a special letter to find out about the company and found that they were a bankrupt company with action pending. I did not sell him the lumber. He was to see a head and they in turn were to write me and tell me what to do, which they did in this way. They sent me an offer which I understood was cash as per talk with agent. They came back with a formal order for me to sign and return, which I did not do. From the enclosed material you will observe that I was to get paid for lumber 30 days from date less two per cent also to define the grades and make stipulations not mentioned before in our talk or their first offer. What do you advise?

STICK to your guns in this case. I do not think any court would say that you had made a contract with this company. The company is trying to force a contract upon you upon the ground that your letter was an acceptance of an offer previously made by it, but this construction is against the very express terms they have made as to all contracts made by the company which appears on the company letter heads. It is very plain from these two printed lines that the company does not make any offers, that it only accepts offers made by other persons, and it also makes very plain the fact that the order sent you was the form of offer that the company was accustomed to accept. But aside from this point there was no contract even if the company could say then an offer was made which you had accepted because there was no definite agreement as to terms of payment. This part of a contract is always very important and must be closely understood by the parties.—*M. S.*

Promptness Appreciated

I WAS pleased to receive your letter with the enclosed draft on the North American Accident Insurance Company for the amount of $130.00.

This is the largest amount I ever received on a one Dollar Accident Policy, which was a great help to me. I am feeling better now.

My neighbors and friends would not believe me, when I told them I received the draft for the above amount, until I showed it to them. I will recommend your Insurance Company to any one.

I thank you to the best of my ability, for your attention and service which you have rendered to me.

Retains His Citizenship

Does a man lose his vote when married in Canada to a Canadian girl?

IT IS the law of most of the countries of the world that the citizenship of the woman follows that of the man she marries without regard to the place where the ceremony is performed. The American man, therefore, who goes to Canada and marries a Canadian girl not only does *not* lose his citizenship in the United States but, provided the lady is willing, he adds another citizen to the fold of Uncle Sam.—M. S.

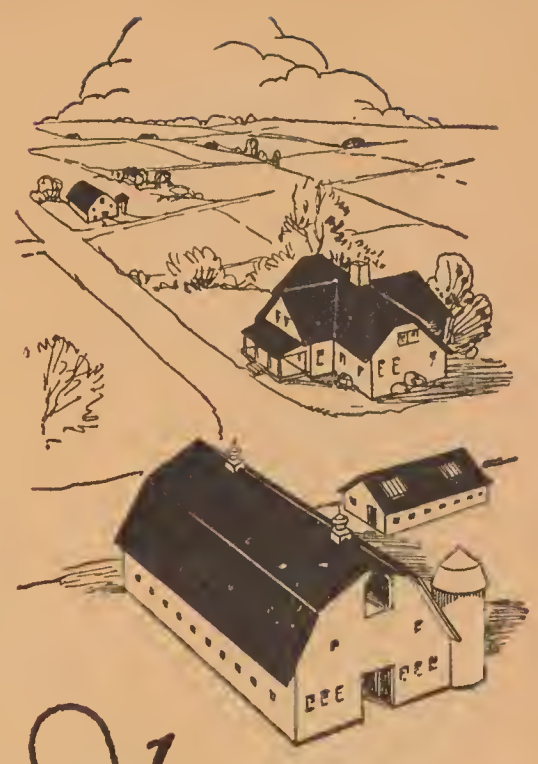
Boy's Quick Work Wins Chicken Thief Reward

(*Continued from Page* 3)

the owner who was arrested in company with another man, tried and imprisoned for chicken thieving.

"I am very grateful to the American Agriculturist for the reward of fifty dollars for the information that I furnished and I will always remember their courtesy, kindness, promptness and reward. My father died four years ago and I live with my grandmother. I have three sisters and one brother besides my mother who tries to help us all. I expect to go to high school next fall when my money will be even more appreciated than now."

We trust that this case will encourage others in St. Lawrence County to follow every clue when chickens are stolen and that it will serve as a warning to any light-fingered gentlemen who contemplate stealing poultry from a farm where an American Agriculturist Service Bureau sign is posted.



The Top of your Farm

At the top of every building on your farm you need a good roof—the kind that will look good, give the greatest amount of weather protection and the longest number of years of service for the money you spend.

Come to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store when you need roofing materials and take advantage of our experience and understanding of what kinds are most suitable for your buildings. Being right in your locality, we know the different climatic conditions that must be met, and the best method of applying roofing materials to give you the longest trouble free protection. Whether you are building new structures or your old roofs need recovering, we suggest that you come to a "tag" store and get our help. You will find it a sure way to save money and get the greatest amount of satisfaction for your investment.



Your Husband will approve the MAYTAG ~from tub to engine!



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

THE farm woman's right to labor-saving equipment is not questioned seriously anymore.

How can the husband refuse you power for the family washing, the week's hardest task, when he pumps his water, grinds his axe, chops his feed, and does a large part of his field work with power? He knows that it pays to give power equipment even to farm hands—why not the wife?

The Maytag does an average farm washing in an hour or so—changes washday to wash-hour. It washes so thoroughly that no hand-rubbing is necessary on grimy overalls, on the stubborn edge-dirt of collars and cuffs—yet it washes the daintiest clothes hand-carefully.

It saves your time, your health and the clothes. Your husband will appreciate that.

Why the Maytag Won World Leadership

THE TUB

A seamless, cast-aluminum tub—big capacity, machinery free, self emptying, self cleaning, heat-retaining.

WASHING ACTION

Maytag Gyrafoam agitator—washes faster—a big washing in an hour or so; gentle and thorough—no hand-rubbing necessary even on collar and cuff edges, work or play-clothes.

WATER REMOVAL

Balloon-type, semi-soft, never crush rolls—safety for buttons and delicate garments. Automatic Feed Board, automatic tension adjustment, self-reversing drain board, instant safety release. Swings and locks in seven different positions—all-metal construction.

ADJUSTABLE HEIGHT

Legs easily adjustable for height; handy hinged lid.

HIGH-GRADE CONSTRUCTION

Enclosed, silent, precision steel-cut gears running in oil. The most durable washer made. Beautiful, enduring lacquer finish.

POWER

Electric Motor for wired homes, Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor for homes without electricity.

Tell Him about the Wonderful Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor

Farmers are getting to know engines as well as they know horses, and the Maytag gasoline multi-motor is an engine that will delight anyone. For ten years Maytag has built this engine to equip its washer for farm homes that have no electric power.

It has been continually improved with the progress of engineering knowledge. It gives the same steady, even, dependable flow of power as an electric motor and requires about the same room. The same four bolts that connect the electric motor to the Maytag, connect the Multi-Motor.

It is in-built—a part of the washer—no belts to line up—nothing that the woman cannot manage herself.

Engine and starter are combined in one unit, directly connected to the crankshaft. Step on the pedal and away it goes. The modern carburetor has only one adjustment and its novel arrangement prevents flooding.

The Multi-Motor is air-cooled, and has Bosch high-tension magneto and speed governor. All bearings are generous in size and high-grade bronze, oil-grooved bearings are used throughout, assuring little friction loss and long life.

So popular is the Multi-Motor Maytag for farm homes that the Maytag Company has become the world's largest producer of single cylinder gasoline engines. Only the Maytag has it.

FREE Trial for a Whole Week's Washing

Pay no money until you wash with the Maytag in your own home. Write or telephone any Maytag dealer, and gladly, without cost or obligation, he will send you a Maytag, powered either with electricity or gasoline. Wash with it—give it a rigid test. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, *Newton, Iowa*
Founded 1894

Eastern Branch, 851 No. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Maytag
Aluminum Washer



Maytag Radio Programs

WHT, Chicago, Tues. Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat., 9:00 P. M. **WCCO**, Minneapolis, Fri., 8:30 P. M. **WHO**, Des Moines, Sun., 7:15 P. M. **KDKA**, Pittsburgh, Tues. and Wed., 10:00 P. M. **WBAP**, Fort Worth, Mon., 8:30 P.M. **KEX**, Portland, Ore., Tues. and Sat., 8:30 P.M. **WBZ**, Boston, Fri., 7:30 P. M.

Hours designated are standard time at the stations named

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

F-5-28

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 Per Year | May 12, 1928 | Published Weekly



"Good Morning, World"

Crops Without Cultivation

Mulching With Paper May Overturn Farm Practice

By E. R. EASTMAN

ONE of my boyhood recollections is of Father going down the corn and potato rows bearing on the cultivator handles with all of his might and with the cultivator well weighted with two or three good sized rocks. To most of the older generation, cultivation was no good unless it was thorough and deep. How religiously all of us were taught, even until very recently, the gospel of frequent and deep cultivation. Even yet, thousands of farmers do not believe that a crop is properly cared for until great ditches have been plowed with horse hoes or other tools between the rows in the ancient and honorable practice of thoroughly hoeing or hilling up the crop. Both practical farmers and scientists were agreed on the absolute necessity of cultivation, not only to kill the weeds but to conserve the moisture by creating a soil mulch.

Now we must unlearn it all. Definite and carefully conducted recent experiments over a term of years have shown beyond a shadow of a doubt that for many crops cultivation of any kind does more harm than good, and —shades of our fathers!—the deeper and more thorough the cultivation, the more damage is done.

When you stop to reason it out, why not? Just scrape off the dirt around any corn or other plant after it is well started, and note the myriads of little roots near the surface. It is easy to understand how all of these are injured or destroyed by cultivation, and how the deeper the cultivation the more roots there are injured. Then, also, there is the tramping and the mauling from horses and machinery and the injury from dirt and stones that the plants get with every cultivation. Think, too, of the long hours of labor considered necessary for the proper care of any cultivated crop, labor that, except for control of the weeds, did more harm than good.

Yet, you say, what about the weeds? It is of course necessary to control them. How can one keep them down without cultivation?

Yes, that is the problem, but it is one which I think is in a fair way to be solved. The answer is that it seems right now that before many years all farmers will be using a mulch paper laid down in the rows and in the orchard to substitute for all cultivation. This mulch paper is just beginning to be put on the market. It is still somewhat in the experimental stage, yet enough experiments have been conducted to show some rather amazing results.



Mulch paper was first used in growing pineapples and sugar cane in Hawaii. The picture shows natives setting pineapples through holes made in the paper.

What Mulch Paper Is

Before speaking of those results, let us see what this paper is. The wonder is that something of this kind has not been discovered before, for any kind of paper, providing only it could be made to last, will get good results. The mulch paper on the market is very durable and has been treated with asphalt according to a patented process. Tarred paper will not work because it has an adverse chemical action on the soil. The mulch paper must be very strong, yet thin enough to be cheap. It is sold in strips either eighteen or thirty-six inches wide and in rolls containing 150 or 300 lineal yards.

In garden work, the paper is unrolled and the seed planted or the plants transplanted along the edge. Plants then come up between the edges of the two strips. In some garden work, and in field work, holes are broken in the paper and the plants grow through these openings.

The paper is held down through the season by a little soil turned on the edges or by stones, or if desired

(*Continued on Page* 28)

Empire State Potato Club Organized

Quality and Cost of Production Per Bushel Will Be Emphasized

By E. V. HARDENBURG,

Agronomy Department, New York State College of Agriculture.

WITHIN the last few years state potato clubs have been organized in Pennsylvania, Michigan, New Jersey and a few other less important potato states. In most cases these clubs have operated under the title of 400-bushel or 300-bushel clubs, based upon the fact that a minimum yield per acre of field-run potatoes constituted the primary requirement for membership. Pennsylvania has had its 400-Bushel Potato Club since 1922. Last year 187 potato growers in all corners of the Keystone State earned membership as premier growers, obtaining not less than 400 bushels per acre field run and in five instances, over 600 bushels per acre. The New Jersey organization is known as "Big Spuds," 300 bushels per acre of U. S. No. 1 grade being the primary requirement, while this year cost of production per bushel will also be a factor in considering eligibles for membership.

Those less familiar with the details of organization of such state clubs have at times criticized the idea from the assumption that the net result would be increased potato production and lower profits to the grower without regard to the factors involved in efficient production and market quality. On the contrary, sound reasoning can not but result in the conclusion that the grower who can produce U. S. No. 1 grade potatoes in yields approximating 300 bushels or more per acre, is the grower who can withstand even adverse market conditions because of a low unit cost of production. We have reached the point in New York State where competition from other potato states and economic conditions within our own state, require that commercial production of potatoes should be left primarily to the grower best suited and equipped, with respect to soil, climate, marketing facilities and training to do the job right. Large-scale production with intensive methods requiring considerable investment in modern potato planting, spraying and harvesting machinery, is the only system which, under present economic conditions, is showing a profit commensurate with the investment and effort necessary.

During Farm and Home Week at Cornell in February, a large group of New York State potato growers, county agricultural agents and others gave their approval to the organization of a state-wide potato club under plans previously submitted and widely discussed. The purpose is to promote lower cost of production through more efficient cultural practices, to improve the market quality of New York potatoes, and to provide a closer tie-up of potato growers throughout the state. In brief, the Empire State Potato Club is based upon the same principles involved in the "Master Farmer" idea outlined in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of March 24-31.

Contrary to rather common opinion arising from premature publicity, this is not a 400-bushel club and the plan does not involve in any way a definite stipulation as to minimum yield requirement. Neither is membership based on participation in the potato-growing contest. The club will begin to function at planting time this spring. The club is being sponsored by the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association. Its annual meeting and exhibit will be held in connection with the state convention of that organization at Utica next January.

Membership in the Empire State Potato Club is open to all persons whether engaged in potato growing or some other phase of the potato industry. Annual membership dues are one dollar ($1.00) payable to the local farm bureau manager or the chairman



Planting is already finished in parts of A. A. territory but there is still plenty of time before June 15 to enroll in the Empire State Potato Club.

(*Continued on Page* 7)

Master Farmers for New York

Directions and Suggestions for Making Nominations

LAST week we published the rules and the Master Farmer score card for New Jersey and already the nominations for New Jersey Master Farmers are beginning to come in. This week on this page are the directions and score card for nominating Master Farmers in New York. Remember that anybody can make the nomination. They may be made by neighbors, relatives, county agricultural agents, extension specialists, bankers, storekeepers, and by any one else who has a real Master Farmer in mind.

We ask only two things: first, that you be sure that the farmer you nominate is worthy of the great honor in every possible way; and second, that you send in the score card with your nomination.

This great movement of nominating Master Farmers will be made in 1928 in practically every important agricultural state. It is sponsored by the farm journals which are members of the Standard Farm Paper Unit, each paper making the awards in its own territory.

How the Candidates are Judged

As soon as the nominations are received, the questionnaire called the Master Farmer work sheet, asking for full information on the points covered by the score card will be sent to all nominees or candidates. This questionnaire is to be returned to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST where the information will be used, and any other facts available, as the basis of the preliminary scoring. Thirty or more of the nominees who rank the highest in this preliminary scoring by the judges will be visited by a representative of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST editorial staff who will collect from this personal interview additional information. In New Jersey the candidates will be visited by representatives of both the *Pennsylvania Farmer* and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. In addition to this, the Master Farmer judges and also possibly representatives of the State College of Agriculture will visit as many as possible of the candidates who stand highest in the preliminary scoring. All of this information thus carefully collected will be used to make the final selection of men to be honored and given the Master Farmer award for the year 1928.

The Master Farmer judges will be outstanding figures in eastern agriculture and their names will be announced later.

As we have before stated, this is the first time in the history of agriculture that an effort has been made to recognize outstanding merit in agriculture as it is recognized in other trades and professions.

What is a Master Farmer?

The type of man we want to find and publicly recognize is the one who has not only made a success in his actual farm business but who also is on the whole a splendid father, home-maker and all around good citizen.

On this page is the Master Farmer score card for New York. This is to be used as a guide for you in making your nomination. Last week we printed the New Jersey score card and gave the number of points to be credited to each detail on the card. We suggest that you refer to Page 5 of last week's issue and read under the subject, "Directions for Scoring," the suggestions that we made for you to bear in mind in making nominations for Master Farmers.

For New York, however, we are going to try a little different plan and not ask you to do any scoring in your nomination. We will do that later. But you can use the score card as a sort of measuring stick to enable you to tell whether the man you nominate is worthy to be considered. We most emphatically suggest that you do not make any nomination unless you are sure that your nominee measures up well in each classification. For example, we certainly would not confer the honor on a man, no matter how successful he was in his farm business, if he were not also a pretty good citizen and a good homemaker.

Before sending in your nomination, run over each item on the score card and make a mental note, you need not set it down, of how well your nominee measures up.

In order to help you a little, let us discuss briefly these items in the score card.

I. Citizenship.

In this group, you will note there are eight items. They are not necessarily of the same value. For example, it is probably better to be interested in schools and in religious activities than it is in the Farm Bureau or the Grange. Interest in schools means a constructive interest, attendance at school meetings, maybe an occasional visit to the school. Interest in religious activities does not necessarily mean that the nominee should be the member of a church, but he should be given a little more credit if he is. If the man is an excellent farmer and citizen, he probably will be a member of one or two farm organizations and he certainly will take some part in community activities. Neighborliness is an important item. What kind of a neighbor is your nominee?

A man may have a low standing under one or two or three of the items but he must grade up well on all of the rest in order to be classified as a good citizen and worthy of the honor of Master Farmer.

II. Home Life.

This is the most important division on the whole score card; note that 300 points are given to it. In our opinion, the most important subdivision is the education of the children. If the children are grown, are they being encouraged to go to high school and college? If young, what are the plans of the father for the education of the children?

Under the subject, "Books Read", this means, first, whether or not the farmer is a reader, and, second, how about the quality of the books he reads?

Under the subject, "Character As Father and Husband", it of course goes without saying that no man is worthy of the degree of Master Farmer who uses alcohol. More than this, what is the attitude of the man in his home? Is he cross and grouchy, or is he a real companion to his wife and children?

III. Education and Farm Experience.

It is possible to be worthy of the honor of Master Farmer without much education obtained from books, schools or colleges. Nevertheless, more credit must be given to the man who in addition to his fine experience has also educated himself and if he has had some training in a farm school or college, so much the better.

IV. Farm Experience.

The items under this division speak for themselves. A Master Farmer realizes that farming is a *life* as well as a *living* and therefore will find at least a little time to beautify his farmstead.

Score Card Only a Guide

The remaining groups and details on the score card are self-explanatory.

Now let us say again for emphasis that this score card is only to be used as a guide. All we want from you is the name and address of the

(Continued from Page 18)

Master Farmer Score Card For New York

(To be as a Guide Only in Making Nominations in New York)

I. CITIZENSHIP—100 Points

1. Interest in schools
2. Interest in religious activities
3. Interest in farm bureau
4. Interest in grange
5. Interest in other fraternal and community activities
6. Interest in Local, State and National government
7. Interest in farm co-operative business organizations
8. Neighborliness

II. HOME LIFE—300 Points

1. Education of children
2. Conveniences in home
3. Books read
4. Papers, magazines, and periodicals taken
5. Agricultural bulletins read
6. Garden and fruits for home use
7. Character as Father and Husband

III. EDUCATION AND FARM EXPERIENCE—50 Points

1. Farm Experience
2. Education

1V. FARM APPEARANCE—100 Points

1. Barns
2. Operator's house
3. Tenant houses
4. Fences
5. Lanes and drives
6. Yards

V. BUSINESS METHODS—50 Points

1. Inventory
2. Cash accounts
3. Credit statement
4. Other financial records
5. Bank relations
6. Kind of credit used

VI. ORGANIZATION OF BUSINESS—50 Points

1. Efficient size
2. Well balanced
3. Type adapted to region
4. Animal production
5. Crop production
6. Labor efficiency

VII. LIVESTOCK PRACTICES—50 Points

1. Purebred sires
2. Purebred females
3. Accredited herd
4. Production records
5. Freedom from disease

VIII. CROP AND SOIL MANAGEMENT—50 Points

1. Commercial fertilizer used
2. Certified seed grown or used
3. Treatment of seed
4. Legume roughage produced
5. Care of Manure.

IX. Income Made Above Farm Expenses and Interest on Capital 150 POINTS

X. Ability to Get Ahead Financially—100 Points

After the directions on this page and this Score Card I nominate for the honor of Master Farmer of New York:

Name (Write Plainly)

Address

Your Name (Confidential)

Your Address

(Do not use this score card for New Jersey nominations. The New Jersey score card will be found in last week's issue.)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 May 12, 1928 No. 18

Do Not Waste Your Money

TRUSTEES of rural school districts in New York State were sent a letter just before school meeting on May 1st by the officers of the so-called Rural School Improvement Society, attacking the Education Department and begging for money to carry on their operations. The letter states among other things, "The Society depends for its support upon VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS which are voted at the annual or special meeting."

Although the officers of this society have been spending much time in traveling up and down the state and praising themselves for what they have accomplished for farmers in loud and extravagant language, we defy anyone to point to a constructive act or service of any kind that these men have rendered. They have already collected money, some of it at least illegally, from school districts and we have yet to find it accounted for or attested by a certified public accountant. Yet each year at school meeting time they continue to appeal to the school districts already overburdened by heavy taxes, and some of these districts and trustees, thinking that the Rural School Improvement Society is doing some good, appropriate more money to the officers of this organization.

In the letter sent out by these men at school meeting time, much is said about the defeat of a school bill by the past session of the legislature. This bill, it is claimed, would have brought more state aid to one-teacher districts. We are in full sympathy with the need of more state aid for rural schools in order to reduce local school taxes. In fact, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was one of the chief supporters of the Nine Million Dollar Aid Bill which was passed three years ago by the New York State legislature and which brought more financial help from the state to practically every rural district. It is interesting to remember also that the officers of this Rural School Improvement Society opposed this act for more help for rural districts.

We are informed that the state aid bill now advocated by the Rural School Improvement Society is impracticable and unworkable. If a practical bill providing for more financial aid to rural districts is brought forward, we will give it our most hearty support, but in the meantime, we know of no quicker way to kill any good school legislation than to have the officers of the Rural School Improvement Society support it. A prominent member of the New York State legislature told us personally that it would be practically impossible for these officers of the Improvement Society ever to get any legislation, good or bad, through the legislature because these men, on account of their extravagant statements and destructive attacks, were generally distrusted by members of the legislature in both houses.

We have hesitated to speak thus plainly, but do so that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of school trustees and others in contributing money to the officers of the Rural School Improvement Society.

Appropriation For Dirt Roads

WE have just been informed by a friend in Cayuga County that the town of Venice in that county has recently appropriated by action of the Town Board about $1200 to be used for permanent improvement of dirt roads. The improvement will consist mainly of crushed stone and gravel and is merely a beginning. We are glad to call attention to this because we believe that Cayuga County is ahead of most counties in the East in starting this work of improving dirt roads and thereby giving the farmers who live on them some relief.

Let the good work go on.

Wrong Basis of Assessing Farm Property

"It would seem that the incomes derived from farms should have some relation to farm values and a like relation to the assessed values and taxes. If we continue this system of having real estate, which is one-third of the wealth of the State, bear 70 per cent of the tax burden, the farmer should at least see to it that his real estate is assessed as fairly in proportion to its earning power, as city real estate. According to the Industrial Conference Board, the farmers throughout the United States are paying in taxes more than our own property could return if rented."

THE above was sent to us by our friend, M. L. Smith, it being a portion of a letter which he recently wrote to the Cortlant Democrat. In his letter to us, Mr. Smith goes on to say:

"The Tax Department recognizes the earning power of everything in determining the value, except farms. With the farms, they seem only to recognize the highest recorded sale, which I think is wrong.

"This high valuation invites excessive bond issues which never should be issued. As I estimate our community, we are bonded close up to 50 per cent of its true value, say nothing of the mortgages. It has been my duty to sign school bonds on our district to the amount of $117,000. If the city method of assessing had been in vogue, a value based upon the earning power of the property, the limit of indebtedness would have been $30,000. Then there are the other bonds: village, county, state and Liberty, with mortgages on top of that."

Of course, Mr. Smith is right. It is another way of saying what AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been talking about for years, and that is, that the only fair basis of taxation is on income and not on property. When the farmers of America once thoroughly understand this principle, and get mad enough at the present system, then there will be some changes in our methods of taxation that will bring more justice to agriculture.

There are dozens of schemes being put forward in Congress to legislate the farmer out of his difficulties, but we maintain that none of these plans will bring the farmer as much real help as a fair and equitable adjustment of the present farm tax situation.

Horses Will Be Scarce and High

IF you have not already noticed the picture of the fine Percheron mare and colt on our cover, turn back and take a good look now. This is the time to raise colts, especially when you can get one like the chap on the cover page. The shortage of the supply of horses is soon going to be serious and the prices very high.

The 1925 census showed a decrease in the number of horses and mules on farms from 25,199,000 in 1920 to 22,081,000 in 1925. This decline of work animals on farms is somewhat offset by the increase in the number of tractors from 246,000 in 1920 to 505,000 in 1925. But the tractors no where near make up for the loss in horse-power. More than this, horses have continued rapidly to decrease since 1925 and will so continue for several years yet. Therefore, the forward-looking farmer will make immediate plans for more horses.

Sign Your Name and Address to Letters

ON March 13, we received a letter from Harry W. Storm asking for information. There was no address given and therefore no way of writing to Mr. Storm. On April 21, we received another letter from him scolding us very severely for not answering his first letter. And his second letter also contained no address!

We mention it here for two reasons. First, perhaps Mr. Storm may see it and will know why he has had no reply. Second, it is a sample of hundreds of letters we get during the year that are either unsigned or contain an illegible address. If we get such letters, it of course follows that mail order houses, commission merchants and many others also receive these letters, which accounts for the fact that many times you receive no answer. Absent-mindedness is something we are all liable to be afflicted with, but sometimes it causes much inconvenience and even financial loss.

Greatest Farm Nation in the World

LET those who too easily believe that agriculture is becoming unimportant in this country consider the following facts which came from an exhaustive study made by the National Industrial Conference Board:

"1. The agricultural industry exercises normally a purchasing power of nearly ten billion dollars annually for goods and services produced by others.

"2. It purchases about six billion dollars worth of manufactured products annually.

"3. It supplies materials upon which depend industries giving employment to over half of our industrial workers.

"4. It pays indirectly at least two and one-half billion dollars of the wages of urban employees.

"5. Its products consist of nearly half of the value of our exports.

"6. Farms and farm property represent nearly one-fifth of our tangible national wealth.

"7. The capital invested in farms and farm properties in 1919 more than equalled that invested in our manufacturing industries, mines and railroads combined."

This should be all of the proof necessary for the statement that the United States is now and likely to be for generations to come the greatest agricultural nation in the world, not only because of the amount and value of farm products but also because of the intelligence, efficiency and high standards of the farm people themselves.

Eastman's Chestnut

A HOSTESS, who lacked tact, at dinner placed a learned and somewhat deaf college professor beside a debutante. The girl found the professor very unresponsive, but finally she noticed a dish of fruit, and in desperation asked if he liked bananas.

After being asked several times to repeat the question, her voice being raised each time, attracting the attention of the whole table, she was horrified when the learned man riveted her with a disapproving look, and remarked very distinctly:

"My dear young woman, I had hoped that I had misunderstood your question; but, since you persist, I must say that I prefer the old-fashioned nightshirt!"

News from the Publisher's Farm

THIS column is supposed to be devoted to news from my farm, but inasmuch as I have been giving considerable time and thought to our printing plant at Poughkeepsie, I want to take this opportunity to tell you a little bit more about it.

In the April 28th issue, I promised you that our magazine would come to you on time and through the splendid co-operation of everyone at the plant, I was able to keep my promise to you. The press began printing the April 28th issue on Monday morning April 23rd, and by Thursday noon, April 26th, we had printed over 150,000 copies. By 3 o'clock the same afternoon, the last of our mail sacks went to the post office. Every subscriber should have received his copy on or before April 28th. From now on, you will receive your copy regularly unless some unforseen accident or calamity should occur.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

We have invested a large sum of money in a building and machinery in order to give you a better printed and more readable magazine than you had been receiving in the past, and I believe that the improved appearance of the copies that you are now receiving justifies the expense and trouble that we have gone to.

* * *

This certainly has been a most peculiar spring. The greater part of New York State was covered with snow this week, and when it has not snowed, it has rained. Up to date the only planting that we have been able to do was to plant an acre of peas. Our oat ground has been plowed, harrowed and limed, but the weather has kept us indoors. We hoped to have planted our Irish Cobbler Potatoes long before this. Fortunately they are still in their sacks, under a shed. I fear that if they were in the ground, the seed would have all rotted.

In a previous article I mentioned the fact that we were paying our married farmers $70. a month with a house and privileges. This statement brought to me several reactions which were as opposite to one another as the North and South Pole. One farmer wrote me that I ought to be ashamed of myself for paying such small wages and for saying "that in my opinion, farm wages had now become stabilized." Another man told me that he thought I was paying entirely too much, and asked how I could expect farmers to pay such high wages and make any money out of farming. I would like to hear from more of our readers as to what their opinions are in regard to farm wages and also as to how much they are paying; or in the case of the hired man, how much he is receiving.

* * *

In a recent issue of the Holstein Friesian World, they printed a list of cows that had made the highest records for the State of New York. Among the New York State champions were a considerable number of cows which had been bred and raised at Fishkill Farms. I hesitate to mention these cows and their records for fear you will think I am bragging, but after all these records represent twelve years of work, and frankly, I am very proud of them. With your permission, therefore, I will list below the names of the New York State champions owned by Fishkill Farms, and their records as listed in the Holstein Friesian World.

"Class A" of official and semi-official tests includes cows that are milked four times a day during their whole lactation period. "Class B" includes cows milked three times a day after the first 45 days; and "Class C" are those milked but twice a day after the first 45 days.

Class B for 365 days—*Fishkill Dichter Colantha Inka*
No. 688285—4 years..... 655.46 lbs. of fat

Class C for 365 days—*Fishkill Fayne Colantha Inka*
No. 782663—3 years..... 551.76 lbs. of fat

Class A for 305 days—*Winana Segis May 2d*
No. 415620—4½ years..... 701.41 lbs. of fat

Class B for 305 days—*Gladys Veeman Inka Pietertje*
No. 668785—4½ years..... 527.25 lbs. of fat

Class C for 305 days—*Fishkill Bessie Pride Inka*
No. 630986—3 years..... 508.66 lbs. of fat

Class C for 305 days—*Fishkill Dichter Colantha Inka*
No. 688285—2½ years..... 543.38 lbs. of fat

Class B for 365 days—*Fishkill Dichter Colantha Inka*
No. 688285—4 years.....19,266.9 lbs. of milk

Class B for 365 days—*Fishkill Sadie Vale Colantha Inka*
No. 782665—3 years.....16,926.7 lbs. of milk

Class C for 365 days—*Fishkill Gladys Hero Inka*
No. 688284— full age 17,011.3 lbs. of milk

Class C for 365 days—*Fishkill Fayne Colantha Inka*
No. 782663—3 years.....16,607.7 lbs. of milk

Class B for 305 days—*Fishkill Korndyke Inka*
No. 694841—3 years.....15,066.7 lbs. of milk

Class C for 305 days—*Fishkill Bessie Pride Inka*
No. 630986—3 years.....13,845.5 lbs. of milk

Class C for 305 days—*Fishkill Dichter Colantha Inka*
No. 688285—2½ years.....15,486.8 lbs. of milk

for 7 days—*Fishkill Dichter Colantha Inka*
No. 688285—4 years..... 748.6 lbs. of fat

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

HOW many of you when you are singing a song—perhaps one that you love very much—ever stop to consider the real meaning of the words? If you do, you will generally be disappointed for you will find usually that it is the fine old melody or tune that makes you like the song instead of the words. The words alone often seem rather foolish or silly and seldom make first class poetry. A beautiful melody combined with real poetry in a song is a rare combination. If you have not done so before, just think of the words of some of your favorite songs and you will agree that with most of them it is the music and not the verses that has attracted you.

However, there are some exceptions and perhaps you will be interested for a few moments in thinking with me of some of the old ballads whose poetry, in addition to the music, has helped to make them immortal. In hunting up some of these songs, I was not surprised to find that the verses of the great majority of them were written by the old masters. Among these there was none greater than Tom Moore in his ability to put into immortal song the sentiments that lie unexpressed in every human heart. There is, for example, the sadness we all feel with the passing of youth and beauty, but Tom Moore left a reminder that real beauty and love do not pass with youth when he wrote:

Believe me, if all those endearing young charms,
Which I gaze on so fondly today,
Were to change by tomorrow and fleet in my arms,
Like fairy gifts fading away,
Thou would'st still be adored, as this moment thou art,
Let thy loveliness fade as it will;
And around the dear ruin each wish of my heart
Would entwine itself verdantly still.

One of the sad facts of growing old is that it becomes more difficult to make new friends and slowly one by one the old ones are lost. I can conceive of no sadder fate than being condemned to live on and on, long after all those we have known and loved have departed. Tom Moore expressed this sentiment in permanent form for us when he wrote "The Last Rose of Summer":

'Tis the last rose of summer,
Left blooming alone
All her lovely companions
Are faded and gone;
No flower of her kindred,
No rosebud is nigh,
To reflect back her blushes,
Or give sigh for sigh.

So soon may I follow,
When friendships decay,
And from love's shining circle
The gems drop away;
When true hearts lie withered,
And fond ones are flown,
O, who would inhabit
This bleak world alone.

In the next one, written by George W. Johnson, the poetry is only fair, but the sentiment in the old tune makes it deserving of a place in any collection of good ballards. See if you can guess the name from the first verse:

I wandered today to the hill, Maggie,
To watch the scenes below,
The creek and the creaking old mill, Maggie,
As we used to long ago.
The green grove is gone from the hill, Maggie,
Where first the daisies sprung;
The creaking old mill is still, Maggie,
Since you and I were young.

Several of our best known American ballads, many of which are negro songs of the old slave days, were written by Stephen C. Foster. Few, if any, of the verses of these songs can be classified as real poetry, but the descriptions and the sentiment in most of them are good, and the music of nearly all of them—which was also written by Foster, has a swing which has endeared this set of songs to Americans. In the list are Old Black Joe, Massa's in De Cold, Cold Ground, Old Folks at Home, and many others, including the one from which the following verse is taken, the name of which I shall leave you to guess. It is about the best one in Foster's long list of songs.

The head must bow and the back will have to bend,
Wherever the darky may go;
A few more days and the trouble all will end,
In the fields where the sugarcanes grow;
A few more days for to tote the heavy load,
No matter, 'twill never be light,
A few more days will we totter on the road,
Then my old Kentucky home, good night.

It is rather disappointing to know that if we take away the music and the spiritual sentiment from most of

(*Continued on Page* 18)



WE thought you might be interested in the crew managers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. These men have charge of groups of A. A. salesmen who are personal representatives with our subscribers.

Standing, left to right: Clyde Abernethy, E. C. Weatherby, A. A. Circulation Manager, R. R. Estelle, Franklin Sweet, Levi Luce, W. A. Shaver.

Seated left to right: Glenn Saxton, Alva Wynn, E. R. Eastman, editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Ernest Parmelee and Dean Tuttle.

"Don't kill 'em Chase 'em"

Crows pulled *one hill*, and said: "Good night!" writes C. H. Barrett, Thetford Center, Vt.

Hundreds of corn-growers write us letters like these: "Had no corn pulled that I could discover."—F. G. Vincent, W. Tisbury, Mass.

"Crows nor nothing seem to bother it"—M. Crockwell, Red Hook, N. Y.

"It does the job"—L. Varnum, Alexander, Me.

"One kernel was pulled by crows. None were eaten. Yet crows were in fields all the time catching bugs," says M. S. Taite, Turnhannock, Pa.

"The crows pulled only one hill of my corn"—L. Martin, Hillsboro, N. H.

"Saw but one hill taken"—A. J. Hicks, New Carlisle, Ind.

"Did not pull one hill in 1½ acres of corn"—G. Post, Dover, Mass.

Stanley's Crow Repellent

is what they are talking about. And we can give you scores and scores of more letters all saying the same thing. Why do you worry about your corn crop, when for $1.00 you can save from 1 to 2 acres of corn for every bushel of seed you plant? "Money Back" guarantee,—you to be the only judge. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed corn (8 to 10 acres) $1.50. Half sized can, $1.00. If your hardware, drug, or seed store doesn't have it in stock, order direct. Address Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500M, New Britain, Conn.



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Best for May, June and July planting. Just as good as pot-grown plants at 1-3 the cost. Also Raspberry, Blackberry and other Berry Plants, Asparagus, etc. Catalog of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Vines, free. Address
L. J. Farmer, Box 241, Pulaski, N. Y.

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are good enough to be bought by several Experiment Stations. The plants will please you. 25 for $1.00; 100 for $2.50; 1000 for $18. Washington Asparagus plants, 2-year 100 for $1; 1,000 for $8. Circular free. All plants postpaid. A. B. Katkamier, Macedon, N. Y.

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We Do a Few "Odd Jobs"

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

HERE in the apple belt along the shore of old Ontario we are becoming reconciled to a late spring. At the end of the last full week in April hardly a furrow has been turned for spring grains north of the historic old Ridge Road which marks more or less the southern boundary of the intensive apple belt. A very little sod and orchard land has been plowed but as a whole the work on the land has been held up by continued cold winds and rains—more cold winds than rains.



M. C. Burritt

The fruit buds are still in the single bud stage although much swollen and in some varieties just breaking open. But as little or no aphis and very little scab is apparent we are not worrying about spraying but will wait as long as we can before these develop. Wheat continues to look very poor, in fact it has gone backward if anything since I wrote last week. New seedings have apparently come through well. I never had alfalfa look better than it does this season.

Season Two Weeks Late

As compared with last year we are about two weeks behind. Then we began plowing on April 15, sowed oats on April 20 and had finished the first or delayed dormant spray on April 28, a year ago today.

There is one compensation for delayed field work in a late spring, however, and that is that one gets many odd jobs that might otherwise hang over the greater part or all of the summer, pretty well done. Yards are cleaned up, rubbish disposed of, buildings and machinery repaired, fences fixed, horses' legs clipped, wood sawed, split and piled and innumerable other small jobs around the farmstead disposed of. It is always a pleasure to me to do these things and a satisfaction to look at the results afterwards. And yet there are more to do for they are never all done. Now there is painting and shingling to be done.

High school girls on allowances are not always able to make ends meet and especially to include as many extras as they would like. One in this family likes good music and a group of the best artists is coming to Rochester in grand opera next week. Now it happens that father had quite a formidable woodpile behind the house which needed to be piled neatly against the woodshed. So we have traded—one wood pile for one grand opera ticket—and I think both of us has a good bargain. —M. C. BURRITT.

Spray to Prevent Wormy Cherries

Can you tell me how to prevent wormy cherries?—R. T., *New York.*

THE following information is furnished by Professor Glenn Herrick of the New York State College of Agriculture:

The cherry maggot comes from an egg laid by the cherry fruit fly. Each spring the fly usually appears during the first part of June and feeds by sucking up minute particles from the surfaces of the cherry leaves. This habit of the flies gives opportunity for poisoning them before they lay their eggs in the fruit.

After the flies have fed on the fruit for a week or so, they begin to thrust their tiny white eggs under the skin of the cherry. Here the eggs hatch and the white maggots burrow through the fruit causing it eventually to decay.

How to Put On the Spray

Treatment to control the maggot consists in spraying the fruit during the first days of June as the Early Richmond variety begins to redden and again ten to fourteen days later, with the following mixture: lime-sulphur 2½ gallons, arsenate of lead 2½ pounds and enough water to make 100 gallons.

Where dust is used, 90 pounds dust sulphur and 10 pounds arsenate of lead should be employed and about ten days should be allowed between the two applications.

New York Station Is Testing Seedling Stocks

A FEDERAL quarantine which will go into effect in 1930 will prohibit the importation of nursery stock. In anticipation of this quarantine the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva is testing several hundred thousand seedling stocks.

The stocks being grown include seedlings from seed of many classes and from many sources. It is already evident some varieties of cherries, for example, will make good growth in one year while other varieties fail badly. Pits from some Mazzard cherries germinate well, while others germinate poorly. Rome Beauty and Ben Davis apple seed give uniform, vigorous seedlings. Baldwin seed is variable and the seedlings lack vigor. All of this will be of immediate value to collectors of seed in this country.

Whether it is possible to grow all classes of stocks and what is the best method are problems that are receiving attention. Some seed has been planted in the Fall and some in the Spring; some stored dry and some stratified in various ways. The results even now show clearly that certain kinds of seeds need one treatment and other kinds need another, though in general they should be stored in a cool, moist place for six or eight weeks before they are expected to germinate.

Some lots of seed have laid dormant, while seedlings from other seed are making good growth. Buried in wet sand or moss and stored in an ice house or refrigerator has given high germination of most fruit seeds.

Pruning Raspberries

How much pruning do red raspberries need and what sort of a pruning system should be followed?

THE old canes need to be removed soon after the harvest is over. In the spring the canes of the ranker growing varieties are shortened to about four feet high. Pinching off the tips of the canes in summer is not usually practiced as it is with black raspberries and blackberries.

Common Insecticides

For Biting Insects
1:—Lead Arsenate Paste, Powder
2:—Paris Green
3:—London Purple
4:—Hellebore

For Sucking Insects
1:—Lime Sulphur
2:—Kerosene Oil Emulsion
3:—Oil Sprays
Miscible oils
Red Engine Oils
Oil Emulsions
4. Tobacco extracts
5:—Pyrethrum

With the A. A.

Vegetable Grower

Make Your Garden Now

IT is strange that so many farmers neglect the one item that can mean more to the family living than anything else on the farm. I refer to the farm garden. This is garden planting time. In the southern part of A. A. country, the gardens are already in, but the greater part of our readers has not planted as yet, and I wish it were possible to say something emphatic enough to influence all of you to put in a bigger and better garden than you have ever had before.

If well cared for, the garden is the most profitable piece of land on the farm. Where records have been kept by good gardeners, it has been proven that the garden saved the family budget hundreds of dollars in actual expenses in addition to contributing food for the table which in variety and freshness could not be purchased anywhere. One reason why farmers neglect the garden is pressure of other work. Much work in the garden can be saved by laying it out in such a way that it can be easily worked with a horse. In villages or other places where land is scarce and high, it may be necessary to plant a lot of the vegetables in beds and in narrow rows. This system is absolutely unnecessary on the farm where land is comparatively cheap and where room may be left between the end of the rows and the fence for a horse to turn around.

Another reason why many farmers are not interested in a garden is that no thought is given to planning it to get many varieties of different vegetables maturing at different times. In a well planned garden, it is possible to have its products through the entire season and by the use of modern canning methods even to carry the season the year around. Some vegetables, such as the oyster plant or salsify, parsnips, etc., as most farmers know, may be left in the ground the year around to be taken out early in the spring fresh for the table. Every farmer should have his asparagus bed, which is another delicious vegetable which comes ready for the table early in the season. The cultivated pie plant properly cared for is another perennial which may be prepared for the table in a number of different ways when other fresh vegetables are scarce.

Cold Frames and Hot Beds

Once a farmer has had a little hot bed or at least a cold frame, he never will be without one again because they make it possible to have early lettuce and radishes long before they can be matured in the garden and the cold frames also enable the gardener to start plants like tomatoes, cabbage, etc., which can then be brought to early maturity. Then with such delicious vegetables as peas, string beans, sweet corn and dozens of others, it is possible by using several plantings to have a plentiful supply of each vegetable for many weeks during the season. Any catalog from a good seed house tells what and how to buy to get these different varieties maturing at different times.

Another practice that adds a lot of

(Continued on Page 10)

Empire State Potato Club Organized

(Continued from Page 3)

of the County Potato Committee at the time of applying for and signing the membership blank. Of this fee, 25 cents is turned over to the State Vegetable Growers' Association for membership in that organization, which includes subscription to the Bulletin (official organ of the N. Y. S. V. G. A.) which is sent four times a year. The balance will be available for general expense of the club and the purchase of medals, certificates or other suitable awards made in connection with the potato-growing contest.

It is not assumed that all members of the club will enter the contest. Those who enter the contest must register with local county agent, and obtain the standard crop account book and other forms necessary in recording the information on which the contest will be based. In fact, the county agricultural agent will serve as local chairman for all matters pertaining to the administration of the club within the county. The final records kept by those members who enter the potato-growing contest will be turned over by the county agent to the Committee on Awards. This committee consists of five members as follows: Prof. E. V. Hardenburg, Chairman, College of Agriculture; L. R. Simons, County Agent Leader, Ithaca; H. S. Duncan, in charge of shipping point inspection for the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Rochester; Prof. V. B. Hart, College of Agriculture; and one potato grower member at large to be appointed by the executive committee of the Vegetable Growers' Association.

Those members of the club desiring to compete for Premier Membership by entering the potato-growing contest are to observe the following regulations:

1. File application with the county agent and obtain the necessary crop account and record forms and other instructions not later than June 15th.

2. Cost of production and yield records are to be based upon a regularly shaped area of 3 continuous acres of a single variety, this area to be staked by the county agent within 10 weeks after planting.

3. The farm bureau manager, or his authorized assistant, will supervise the digging and weighing of a stipulated field-run sample of the crop from the contest area at a time as convenient to both parties as possible.

4. At the time of digging to determine yield, the farm bureau manager will sack and seal a representative 5-bushel field-run sample and the grower will arrange for its delivery at some central railroad point within the county for grading. The percentage of the sample meeting U. S. No. 1 Grade will be later determined by an authorized agent of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, unless other arrangements are made by the committee in isolated cases. This sample remains the property of the grower and subject to his disposal at the point of grading.

5. The final completed records are to be submitted to the county agent over a signed statement as to their veracity. The county agent, not later than November 15th and preferably as early as possible, will submit all records to the Committee on awards.

6. Premier Membership will be awarded a certain percentage of the contestants rating highest on the basis of the following score-card:

Cost of production per bushel 50 %
Yield per acre of U. S. No. 1 Grade ..40 %
Total yield per acre, field run 10 %

7. Each contestant is required to exhibit a 150-pound sacked graded U. S. No. 1 or better from his contest area at the Potato Show held in connection with the annual convention of the N. Y. State Vegetable Growers' Association. These samples will compete for premiums on the basis of an exhibition score-card.

It Costs Very Little to Recondition a Model T Ford

THE cost of reconditioning the Model T Ford is small because of the low cost of Ford parts and the established Ford policy of charging all labor at a standard flat rate.

The economical thing for you to do with your Model T Ford is to take it to the nearest Ford dealer and have him estimate on the cost of putting it in A1 shape. You may find that the expenditure of a few dollars will be the means of giving you thousands of miles of additional service.

For a labor charge of $20 to $25 you can have your motor and transmission completely overhauled. This price includes new bearings, reboring cylinders and any other work necessary. Parts are extra.

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There is no reason for driving a shabby Ford. Repainting runs from $10 to $25. Taking dents out of body panels and doors runs from $3 to $16 for labor. A fender can be replaced for a labor charge of $1 to $2.50. The cost of fenders runs from $3.50 to $5.

It will pay you, therefore, to see your Ford dealer and have him put your Model T in good running order. By doing so you will protect and maintain the investment you have in your car and get months and years of pleasant, reliable transportation at a very low cost per mile.

Ford

FORD MOTOR COMPANY
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The size of one month's milk check doesn't tell the whole story

The profitable cow is one that has completed her *year's work* having produced a large amount of milk at relatively low feed cost. She has been maintained in good condition; has milked persistently; has had no udder trouble; and finally drops a rugged, healthy calf and recovers easily from the strain of parturition.—Such a cow shows a profit on her milk; a profit on her calf, and a profit on herself. And she stays in the herd year after year.

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State

With the A. A.

Dairymen

Will Selective Registration Work?

THERE has been quite a bit of discussion particularly among Guernsey breeders regarding the advisability of some sort of a selective registration. A definite suggestion has been made that the registration of Guernsey bulls should be allowed only in case their dams have made an advanced registry record.

The concensus of opinion among Guernsey breeders seems to be against the plan. While the aim of the plan is to improve the Guernsey breed it seems to be generally believed that the plan would not work out along these lines. Several serious objections have been mentioned. First it is believed that the plan would tend to increase the price of purebred herd sires. At the same time it would not lessen the number of scrub bulls but might rather cause many dairymen who would otherwise buy purebred bulls to keep scrubs. It is also feared that this plan would put the control of the breed in the hands of a relatively few men which is exactly the opposite of what progressive breeders desire.

It has also been stated that the holding of an advanced registry record is not a sure sign of merit since almost any Guernsey cow of average quality can make an advanced registry record if she is given the proper care. The requirements that bull calves should have an advanced registry dam before he is registered would probably result in the ineligibility of some calves of excellent breeding and the registering of other bull calves of no better and possibly poorer qualities.

Some Schuylkill County Dairy Records

ALL dairymen will be interested in the reports giving the records made by the cows in the Schuylkill County Cow Testing Association at Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, with Clair Hindeman, cow tester in charge.

For the year ending April 1, 1927, the average production per cow in this association was 8,002 pounds of milk, and 307.3 pounds of butterfat. For the year ending April 1, 1928, the average production of milk had increased to 8,327 pounds and butterfat to 318.3. As there were 26 members of this association owning altogether 376 cows, it will be seen that these dairymen have a right to be proud of these high average records. The average percentage of butterfat for all of the cows in the association was 3.8. The average value of the product per cow was $319.69; cost of roughage, including pasture, $49.69; cost of grain, $77.70; total cost of feed, $127.39; value of product above feed costs per cow, $192.30; returns for $1 expended for feed, $2.51; feed costs per 100 pounds of milk, $1.53; feed costs per pound of butterfat, 40 cents.

Dairymen who keep records will be much interested in comparing their records for the year with the above figures. Incidentally, the great value of cow testing work is shown by these figures for a dairyman is able to know at any time at a glance what each cow in his dairy is doing for him.

Removing "Spider" from Cow's Teat

Can you tell me what causes a spider in a cow's teat and what the remedy for it is?—F. B. P., *New York.*

A "spider" is a wart or other growth which grows in the teat canal. In some cases where the growths are rather loose they can be snared by a fine wire which is introduced into the teat. Due to the delicacy of the operation and the danger of infection, this operation should be performed by a competent veterinarian.

Where this treatment is not possible the only remedy is to perform a minor operation to remove the spider. This should also be done by a veterinarian and better results are secured when the cow is dry.

Sometimes teats become blocked with a small particle of casein which may sometimes be removed by the use of a spring teat dilator. In other cases the teat becomes blocked with a smooth rounded stone-ilke material. A veterinarian can sometimes remove it by an operation as described in the treatment for spider.

Contagious Abortion a Serious Problem

WE are receiving many letters asking how to treat contagious abortion. This is one of the most serious diseases affecting cattle and unfortunately there is no easy way of curing or controlling it.

Infected animals may abort one year and fail to do so the following year. This makes it difficult to experiment with it on the farm as any treatment or drug given is frequently given credit for the failure to abort whereas there may be no connection with it at all. Experiment stations agree that there is no drug that will cure it. A

(Continued on Opposite Page)



The manure on this Northern Pennsylvania farm is taken to the fields every day. Manure handled in this way suffers the least possible loss.



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(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

thorough program of sanitation and treatment under supervision of a veterinarian can control it.

Dairymen, whose herds are suffering with this disease, will do well to make a careful study of this problem. The first necessity, if any one considers trying to control this disease is to put the case in the hands of a competent veterinarian. There is little hope that the dairyman working alone will be able to get rid of this trouble.

Where to Get Information

Information on contagious abortion can be secured from several sources. The New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., publishes the following bulletins:

Mimeograph bulletin A 3—Recommendation for handling breeding troubles.

E 137—Bang Abortion Disease in Cattle.

The Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, publishes a bulletin, "Abortion Disease in Cattle".

The U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., publishes Farmers' Bulletin 790—"Contagious Abortion of Cattle. We suggest that you send for these bulletins and study them carefully.

Corn Meal and Hominy

CORN meal is our most common low protein concentrate. It has been compared with coal in that coal is a cheap source of heat in industry. Corn meal is a cheap source of energy for animals. It is palatable, highly digestible, unusually high in carbohydrates, but lacking mineral matter as well as protein. It has a high moisture content and is likely to heat when stored. The oil in corn is likely to become rancid after it is ground into corn meal. It is best to grind just before using it. It is a heating feed and its use should be avoided for cows about to freshen, or that have just freshened.

The composition of yellow and white corn meals is approximately the same, but there is some evidence that the vitamin content of the yellow meal is superior.

Our pork supply is fattened on corn, although it is sometimes supplemented by a high protein feed, preferably from some animal source. Corn makes up a considerable part of the poultry ration. The scratch feed usually is half corn, and the laying mash contains about 20% of corn meal. Experiments in the corn belt show that horses do as well on corn as they do when fed oats if they are worked steadily. Almost all dairy rations contain some corn meal.

Hominy a Corn By-product

Hominy has approximately the same composition as corn meal. It is more bulky, less heating, keeps better in storage, and has slightly more digestible nutrients per hundred pounds. It is commonly preferred to corn meal at the same price. It is a by-product of the manufacture of breakfast foods, and is commonly made from white corn although there is some yellow hominy on the market. It can be used in the ration wherever corn meal is suitable.

Normal Temperature, Pulse and Respiration of Cows

The normal temperature of cows is 101-102 F. The temperature is taken at the rectum with a clinical thermometer.

The normal pulse beat of cows is 45-55-a minute. The pulse may be taken where an artery winds around the jawbone just at the lower side of the flat muscle on the side of the cheek, or on the back part of the fore fetlock.

The normal respiration of cows is 15-19 times a minute.



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Get 300 pounds of B-B [Bull Brand] Sweetened or Dry Dairy Ration or a 30-day supply of B-B [Bull Brand] Poultry Feeds from your local Bull Brand Dealer. Feed according to the directions in each sack. Check the production. Compare the results. If B-B [Bull Brand] Feeds do not produce greater results per dollar of feed cost . . . bring the empty sacks and the unused feed back to our dealer and he will refund every cent of your money.

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Is Your Kitchen Convenient?

If you are drudging along day after day in an old-fashioned kitchen, without the modern conveniences that our stores have for you, you should make up your mind right now to relieve yourself of some of this extra work. Modern conveniences are as essential to the kitchen as they are to the field or barn, and no farm can be truly profitable and become a real home when this seven-day-a-week workroom lacks the right equipment.

With the handy pressure gasoline or kerosene stove for summertime, so your kitchen can be cool; a good sink, with running water; a convenient water heater; and the necessary little things that are such time savers in your kitchen, you can save hours of disagreeable work. Check over this list for items that will make things easier for you and come to one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores and let us help you in your selection. Remember that you will get the utmost in value, friendly service and thoroughly dependable quality at the lowest price in your home town "tag" store.

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Look for the Sign of the "tag" in the window.



The Question Box

Crops for the Hog Pasture

Let me know which of the two will produce the better pork—Dwarf Essex Rape or field peas and Vetch. Rape, barley, speltz, rye and oats is the other mixture. I have two acres, two put in for hogs and two for pasture and I want something that will keep them going. Do you think soy beans are better? Please let me know soon as I want to do the right thing.

I BELIEVE the experimental data at the present time is rather definite that Dwarf Essex rape alone is probably the best temporary pasture for hog fattening which we have. It probably is exceeded by alfalfa and in some cases may be equaled by red or sweet clover but it has the advantage of requiring but a short time for growth. It is very doubtful if you will improve the returns from the rape by putting it with any of the mixtures you suggest.

This can be said however in favor of rye. It can be pastured later in the fall and earlier in the spring than rape and may well be used with rape to form a rotation of pastures which will keep the hogs supplied the year round.—PROF. R. B. HINMAN

Identifying and Fighting Tent Caterpillars

Enclosed you will find something taken from my apple tree, wrapped all around small limbs. Please let me know what to do.

THE little structures that you enclosed in your letter are the egg masses of tent caterpillars. The natural host of the tent caterpillar is the wild cherry. However, they are not particular and about the first tree they go to from the wild cherry is the apple.

Of course, the best method of control is to destroy the caterpillars when they are in the nest. We have also used a large funnel fastened to the end of a large pole. Shingle lath makes an excellent substitute. This makes it possible to reach some of the highest nests without climbing up in the tree. A large handful of cotton waste is placed in the funnel and saturated with kerosene. It is then ignited and held beneath the nest. It does not take long to destroy all of the nests.

After the caterpillars leave the nests you only have one means to fall back on and that is the use of a poison spray as arsenate of lead.

How to Kill Moles

Last spring I set out a patch of strawberries, and the moles have destroyed half my patch by tunneling under the plants and eating off the roots. Can you give me some formula for exterminating this pest?

THERE are several possible ways of getting rid of moles. Perhaps the most satisfactory is to punch a hole every four or five feet along the runway and drop in a teaspoonful of calcium cyanide. When this comes in contact with the moist earth it gives off a poisonous gas which kills the moles.

The opening of the holes should be closed up with sod to keep the fumes from escaping. Another way is to pour carbon disulphide into the holes and close up the openings with a piece of sod. This also vaporizes and smothers the moles.

About the only other method is to use traps which you will no doubt be able to buy locally or from a mail order house.

Claims have been made that castor beans planted at intervals in a field will keep moles away but we are unable to vouch for this from experience.

How Much is Silage Worth?

Would you let me know as soon as possible how many tons and what it would be worth a silo full of corn that has been filled and refilled three times that is 16 feet by 33 feet.

IF YOUR silo is filled to the top it will contain approximately 112 tons. Very little silage is sold and consequently there is no established price for it. The State College considers that a ton of silage is worth 1-3 as much as a ton of mixed hay. There has been a heavy hay crop this year and undoubtedly the price in your section will be rather low. However, with that as a basis, you can figure the value of the corn very closely.

A Question About Buying Manure

A neighbor who lives on a mortgaged farm has a pile of manure he wishes to sell me. He has possession until fall. I think it is on the ground, no boards or anything under it. Would I have a right to buy it from him and move it without any chance for trouble from the one who holds the mortgage?

THE COURTS of this state have held that manure belongs to the farm and if the man who proposes to sell you the manure is only in possession until the fall,—is merely a tenant on the property and does not own it, he could not give you a good title to the manure. Your trouble would come not from the holder of the mortgage on the property, because very likely the value of the land would not be so greatly depreciated by the sale of the manure that the security for the mortgage would be affected. The owner of the farm or the person he may be thinking of selling it to is the person who would probably raise the racket. Possibly you could speak to these persons and get a waiver of interest from them.—M. S.

Make Your Garden Now

(*Continued from Page 7*)

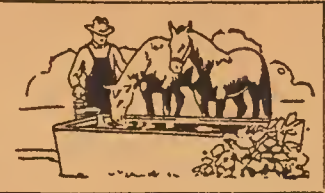
interest to the pleasure of gardening is that of trying out some new vegetable each year, that is, varieties that may be old but new in your experience. For example, I have already mentioned the oyster plant or salsify, as it is sometimes called. There are now different kinds of spinach, some of which I guarantee you have never tried. If you are fond of salads, you will be sure to like endive which is fairly easy to grow in this climate. Chard, with which you are probably familiar, is excellent for greens. As a boy you have probably eaten the wild artichokes, but I bet you do not know how delicious they are when they are cultivated. Why not try some this year?

But it is not really necessary to tell any farmer how to make a garden or what to plant. The main thing is to get him at it in the pressure of other work and to get him to take care of it so that the weeds do not get a discouraging start. So before you lay this little piece down and forget it, give a little thought to the garden spot. Maybe it is poorly located and needs changing. Without doubt, it needs enlarging and it needs a lot of fertilizer. Then get out the catalogs and your paper and pencil and make some plans for the best garden you have ever had. If you do, you will later thank the old A. A. for urging you to do it. —E. R. E.



With the A. A.

Livestock Man



Treating Cattle Diseases

Editor's Note—We are in constant receipt of letters from live stock owners asking for practical suggestions for diagnosing and treating sick animals. We are therefore summarizing from the very best authorities the following suggestions for the more common diseases of live stock and suggest that you keep them where you know where they are and can get them quickly. They may sometime save an animal's life. Of course, if the animal is valuable and the disease serious the first thing to do is to call a veterinarian but there may be something that you can do, also, if you know how, that will help the animal until the veterinarian comes.

* * *

Milk Fever.

The cow becomes paralyzed soon after calving and may die. She lies with her head around to her flank.

Cause—Affects heavy milking cows, that have not been thoroughly dried off. Heifers never have it.

Prevention and Treatment—Dry the cow off thoroughly before calving. Keep the bowels loose before and after calving. Do not milk the cow dry. When a cow has an attack, fill the udder with air; use an air pump and have it thoroughly clean and sterilized. Better call a veterinarian immediately.

Don't try to give medicine, a cow with milk fever can't swallow.

Abortion.

The calf is born before time. The cow often "fails to clean" which sometimes causes serious trouble; she is apt to abort again when bred; she may become entirely sterile.

Cause—Caused by abortion germ which gets into the body with feed or water, through a cut or injury to the skin, or through the teats.

Prevention and Treatment—Take the cow away from the herd, burn the calf, the afterbirth, the straw and everything that can be burned that has come in contact with the cow during the abortion. Disinfect thoroughly the stable with a strong disinfectant. Have a competent veterinarian remove the afterbirth. Flush the cow daily with clean warm water with four tablespoonfuls of salt to each gallon until there is no discharge.

Better put the case in the hands of a competent veterinarian.

Tuberculosis.

May not show on the animal until the disease is far advanced. Causes coughing and diarrhea; the cow may hang her head, have dull eyes, rough hair, and grow thin in flesh.

Cause—Caused by tuberculosis germ.

Prevention and Treatment—Have stables and sheds clean, light and well ventilated; this helps to prevent disease. If cows or calves show symptoms, have them tested and handle according to the state's regulations—see your veterinarian. Buy only cattle entirely free from tuberculosis.

Every farmer should have Bulletin 1069 on Tuberculosis of Live Stock, published by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Choke.

Cows and calves may choke on roots, apples or on feed that they can gulp down in big mouthfuls.

Treatment—Hold the mouth open with a clevis and if possible reach down the throat and remove the object. If the object can be felt from the outside work it gently up or down; don't force it roughly down the throat with a stick or whip-handle. It may be necessary in severe cases to force the object down the throat with a smooth stick or whip-handle but do it with great care. It may be necessary to have a skilled veterinary cut open the throat and remove the object.

Garget.

The cow gives stringy, sometimes bloody, milk.

Cause—Comes from bruises and injuries, lying on hard floors or by garget germs getting into the udder.

Prevention and Treatment—Keep the stalls bedded. Rub udder with lard and bathe udder with hot water. Be sure to always milk last, the cows with garget, so the germs will not be carried on hands or milker to healthy cows.

Calf Scours.

White scours attack new-born calves; the bowel discharge is light-colored and stinking. The calves soon die if not treated.

Common scours may attack calves any time during the period of milk feeding. There is an offensive bowel discharge, weakness and loss of growth of the calf.

Cause—White scours are caused by germs. They usually affect calves kept in filthy pens.

Common scours are caused by feeding from filthy buckets, by over-feeding and feeding milk at varying temperatures.

Prevention and Treatment—Have the calf born in a clean stall or pasture. Disinfect the navel at birth with iodine or other disinfectant. Always feed clean milk from clean buckets. Don't overfeed.

Calves carefully fed on milk, fresh and warm from the separator and from clean buckets, rarely have scours.

If calves have white scours consult a veterinarian.

Common scours can be treated by cutting down the feed one-half and giving four drops of formalin to each quart of milk. Allowing the calf to drink small quantities of lime water will sometimes cure scours.

Bloat.

The paunch fills up tightly with gas, the animal suffers and, in bad cases, will die if not relieved. The gas swells the left flank, making it bulge up.

Cause—Caused by eating such feed as green clover or alfalfa, or it may come from eating spoiled feed, or result from choking.

Prevention and Treatment—Give only sound, clean feed. Get the animals gradually accustomed to green clover and alfalfa. In mild cases drench the animal in warm water. In severe cases tap with a trocar or knife the left side at spot about half way between the hip and last rib.

Black Leg.

Usually shows, as puffy swellings, on the hind quarters of young cattle. The animal dies soon after the swellings appear.

Cause—Caused by black leg germ.

Prevention and Treatment— Have a veterinarian vaccinate the young cattle with the regular black leg treatment.

Warbles in Back.

Sometimes called grubs. They make lumps on the cows' backs under the skin in the winter; inside the lumps are the grubs that "hatch" out of the skin. The animal suffers from the presence of the grubs.

Cause—Caused by the warble fly which lays eggs that hatch into grubs.

Prevention and Treatment—Kill the grubs. Squeeze them out of the skin either by hand or by pressing a bottle over the grub. Use a mixture of iodoform and vaseline to kill the grubs.



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The International Paper Company, the world's largest paper manufacturer, now offers limited quantities of Gator-Hide Mulch Paper, made under the Eckart Patents, in rolls of 150 and 300 lineal yards and in 18" and 36" widths. In order, however, that the greatest possible number of planters may try Gator-Hide Mulch Paper, the present limited supply is being sold in lots of not more than 4 rolls to an individual.



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This paper is completely covered by the Eckart Patents under which the International Paper Company has the rights for production and sale east of the Rocky Mountains.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

THE following are the May prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	2.90	2.80
2	Fluid Cream		1.90
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.06	
2 B	Cond. Milk Soft Cheese	2.31	
3	Evap. Cond, Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.20	1.90
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for May 1927 was $2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market Breaks

CREAMERY SALTED	May 2	Apr. 25	May 4, 1927
Higher than extra	45 -45½	47 -47½	45 -45½
Extra (92sc)	-44½	-46½	44½
84-91 score	43 -44¼	44¼-46¼	39 -44
Lower Grades	42 -42½	43 -44	37 -38

The butter market has suffered a severe break since our last report. It is very apparent that the upward trend that resulted in higher prices last week was carried too far. It strained matters to the breaking point. Unfortunately when the break came a sharp downward movement followed carrying values from a cent to a cent and a half lower.

The recent sharp fluctuations of the market demonstrate very clearly how highly sensitive the market has been for many weeks past. Buyers have become extremely cautious through the frequency of the changes, with the result that they have continually followed a hand to mouth policy of buying, seeking every protective concession that sellers would give. First hand receivers have been of the same nervous temperament. The slightest indication of an accumulation of stock has resulted in pressure to sell.

On May 2 the unsettled condition was still in evidence. However, sentiment improved following a report of one half cent increase in Chicago. One of the factors that is holding trade back is the lateness of the season. The make is very slow to increase, and this is serving to keep matters considerably up in the air. It is doubtful if we will see any marked improvement in the tone of the market until we get on to full grass and the speculators get to work. Bad roads have interfered to a marked extent in the collection of cream, according to advices from the west. It is said that this has been responsible for the drag in the increase.

Reports of holdings in the four largest cities indicate that we have slightly over 800,000 pounds more butter on hand than a year ago. In New York alone the surplus over last year is in excess of 300,000 pounds. Although this is not considered burdensome by many, nevertheless, it is felt that it indicates to some degree what is ahead of us in the butter trade.

Fresh Cheese Holds Steady

STATE FLATS	May 2	Apr. 25	May 4, 1927
Fresh Fancy	22 -22½	22 -22½	22 -22½
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	29½-30½	29 -30	27 -28
Held Average	28 -28½		25 -26½

Fresh cheese altho it is arriving in heavier quantities is being absorbed by the trade very freely at fully supported prices. The make in New York state continues liberal, and reports from Wisconsin are the same, altho comparitively few Wisconsin cheese are coming to New York. Receipts are clearing quite closely, keeping the trade firm. If the present situation continues, we would not be greatly surprised to see a fractional advance in quotations.

Nearby Eggs Higher

NEARBY WHITE	May 2	Apr. 25	May 4, 1927
Hennery Selected Extras	35 -37	34 -35	31 -33
Average Extras	34 -34½	33	29 -30
Extra Firsts	32 -33	31 -32	28 -28½
Firsts	30½-31½	30 -30½	26½-27½
Gathered	28 -32½	27 -31½	26 -28½
			23 -25
BROWNS			
Hennery	36 36½	34 -35	29 -32
Gathered	30½-35	29½-33½	24 -28

Nearby eggs have advanced from one half to one per cent per dozen depending on the grade. Mediums have not shared quite so well as the higher grades. However, with the advance, movement into the distributing channels is not quite as free, for many of the better grades represent high costs, higher than the market, and these are going into cold storage rather than take the loss.

The improvement in the market as a whole followed a slight decrease in New York City's egg receipts. To this has been added an increasing firmness in the shipping sections. Country costs have been higher, and above par with New York.

It looks as though the turn has been made, and that we have seen the low spot of the year. Temporary fluctuations in the market may result in a brief return to former levels, but the indications are that we are going to see the price curve hold fairly uniform and gradually trend upward from now on.

The cold storage situation has not changed to any marked extent. We are still on the sunny side of the ledger, so to speak. On April 27th the ten largest cities reported 2,102,670 cases. A year ago at the same time we had on hand 2,553,752 cases..

From April 20th to April 27th last year cold storage holdings in these same ten cities increased 513,041 cases. During the same period this year, the increase has been only 448,106 cases. Statistically therefore, we are a whole lot better off.

Live Poultry Values Unsteady

FOWLS	May 2	Apr. 25	May 4, 1927
Colored	27-28	28-30	1927
Leghorn	27-28	28-30	28-29
BROILERS			30-31
Colored	35-55	30-50	
Leghorn	25-40	30-45	40-50
CAPONS			20-35
TURKEYS			35
DUCKS, Nearby	18-24	30-45	22-25
GEESE		18-24	27

The live poultry market has been a variable quantity this week. Some lines have sold extremely well, others have been dragging heavily. The fowl market particularly has been a problem. It will be recalled that several weeks ago we said in these columns that light fowls would be more in demand. This has come to pass. Those who had light fowls to sell could afford to be very independent. Those who had medium weights, were perfectly satisfied to keep quiet and play ball. Those who had heavy fowls had to make all kinds of concessions to sell, and even had to go out and drum up trade. As a whole the fowl market is not in a very good position because of the fact that last week's prices were forced a little too high. Retail buying reacted against the advance, which was immediately felt in the local slaughterhouses, they directly affecting the wholesale trade. On Wednesday it looked as though the entire market would have to work to a lower level.

A few Barred Rock broilers from Maryland and Delaware, and other sections that could make the grade, have brought as much as 55 cents. These values were a little extreme when it comes to the run of the trade, which has been nearer the 50 cent level. The best Reds have failed to bring better than 45 cents, while the best Leghorns are a nickel lower.

Spring ducks are giving the chicken market some real competition. The choicest bringing 24 cents.

Rabbits are fairly steady at 27 to 29 cents.

Old Potatoes Dull

STATE	May 2	Apr. 25	May 4, 1927
150 lb. sack			
Bulk, 180 lbs.			
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	2.50-3.75	3.10-3.75	4.75-5.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.75-4.50	4.00-4.60	5.60-6.00
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack	3.25-3.50		
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	4.25-4.50	4.50-4.75	5.25-5.60
Bulk, 180 lbs.	5.00-5.50	5.35-5.65	

The old potato market reports very dull trade with prices showing very little change. No sales of state stock have been reported, and accordingly quotations have been omitted.

Arrivals from the south both by rail and boat have been heavy. A lot of this stock got into the hands of speculators which gave the market a bad jolt. The best lines of Florida Spaulding Rose have brought from $6.00 to 7.00 (May 2); Number 2's from $3.00 to 4.50. Bermudas have been about on the same level as Floridas. In spite of the statements of some to the contrary, the new potatoes are working into the old potato market.

Apple Growers Watch Effect of Freeze

Apple growers, particularly New York State growers, are watching the effect of the late snows reported in many eastern sections. Of course, those in the immediate sections are extremely concerned over prospects. The great apple sections of Maryland and Virginia embodying the great Shenandoah district were hit with a heavy snow storm that established a record for lateness. Six inches of snow fell and in places drifts reached six feet in height.

Apple growers who depended upon the long hold this year have had a consistently steady market, altho it is doubtful whether many have profited when they consider shrinkage and cold storage charges. On the first of May, Baldwins were bringing anywhere from $5.00 to 9.00 with Northern Spies a dollar higher all along the line. McIntosh in baskets varied from $2.50 to 4.00, while boxes and cartons ranged from $2.25 to 4.50.

Fancy Timothy Hay Steady

If the situation that exists on May 3 continues, we may see No. 1 Timothy in large bales advance in price Duc to the fact that the New York hay market can change its color over night, it is extremely hazardous to make any prediction. However, the demand is active for top grades, and receipts at the moment are light. The market as a whole is irregular due to the fact that there is considerable low grade material on hand. State alfalfa is still bringing $24.00 to 25.00 for No. 1. Timothy containing a light mixture of clover is not nearly as firm as straight timothy, being from $2.00 to 3.00 lower all along the line. Rye straw is out-selling everything on the boards except the very choicest state alfalfa. and of course, California alfalfa.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	May 2	Apr. 25	Last Year
Wheat (May)	1.61⅛	1.59¾	1.39½
Corn	1.05⅞	1.07⅞	.77½
Oats	.62⅝	.64¼	.47⅝
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	2.26	2.24¾	1.54¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.27⅞	1.30⅛	.95¼
Oats, No. 2	.80	.79¾	.59
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Apr. 28	Apr. 21	Apr. 30, 1927
Grade Oats	43.00	41.00	32.50
Spring Bran	39.50	38.00	34.50
Hard Bran	42.00	40.50	33.00
Standard Mids		37.50	38.50
Soft W. Mids	46.00	45.00	35.50
Flour Mids	41.50	40.50	38.50
Red Dog	42.50	41.50	31.00
Wh. Hominy	44.00	43.00	30.50
Yel. Hominy	43.50	42.50	32.50
Corn Meal	45.50	45.00	34.00
Gluten Feed	44.75	44.75	46.00
Gluten Meal	59.00	57.00	36.00
36% C. S. Meal	58.00	56.00	39.00
41% C. S. Meal	64.00	62.50	41.50
43% C. S. Meal	67.00	64.50	47.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	53.50	54.00	

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Meats and Live Stock

Live calves have again slipped back to $15.50 on top lines, with the average of better arrivals bringing from $13.00 to 15.00.

Steers remain unchanged, tops reaching 14.00, nice stuff from $12.50 to 13.50, other lines down to $9.50.

Bulls are a little irregular; a few fat states as high as $9.25, but the bulk of the trade from $5.00 to 8.25.

Cows are steady, and a little higher. A few selected report sales at $9.00, but the average run seldom brings over $8.00 to 8.50. Other lines vary all the way from $4.00 up, depending on quality, finish, weight, etc.

Spring lambs are just a shade under a week ago. Springers weighing from 63 to 65 pounds being quoted from $19.00 to 20.50.

Hogs are on the same level as a week ago, prices ranging from $9.50 to 11.50 depending on the weight.

Country dressed veal of the better grade still reaches 20 cents, but it is in heavier supply and the market is weakening. With the approach of mild weather shippers of country dressed veal must pay particular attention to the method of handling the product, making sure that facilities are available for thoroughly chilling the meat. Unless veal is properly handled, it is almost sure to arriv in a slimy condition which will work against not only the sale of the product, but its passage by the board of health inspectors.

Country dressed spring lambs are bringing from $9.00 to 11.00 for real prime stuff, with anything that can be considered from fair to good from $6.00 to 8.00 each, poor marks as low as $3.00.

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY

Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant

West Washington Market, N. Y. City

SHIP YOUR BROILERS NOW WHILE MARKET IS FIRM

That is: To ship everything you raise to one commission house. We have an unlimited outlet for live poultry, eggs, calves and lambs. Checks mailed daily at top market prices. Write for tags, coops, market quotations, information on best shipping days, etc.

JOSEPH C. BERMAN, INC.,

50-54 GRACE AVENUE,

West Washington Market, New York City

EGGS, Etc.—Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane Street, New York City

EGG CASES Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty.

LOUIS OLOFSKY, *685 Greene Ave.*, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

511 RATS KILLED

At One Baiting—Not a Poison

"First night I put out the new Rat Killer, I counted 282 dead rats," writes Pat Sneed of Oklahoma. "In three days' time I had picked up 511 dead ones. A pile of rats from one baiting."



Greedily eaten on bait. Affects Brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

So confident are the distributors that Imperial Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send a large $2.00 bottle (Farm Size), for only one dollar, on 10-Days' Trial.

Send no money—just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, 2009 Coca Cola building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once, by C. O. D. mail. If it does not quickly kill these pests, your dollar will be cheerfully refunded. So write today.



"Good"?.. I call it *perfect!*

PRINCE ALBERT is a mild tobacco, but "good" is too mild a word to describe it. "Good!"— why you *know* it's better than that the minute you open the tidy red tin and set loose that P. A. fragrance. Your mouth waters for a taste of such tobacco.

You waste no time in loading up and lighting up. Then you get the answer to why P. A. leads them all in sales and satisfaction. Cool as a speed-cop taking your number. Sweet as getting off with "Don't let it happen again." Mellow and mild and long-burning. What do you *mean*—"Good"?

Some fellows stumble into the detours for awhile, and others take the main road to pipe-joy. The more you demand in a smoke, the quicker you come to P. A.—to stay. You can't fumble the fact that more men smoke P. A. than any other brand. "Good"? I call it *perfect!* So will you.

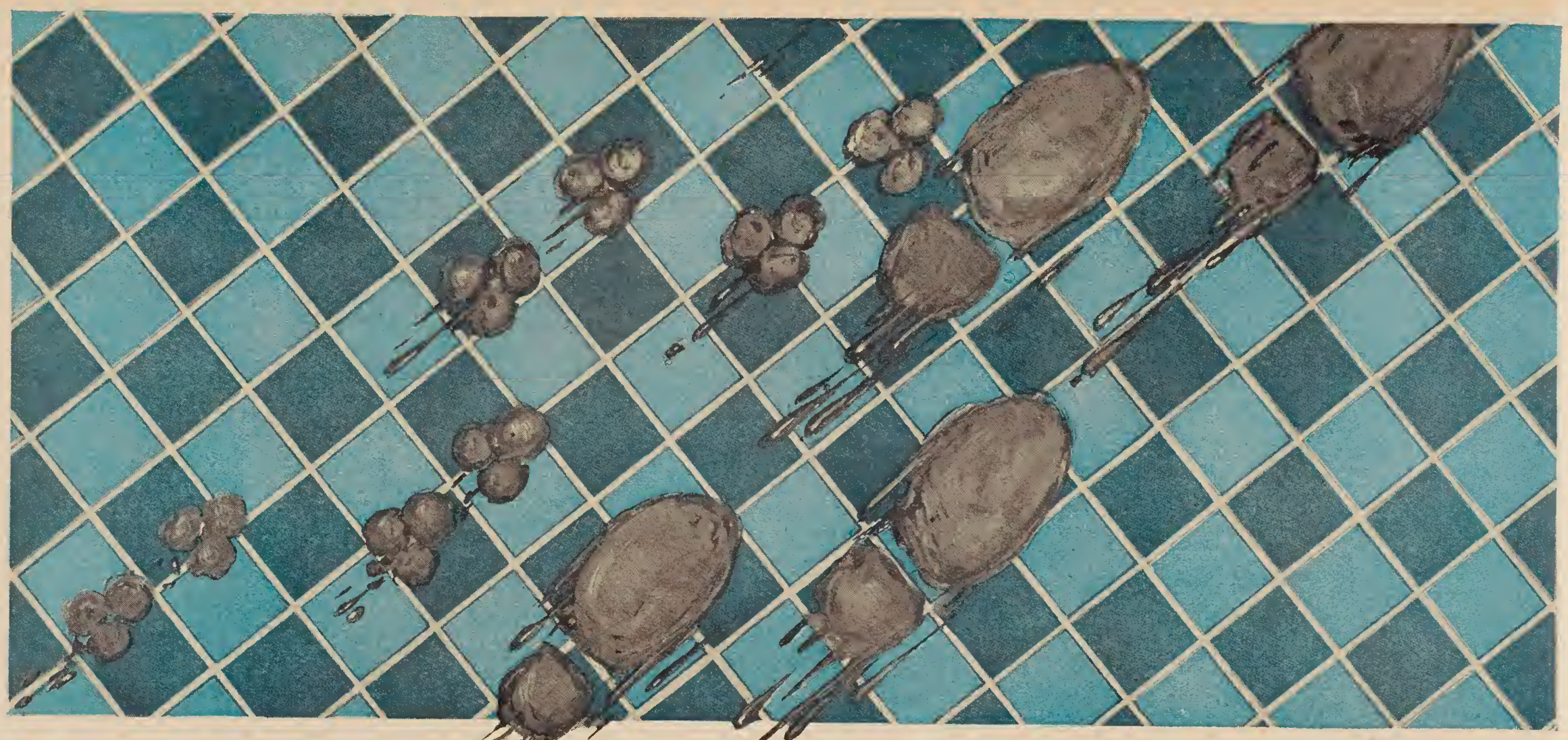


This tin contains TWO full ounces of pipe-satisfaction.

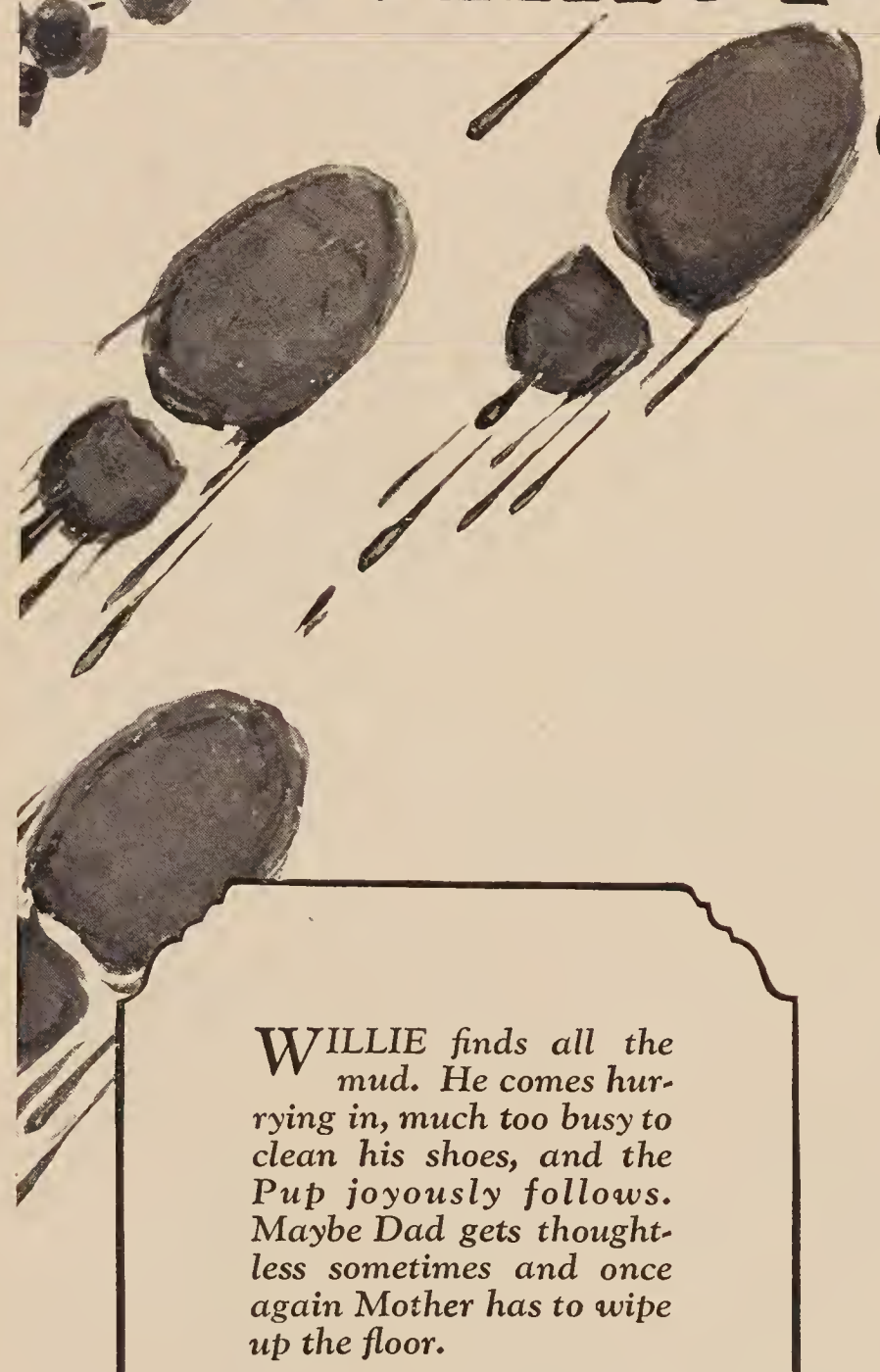
PRINCE ALBERT

—the national joy smoke!

© 1928, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.



Willie Makes His Mark *on the Kitchen Floor*



WILLIE finds all the mud. He comes hurrying in, much too busy to clean his shoes, and the Pup joyously follows. Maybe Dad gets thoughtless sometimes and once again Mother has to wipe up the floor.

If it's an old worn splintery wood floor, it is never really clean. Scrub it, mop it, still it has that sodden gray color, depressing to the spirit. If the baby crawls over it on Sunday when he's dressed up, he looks like some stranger's child.

A SMOOTH clean floor, glowing with bright color, soft to the feet, is an inspiration and a labor saver. Not only does Mother find this floor easy to keep clean, but its clear blue and soft gray tints stir her love of the beautiful so that she steps about her tasks more lightly. Old songs and happy thoughts come back when a woman begins to work in a kitchen equipped with the new beauty of a modern floor.

For any room in the house as well as for the kitchen there is an appropriate floor covering. You want the best in durability and beauty for the money you spend. A well selected rug, suitable to the room, will add comfort and delight, and if the materials are good, it will last many years. Learn all you can about designs, colors and types of weave. It is a fascinating and useful study.

The advertisers of floor coverings in this paper are people you can trust. They have staffs of artists and home economics experts who are constantly studying, developing the best in quality and design. Read what they have to say. Ask them questions. Depend on them.

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET



Embodying every modern feature of Advanced Automotive Design!

Rugged, powerful and dependable—the Bigger and Better Chevrolet is designed and built to deliver the strenuous, day-after-day service that a motor car must give when used on the farm.

Every unit of this remarkable car has been developed by engineers who are specialists—and has been proved by tens of thousands of miles of testing at the General Motors Proving Ground.

Visit the salesroom of your Chevrolet dealer and make your own inspection of this sensational car. Note the sturdiness of its construction throughout—definite assurance of years of dependable service. Drive it—and see how effortlessly it climbs the steepest hills—how easily it steers and rides over the roughest roads. Note how generously roomy it is—how smartly styled.

Then you'll realize that here are quality in design, quality in materials and quality in construction never before available at such amazing low prices.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.
Division of General Motors Corporation

The Touring or Roadster .. $495	The 4-Door Sedan $675	The Imperial Landau $715
The Coach $585	The Sport Cabriolet $665	Utility Truck (*Chassis Only*) $495
The Coupe $595	All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan	Light Delivery (*Chassis Only*) $375

Check Chevrolet Delivered Prices

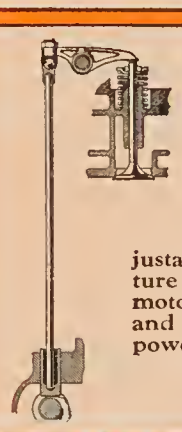
They include the lowest handling and financing charges available.

Bigger and Better

BODY by FISHER

Fisher Bodies

Chevrolet is the lowest priced car in the world offering bodies by Fisher—famous the world over for style leadership, comfort, modern design and the safety of combined hardwood and steel construction.



Adjustable Valve Tappets

The improved valve-in-head motor of the new Chevrolet has adjustable valve tappets—a feature which assures continued motor efficiency and quietness and prevents gradual loss of power and acceleration as the car is used.



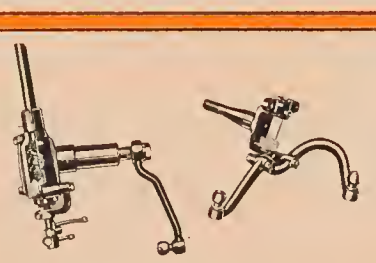
"Invar Strut" Pistons

Constant clearance alloy pistons, designed with two "invar struts" in each, make the Chevrolet motor smoother, snappier and more powerful. The costly "invar struts" minimize expansion and contraction permitting close fitting pistons to assure quietness and efficient operation.



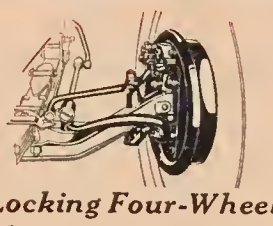
Rugged One-Piece Rear Axle

A rear axle proved by millions of miles of use. The differential mechanism and side gears are securely mounted, while the housing is the one-piece type fitted with an inspection plate for convenient, inexpensive adjustment.



Ball Bearing Steering Gear

The new Chevrolet handles with marvelous ease and surety—for the worm and gear steering mechanism is fitted with ball bearings throughout, even at the front axle knuckles.



Non-Locking Four-Wheel Brakes

with separate Emergency Brake

Chevrolet's four-wheel brakes were developed in cooperation with General Motors engineers. They are non-locking, have an area of 189 sq. in. and are separate from the emergency brake.



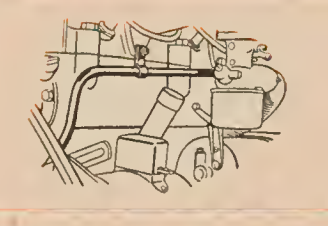
Gasoline Tank at Rear

All Chevrolet models have a safety gasoline tank at the rear and a vacuum fuel system which assures positive gasoline supply even on the steepest hills. The tank is protected by a heavy steel cross member and has a gasoline gauge.



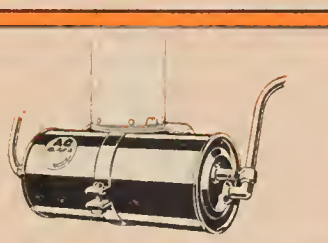
Genuine Duco Finishes

All Chevrolet models are finished in modish shades of genuine Duco—the original, modern motor car finish which does not check or crack and which keeps its lustrous new car beauty indefinitely.



Crankcase Breathing System

A ventilating system which clears the crankcase of vapors prior to condensation, minimizes oil dilution, and adds materially to the long life of the motor.



AC Oil Filter

The crankcase oil that is circulated by the self-priming pump is constantly forced through an AC oil filter which strains out dirt and foreign material, thereby increasing the life of all moving parts inside the motor.



AC Air Cleaner

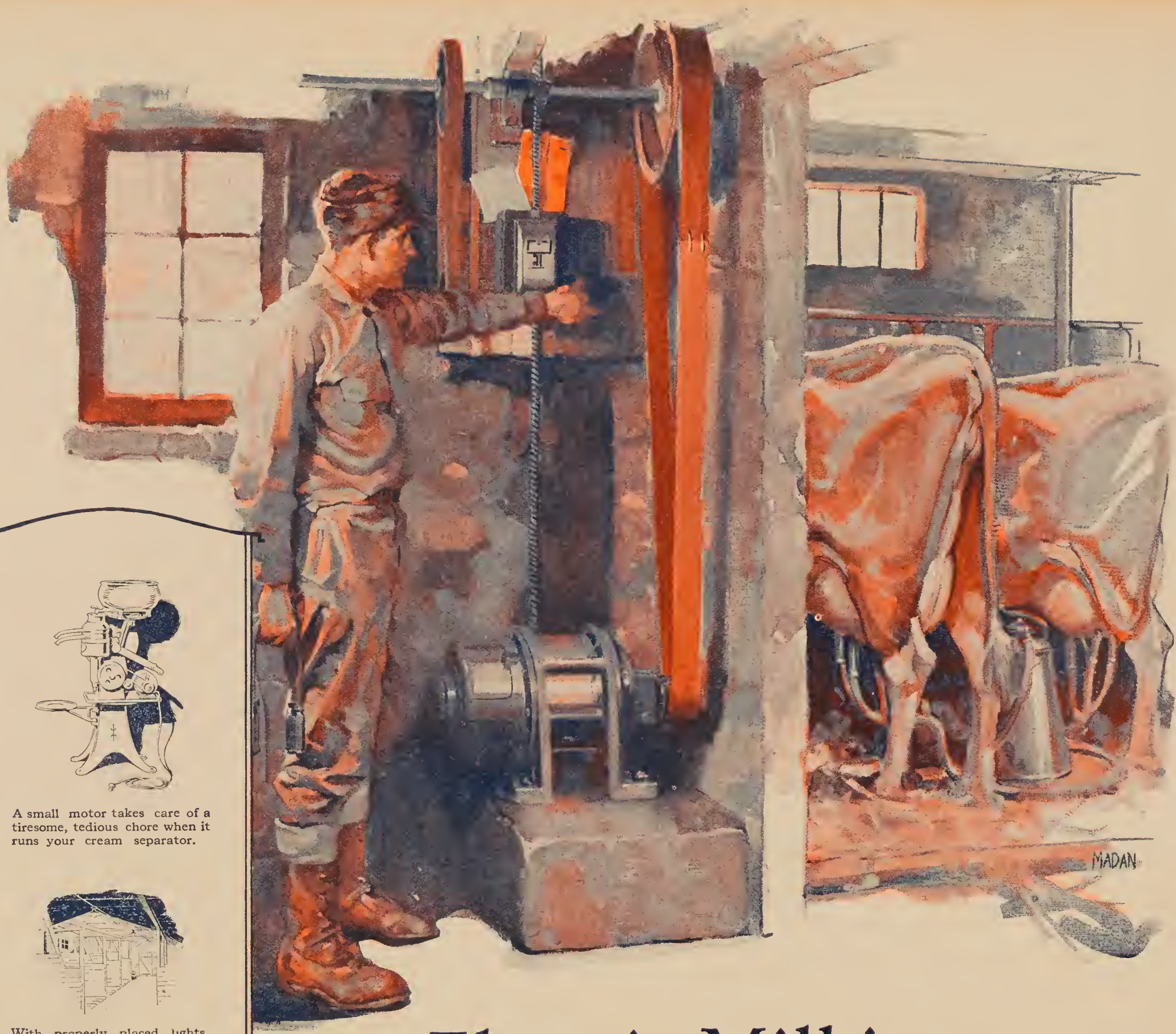
An AC Air Cleaner is another motor safeguard which removes dust and grit from the air drawn into the carburetor—a modern feature which adds to car life and operating efficiency by reducing internal wear.



Semi-Elliptic Shock Absorber Springs

Comfort and safety over all roads is assured by Chevrolet's semi-elliptic shock absorber springs set parallel to the frame. These are 84% as long as the wheelbase and are made of fine chrome vanadium steel.

Q U A L I T Y A T L O W C O S T



A small motor takes care of a tiresome, tedious chore when it runs your cream separator.

With properly placed lights, chores after dark are done in half the time.



Plenty of water, automatically pumped by an electric motor, helps to increase milk production.



An electric motor is better than human muscle when it comes to cutting feed.

Electric Milking is Clean and Quick

MODERN food manufacturers have found that by replacing hand operations with automatic machinery they are able to increase production and reduce costs—and at the same time keep the food clean and more wholesome.

Modern dairy farmers have likewise proved that with electrical milking they can care for a larger herd, in less time, with higher profits—and that it is much easier to keep the milk up to standard.

Many experienced farmers have learned the wisdom of buying electric equipment made by General Electric, whose products are known throughout the world. The G-E monogram on MAZDA lamps, motors, control, and other electric devices represents the highest standards of engineering efficiency.

Ask Your Power Company

If your farm is on or near an electric power line, ask the power company for a copy of the new G-E Farm Book which explains more than 100 uses for electricity on the farm.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

New Jersey Farm News

Cranberry Growers Start Manufacturing Plant

THE South Jersey farmers stepped into "Daylight Saving" time on Sunday morning, April 27, without much opposition. Apparently the *only* inconvenience to the farmer is that he must now get up at 3:30 instead of 4:30, he must be in the field an hour earlier while the heavy dew is on the plants and he must stop in the afternoon when the time is the best for setting out plants and other farm operations so that the laborers can have the equal opportunities with the golf loving factory employees.



Amos Kirby

At the annual meeting of the New Jersey Cranberry Growers Association, held a few days ago, steps were taken for the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of cranberry jelly. It is planned to establish such a factory in Ocean County, preferably near Tom's River. This is the center of the cranberry industry in New Jersey. Canning cranberries has become an important industry with thousands of barrels now going to market in cans and glass instead of boxes and barrels.

New Cranberry Box Used

Philadelphia has shown its approval of the new quarter barrel cranberry box introduced in the trade during the past season. According to information given out, nearly 80 per cent of the cranberry business in Philadelphia has been in the new quarter barrel box.

County Agent George I Ball, Salem, recently connected with the New Jersey Experiment Station is among the newest members of the Grange.

The city of Hammonton is defendant in a peculiar suit with a farmer residing on the edge of the town. Damages to the amount of $1,000 are being sought as a result of the city stand pipe overflowing on the plaintiff's property. On July 15, 1927, the stand pipe overflowed on the property of Mr. Tomasello and again on December 20, with the result that $500 worth of damage resulted.

Cedarville Market Opens

Hammonton City Council has offered to buy the land where the municipal market is located. There appears to be considerable controversy over the matter as the owners are demanding $2,000 for the site, while the city is not willing to pay over $1,000 for the strip of land.

The new farmers' wholesale market at Cedarville, Cumberland County will now be in operation for the sale of fruits and vegetables by the last of May when the first of the strawberry crop will be ready for harvest.

Marketing Train Soon

North Jersey will be visited this year by the State Marketing train that has been sponsored by the Philadelphia and Reading and Central New Jersey roads. The train this year will be featured with a demonstration car showing the work being carried out by the Experiment Station and the Agricultural College, New Brunswick. This will be entirely different from the train which was run last season. The Department of Markets, Trenton, will also continue their market exhibit as last season except on a larger and more complete scale.

Hunterdon County is making plans to capture the third egg laying contest that is to be established in this state. During the past few days, the agricultural, banking and business interests of the county have formed a committee to secure the necessary funds for the establishment of the plant when it is started. A tract of ten acres of land has been donated by one of the leading poultrymen of the county for the site.

Hunterdon County Community Meetings

To enable the farmers of Hunterdon County to become better acquainted with each other and to promote the best interests of the county, the Board of Agriculture is planning to hold a series of community meetings in different parts of the county so that the farmers and members can get together and discuss important problems. The first of these meetings will be held at Sergeantsville on May 12.

Poultry Associations in various parts of the state are taking an active part in celebrating National Egg week. Cumberland County, will be honored with a visit from Commissioner of Agriculture Harry R. Lewis, who is well known in Jersey having established the Vineland Contest. The Gloucester County Board of Agriculture is staging egg exhibits in store windows in residential towns, Atlantic County is holding special meetings, while Hunterdon County will hold a banquet.

Cold Weather Hurts Asparagus

Cold weather is delaying the shipments of asparagus. Due to the cold weather and heavy rains, the South Jersey growers have lost thousands of dollars of early sales of asparagus. It is estimated that the loss has averaged close to $5,000 a day due to the cold weather.

Plans are under way in Atlantic County for again staging a county picnic, with the Pomona Grange, the County Board of Agriculture and the Poultry Association co-operating in taking charge of the arrangements for the outing.

—Amos Kirby.

Northern New York News

Cheese Producers Meet to Discuss Co-operative Law

THE members of the St. Lawrence County Cheese Producers Association have been holding annual meetings at each factory represented in the association, with W. J. Birdsall, of the State Department of Farms and Markets, attending each to explain just how the co-operative law works, and the duties and privileges of each member. Chas. S. Wicks, of Oxbow is the president of the association. The factories included are Oxbow, Rossie, Dupontville, Grass Creek, Brasie Corners, California, Griffith, Elmdale, Ruby, Cold Spring, Pine Hill, Cream of the Valley, Osborn Lake, Elm Grove, New Century, Hickory Lake, Mud Lake, Royal, and Fish Creek. It is also expected that the factory at Hermon will join this year.



W. I. Roe

"Just why do I turn that screw that way, Professor?" was a much asked question up in St. Lawrence county a few days ago. The Home Bureau has been holding a series of sewing machine schools in a number of communities including—Gouverneur, Pierrepont, Helena, West Stockholm, and Canton. A representative of the Rural Engineering Department of Cornell, Prof. C. D. Pringle, has been conducting the schools which are very popular. Miss Mabel Milham, home demonstration agent, is being kept very busy. The Home Bureau reports that there are 42 groups with a membership of 972. A conference of the officers of all these groups was recently held in Massena. Other conferences for leaders in "food selection" were held in Gouverneur, Massena, Canton and Ogdensburg.

Tent Caterpillar Eggs Plentiful

Reports in some sections of the North Country are that there are many cluster masses of the eggs of the tent caterpillar. Apparently there will be an infestation of these insects again this year for at least a part of Northern New York. Just how much the partly open winter has done in controlling the insect pests that we have to contend with, will remain to be seen. Some, at least, should have suffered materially.

Lewis County Holstein breeders took a step forward in promoting breed interests by reorganizing the Lewis County Holstein club this week. Orrin F. Ross of Lowville was elected president. Other officers who will work in Holstein interests are—John M. Dewey, Turin, vice-president; William J. Smith, Copenhagen, 2d vice-president; also D. Weller, Lowville, secretary; Willis G. Houghton, Lowville, treasurer. One of the first activities will be working with the 4-H Calf Club of the county.

Plans Made for Lowville Fair

Plans for the fair at Lowville were developed at a meeting held last Saturday by the directors of the Lewis County Agricultural Society. The Lowville fair has reputation for being one of the best in Northern New York and the directors expect the next one to be still better. One important move for better financing was the appointing of a purchasing agent. Superintendents will be as follows: Horses, H. E. Slocum, Beaver Falls; cattle, sheep and swine—N. W. Salmon, Glenfield, and W. C. Bachman, Naumberg; Poultry—F. I. Guippe, and James Lombar; machinery—A. M. Seymour and D. Weller; dairy products, fruit, honey—Fred H. Loucks and C. C. Gordon; flowers—L. C. Archer; domestic—G. C. Cannon; Juvenile—Grace Elliott; antiques—H. D. Ross; theatricals—W. B. Hill.

Home Bureau Active

The Lewis County Farm and Home Bureaus are very active. The Home Bureau units are working on a home furnishing project, the leaders meeting once monthly with Miss Grace Morin during April, May, and June.

Every night freezing, with rain and snow has marked most of the days this week. Nothing can grow as yet, and much of the land is so soggy that nothing can be done where horses or machinery are concerned. It looks as though it would be at least two and possibly three weeks before we get any grass at all, and many of the lower pastures are going to be very slow in making anything as the grass roots are badly heaved.—W. I. Roe.

Nearly 12,000 Co-operatives

THE United States Department of Agriculture listed 11,340 farmers' co-operative marketing and purchasing associations on January 1, 1928. As it was not possible to obtain the names of all active associations, it is probable that the total number is at least 12,000.

Of the associations listed, 30.5 per cent were engaged in handling grain, dry beans or rice; 22 per cent were handling dairy products; 17 per cent were shipping or selling livestock; 11 per cent were receiving, grading, packing, or shipping fruits and vegetables, and smaller percentages were handling cotton, wool, poultry, eggs, nuts, and other products. More than 800 associations, about 7 per cent of all, were operating co-operative stores or ware houses for the distribution of household and farm requisites to farmers and others.

Progress of TB Campaign

THE annual report of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry in the United States Department of Agriculture shows the progress that has been made to eradicate tuberculosis in domestic livestock. The Federal appropriation for the fiscal year of $4,653,000 was supplemented by the state appropriations of $13,000,000. These combined sums made it possible to test 10,000,000 cattle in the United States in 1927. The number of counties which completed the testing of cattle and reduced the extent of infection to within one-half of one per cent was 347 on June 30, a gain of 149 counties in the year.



Garden tractors are gaining favor in many Eastern sections. This is a group of short course students at Rutgers studying their use.

Ayrshire Breeders Meet at Providence

ON June 13th the fifty-third annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association will be held at the Hotel Narragansett, Providence, Rhode Island. Following the business session, which is scheduled for 10:30 A. M., Daylight Saving Time, Robert L. Knight will entertain with a clambake at Lippitt Farm. At seven o'clock a banquet is planned at the Hotel Narragansett in Providence.

On June 14th a consignment sale, sponsored by the Rhode Island Ayrshire Club, will be staged at Kingston, Rhode Island. Consignments from the leading herds of New England and Southern Quebec have been secured by Manager James G. Watson, and an excellent offering is assured. Prior to the opening of the sale cattle will be judged by John Cochrane of Bernardsville, New Jersey. Cash prizes have been provided by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association and a silver trophy for the grand champion is offered by the Rhode Island Ayrshire Club.

Many Ayrshire breeders are planning to include the Bellefonte dispersal sale on June 11 and 12th at Yorktown Heights, New York, while en route to the annual meeting.

PINE TREE

"Dependable Chicks"
At Lowest May Prices

Special attention to health factors—all flocks inspected by licensed veterinarian. The weather is right; prices are down: Order "Dependable Chicks" from the old, reliable Pine Tree Hatchery.

Pine Tree Matings	50	100	500
White Leghorns	$6.50	$11.00	$52.50
Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks	7.75	13.00	62.50
White Wyandottes and White Rocks	9.00	16.00	77.50
Good Mixed Chicks	5.50	9.00	45.00

Special Matings—3c per chick higher

We prepay all charges and guarantee safe arrival and complete satisfaction.

S. C. White Leghorn Pullets
Ready May 15th. *Write for Special Prices.*

Pine Tree Hatchery
Box A Stockton, N. J.
Jos. D. Wilson, Owner
Since 1892

BABY CHICKS

CORNELL '12'
Certified Seed Corn
Tested at Cornell, our seed showed over 94% germination
Price, $3.00 per Bushel
F. O. B. Brinckerhoff, Dutchess County, N. Y.
We are the only growers of certified Cornell "12" in N. Y. State
Fishkill Farms
Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner
Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS



which make a horse wheeze, roar, have thick wind or choke-down can be reduced with Absorbine. Also other bunches or swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. It is economical. At druggists, or $2.50 postpaid.
Horse book 3-S free.
A thankful user says: "Completely removed flesh growth on gland about 7 inches diameter. Sincerely thank you for good advice and Absorbine."
ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
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Feeding little mouths is Easier in
CANADA
Less for LAND
more for CROPS

For free literature on Farm Opportunities in Canada write nearest Canadian Government Information Bureau.

Syracuse:	C. E. S. Smith, Dept. B-47, 301 E. Genesee St.
Harrisburg:	F. A. Harrison, Dept. B-47, 308 North, 2nd St.
Manchester:	J. B. Riordon, Dept. B-47, 43 Manchester St.
Woonsocket:	L. A. Delorme, Dept. B-47, Room 205, The Call Bldg.

A Visit With the Editor

(Continued from Page 5)

our old hymns there is not much real poetry in the words themselves. But here again there are several very fine exceptions. With some of them, every verse or stanza is good literature; with others, there are one, or two, of the verses that reach the heart. For example, what is finer or more expressive of militant Christianity than

I have seen Him in the watchfires of a hundred
circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews
and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and
flaring lamps,
His day is marching on.

Glory! glory! Hallelujah! Glory! glory! Hallelujah!
Glory! glory! Hallelujah! His truth is marching on.

In the comfort which so many millions have had from the hymn, "Abide With Me," as much or more credit must be given to the beautiful poetic sentiment as to the music itself.

Abide with me! Fast falls the eventide,
The darkness deepens—Lord, with me abide!
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, oh, abide with me!

Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day;
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away;
Change and decay in all around I see;
O Thou who changest not, abide with me!

Hold then Thy cross before my closing eyes;
Shine through the gloom, and point me to the skies;
Heav'nly morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows
flee!
In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me!

The next one I want to give you was my father's favorite hymn. Read these verses out loud and you will see why they have the right to be ranked in any list of real poetry:

Lead, kindly Light, amid th' encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on;
The night is dark, and I am far from home,
Lead Thou me on;
Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see
The distant scene; one step enough for me.

So long Thy Pow'r hath bless'd me, sure it still
Will lead me on;
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone;
And with the morn those angel faces smile,
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile.

But of all the poetry set to sacred music, none has quite surpassed that of that master of high sentiment and beautiful rhythm — Tennyson — in "Crossing the Bar".

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

No list of great songs would ever be complete for me without mention of some of those written by one who was perhaps the most lovable bard of them all, and who had the best understanding of the hearts and feelings of everyday folks—Robert Burns. Do you know this one? Note the beautiful description.

Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes;
Flow gently, I'll sing thee a song in thy praise;
My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream,
Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream.
Thou stock dove, whose echo resounds from the hill,
Ye wild whistling blackbirds in yon thorny dell,
Thou green crested lap-wing, thy screaming forbear,
I charge you, disturb not my slumbering fair.

How lofty, sweet Afton, thy neighboring hills,
Far marked with the courses of clear winding rills!
There daily I wander, as morn rises high,
My flocks and my Mary's sweet cot in my eye.
How pleasant thy banks and green valleys below,
Where wild in the woodlands the primroses blow!
There oft, as mild evening creeps over the lea,
The sweet scented birk shades my Mary and me.

Or, maybe you will like the swing of "My Nanie, O" better:

The westlin wind blaws loud an' shill
The night's baith mirk an' rainy, O;
But I'll get my plaid an' out I'll steal,
An' owre the hill to Nanie, O.

Or, the old familiar one of "Comin' Thro' the Rye":

Amang the train there is a swain I dearly love
mysel';
But what's his name, or where's his hame, I dinna
choose to tell.

Ev'ry lassie has her laddie,
Nane, they say, ha'e I;
Yet a' the lads they smile on me,
When comin' thro' the rye.

Now to close with the best of them all, let me give you the song which in the long list of ballads of friendship has never been equalled:

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min'?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And auld lang syne?

Chorus

For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne,
We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet
For auld lang syne.

We two hae paidl't i' the burn,
From mornin' sun till dine;
But seas between us braid hae roar'd
Sin' auld lang syne.

And there's a hand, my trusty fier,
And gie's a hand o' thine;
And we'll tak a right guid willie-waught
For auld lang syne.

With the Radio Man



Buying Batteries

Purchasing dry batteries, either "B", "C" or "A", for radio use is like buying something in a "grab bag", in a way. You see only the attractive container but do not really know of your own knowledge just how good are the inside materials.

Hence you have to be guided, if you want real satisfaction and economy, by the reputation of the manufacturers. You do not necessarily buy the most for your money in getting a large size "B" battery at an unusually low price. You usually get the worst of the bargain.

There is still another side to the question. You may buy a well-known make of battery but may get one that has reposed peacefully on the dealer's shelves for six months or so! As dry batteries dry out and deteriorate while standing still, you should try to buy at a good dealer's where a large business is done. A mail order house is all right, too, for fresh stocks are received constantly on account of the large size of the business.

Therefore, when buying batteries of the dry type—buy FRESH batteries and RELIABLE makes of batteries.

* * *

How can I tell if the condensers in a "B" eliminator are burned out?

CONNECT the eliminator to the electric light socket, but with wires to the set removed. Touch wire from minus to "B" plus and note whether a sharp blue spark is seen. If not, the condensers may be burned out or other defect may be the cause of the trouble. Better have the dealer test the parts, including the rectifier tube, if one is used.

Master Farmers For New York

(Continued from Page 3)

man you wish to nominate, if you are sure that he will measure up well from this score card.

As soon as the nomination is received, the nominee will be sent a work sheet which he will fill out and from which we will soon be able to tell whether your judgment was good in making the nomination. Only about fifteen Master Farmers will be named in New York this year so you will see that their rating as citizens, homemakers and farmers must be very excellent indeed.

The names of all those who make nominations will be kept absolutely confidential.

Nominations will close June 15, but we would like to have the names as soon as possible. We ask your co-operation in making a success of naming Master Farmers, one of the finest projects ever conducted for agriculture.

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 422, Waterloo, Ia., for a $1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lose hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 422, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Ia., stands back of our guarantee.
Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 422, Waterloo, Iowa

Baby Chicks

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS
Ship C.O.D. Wyckoff and Tancred Strain.

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.25	$ 8.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.75	5.25	10.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	4.00	7.00

We pay Parcel Post and Guarantee 100% Good strong chicks on arrival. Our 10th year. Free catalogue. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Proprs., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

When writing Advertisers
Mention American Agriculturist



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



A Burglar Alarm for the Henhouse

SO much interest is being aroused in preventing poultry stealing that perhaps a few suggestions on burglar alarms and their installations may be of help to our readers.

The simplest and cheapest type of burglar alarm is what is known as the open circuit alarm, as shown in diagram D-598, Fig. 1. This is essentialiy the same thing as an ordinary door bell, the push-button contact at the door being replaced by contacts which are closed or made when a door is opened or a window raised. This is called an open circuit system because under normal conditions the circuit is open and no current flows until one of the contacts is closed when a door or window is opened. This completes the circuit and the electric bell rings.

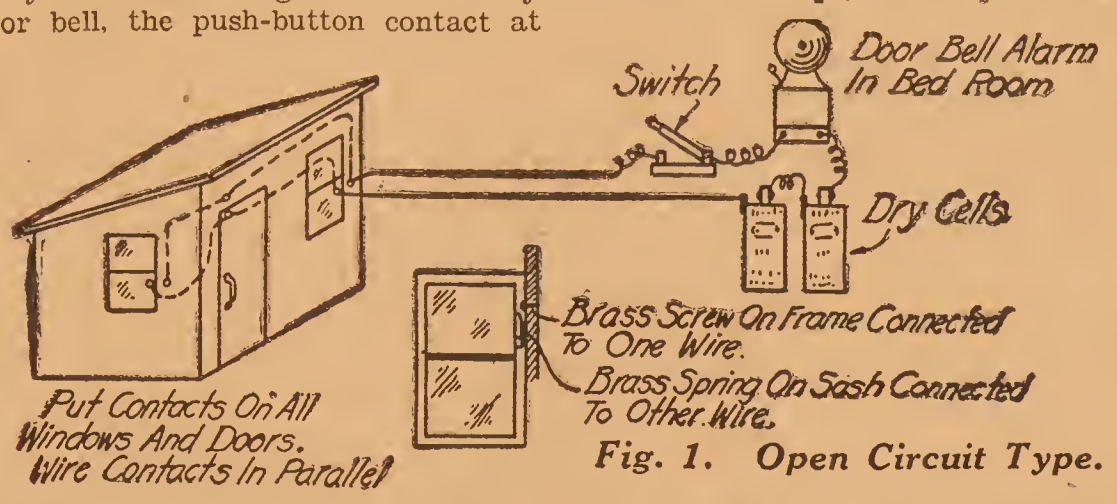


Fig. 1. Open Circuit Type.

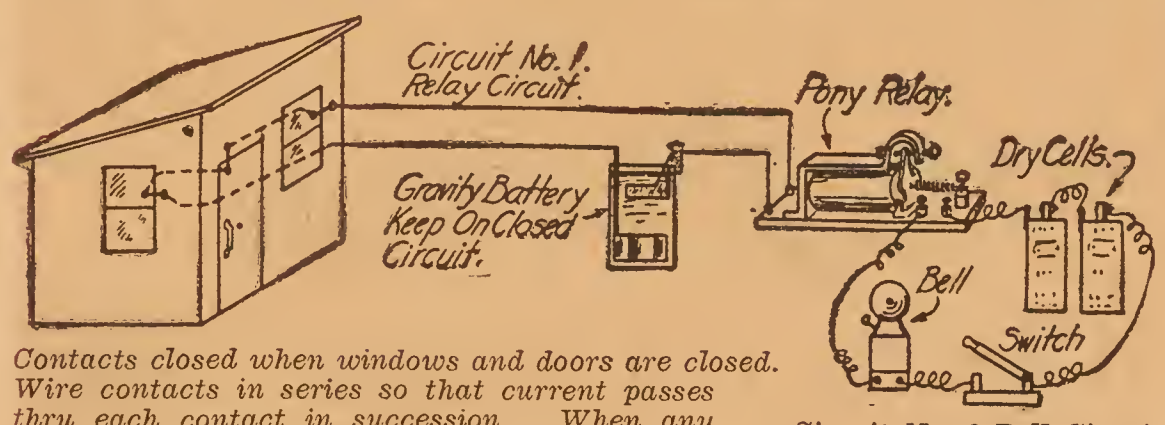
Almost any type of battery can be used for this type of alarm, although dry cells are far the most common. The chief objection to the open circuit alarm is that if either of the wires leading to the house is cut, the alarm is put out of commission. If carried up to a considerable height on trees or poles, however, the wires are not so likely to be cut.

In some cases a false or decoy wire is run in plain sight, while the actual working wires are run out of sight along a fence or in an underground conduit. In either case, the wires around the building should be inside where they can not be tampered with easily.

Because of the greater security afforded, many owners prefer the closed circuit type burglar alarm, such as is used in banks and warehouses. This consists of two separate circuits, as shown in Fig. 2, and is somewhat more complicated and expensive in first cost and in operation. Circuit No. 1 is a closed circuit running through the door and window contacts on the poultry house, through a No. 18 insulated wire to a set of gravity batteries located in the house, from there to the coil of back contact relay, and from the other end of coil back to the house contact.

Circuit No. 2 runs from one side of the relay contact to two ordinary dry cells, from there to an alarm bell, and from that back to the other contact on the relay. The door and window contacts are arranged in series so that the current in Circuit No. 1 goes through them one after the other and through the coil of the relay. As long as this current is flowing, the coil remains a magnet and holds the relay lever away from its contact so that no current can flow in circuit No. 2.

However, if any break is made in circuit No. 1 due to opening a door or window or by cutting a wire, the current in No. 1 stops, the relay coil loses its magnetism and the coil spring pulls the relay lever over against contact 1. This completes circuit No. 2 and the alarm bell rings. A switch should be placed in circuit No. 2, so that the bell can be shut off during the daytime. Two ordinary dry cells are used in circuit No. 2, since this is on open circuit most of the time and is used only occasionally. The cells used in circuit No. 1, however, are the gravity type of cells, similar to those used in telegraph work, since they are on closed circuit and these cells give the best results where a small steady current is required for many hours at a time. Other cells can be used, but will not give as cheap operation.—I. W. D.



Contacts closed when windows and doors are closed. Wire contacts in series so that current passes thru each contact in succession. When any contact is broken the relay will close the bell circuit and bell will ring.

Fig. 2. Closed Circuit Type.

How to Treat Fowl Typhoid

I have been having trouble in my flock of Buff and Rhode Island Red chickens lately. A hen will appear all right one day and the next she will be droopy and in a few days die. Her droppings are thin, green and yellow. I opened the last hen that died. She was fat but her liver was covered with spots. She also had a perfectly formed egg inside and this was covered with a bloody membrane which might have become so after death. Among her intestines I found several peculiar objects of a pale yellow color about the size of a grain of wheat. They didn't appear to be fastened to anything and were spongy.—MRS. C. W. C., *New York.*

IT is rather difficult to diagnose diseases by mail. From the symptoms you give it would seem that your fowls are suffering from one of three diseases, either fowl cholera, fowl typhoid or tuberculosis.

Of the three diseases the symptoms sound a little more like fowl typhoid. The hens have spots on the liver when they have tuberculosis but ordinarily they lose in weight for a considerable time before they die.

Fowl typhoid is an infectious disease. The hens lose their appetites and ap-

(*Continued on Page* 20)

Concrete Floors For Poultry Houses



Recommended by Experiment Station

"The floor is a very important part of the poultry house, especially from the standpoint of maintaining sanitary conditions. The smooth concrete floor can easily be swept, washed and disinfected if necessary." — *Bulletin 370*, New Jersey Experiment Station.

You Can Build a Concrete Floor

Anyone can build the dry sanitary floor recommended above. Full instructions are given in "Modern Poultry Houses," a 24-page illustrated booklet.

Your copy is free, ask for it.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

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Concrete for Permanence

DAIRYLEA Powdered Skim Milk

Best for Baby Chicks, Growing Stock and All Layers

Fresh, pure, sanitary. Uniform in texture and analysis. Highest feeding value—contains 32% Protein, 50% Lactose(sugar of milk), and 8% bone-building Minerals. Can be fed dry in the mash or dissolved in water. Sour it if you want lactic acid.

Dairylea Powdered Skim Milk is valuable for Calves—saves high-priced whole milk. Makes Pigs grow faster.

Write today for *free* Bulletins and latest prices. Please mention your dealer's name.

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.
Room 2110, 11 W. 42d St.
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Made for Farmers in Farmer-Owned Milk Plants

ROLL-ROOFING
NOW LESS THAN $ WITH NAILS & CEMENT 1.25 PER ROLL 108 SQ. FT.
We carry a full line of Roofing Material, Asphalt Shingles, Roll Roofing, Roof Coating, Paint and Nails. Send for circular and price list.
WINIKER BROS. PAY THE FREIGHT MILLIS, MASS.

DUROCS BRED SOWS, FALL PIGS. New York's greatest herd.
ALLEN H. POST, Ensenore, N. Y.

PIGS FROM QUALITY STOCK

Large Chester-Berkshire or Chester-Yorkshire Cross.
7 to 8 weeks old, $4.25 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50
All healthy, rugged pigs, from large type, fast-growing stock. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if dissatisfied, return them at my expense.
Orders promptly filled—no delays. Crates supplied free.
A. M. LUX, *206 Washington St.*, Woburn, Mass.
P. S.—Selling purebred Chester Whites at $5.50 each.

Spring Pigs for Prompt Shipment

When starting to raise a hog, get good quality stock. They are all large blocky pigs, the kind that will make large porkers. I guarantee to be all healthy, growing pigs. Yorkshire and Chester white cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $5.00 each. Will ship any number to you on approval C. O. D. Notice my guarantee—if not satisfied in 10 days, to return pigs and your money will be returned. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Telephone 0086. P. S.—No charges for crating.

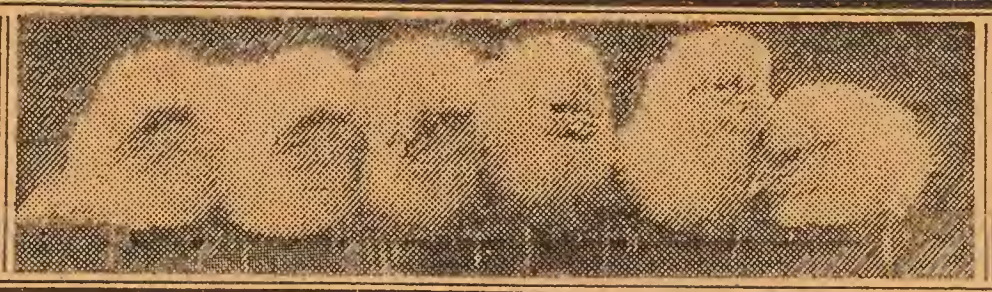
SPRING PIGS High grade stock, large type, healthy, rugged pigs, will make large hogs in short time. Berkshire & Chester, or Yorkshire & Chester crossed.
6 to 8 wks. old $4.25 8 to 10 wks. old $4.50
A few Chester Whites, 8 wks. old, $5.50
No charge for crating. Safe delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D., keep them 10 days, and if not satisfied, return at our expense. Money cheerfully refunded.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 83, Woburn, Mass.

Reliable Pigs

They are heavy legged, square backed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed, also Berkshire and Chester crossed. 6 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. They are the kind that make large hogs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Also a few high grade Berkshire pigs, 8 weeks old, $6.00 each. Keep them ten days and if not satisfactory, return at my expense. No charge for crating. EDWARD COLLINS, 35 Walthem St., Lexington, Mass.

300—PIGS FOR SALE—300

Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross. 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each. 8 to 10 weeks old $4.25 each. Pure Bred Chester Whites. 8 weeks old, $5 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. Pure Bred Jersey Reds, 8 weeks old, $6 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. We ship all C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. All pigs are from our registered boars and high grade sows and have size and quality. We also give you a week's trial, and if not satisfied, return pigs at our expense, and we will return your money. No charge for crates. STONEHAM PIG FARM, 151 Main Street, Box 115, Stoneham, Mass.

BABY  CHICKS

ATHENEON CHICKS

EXHIBITION QUALITY—BRED TO LAY



ATHENEON Quality CHICKS

SATISFACTION—PROFIT

Granite Springs, N. Y., April 2, 1928

"I enclose herewith our check for $210.00 for which please send us 1500 White Rock chicks at your earliest convenience. "Your last year's White Rocks chicks gave a very good account of themselves and compared favorably with some of the high pedigreed chicks we purchased at many times the price you charge for yours."

GRANITE SPRINGS FARM, (By B. M. Freeman.)

WHAT IS QUALITY STOCK WORTH TO YOU?

Can you write such a letter on your last years purchase of chicks? If not, why? Hundreds of our customers are making good money from ATHENEON CHICKS which is the reason why they come back to us year after year.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W., Buff and Brn. Leghorns	$5.50	$10	$47	$ 90
S. C. Anconas, R. C. Brn. Leghorns	5.50	10	47	90
Bd. and W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	12	58	110
Heavy Mixed (Odds and Ends				95

	50	100	500	1000
W. Wyandottes, Blk. & W. Minorcas	$6.50	$12	58	$110
Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13	62	
Buff Rocks, Silver Campines	7.00	13	62	

Save time. Order direct from ad. Prices effective May 3rd to June 1st. Full count, live delivery guaranteed. C. O. D. shipments postage extra.

ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 96, ATHENS, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



CHICKS C. O. D. *send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.*

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send full amt. with order and save ptge.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Br. and Buff Leghorns, S.C.M.Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$ 8.00	$38	$ 75
S.C.B. Minorcas, Bd. & Wh. Rocks, R. & S.C.R.I. Reds	2.50	5.00	10.00	48	95
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.00	11.00	52	100
Jersey Black Giants	4.25	8.00	16.00	75	145
Asst'd. Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.50	42	80
Asst'd. Odds and Ends	2.00	4.00	7.00	34	68

For Quality Prices Add 3c Per Chick to these prices. Pullets 6 wks. 50c each —8 wks. at 75c each.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1. GIBSONBURG, OHIO

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS



100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices, Effective May 7th.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Bf., Blk. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas	$3.25	$5.00	$ 9.50	$46	$ 90
B. & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Bl. Min., Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.00	6.50	12.00	57	110
Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Orps., Bf. Rocks	4.25	7.00	13.00	62	120
Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76	150
Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns, Buff Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72	140
Heavy Mixed	3.25	5.00	9.50	46	90
Light Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00	38	75

Pekin Ducklings 28c each. Not postpaid to Canada. We ship C.O.D. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmers State Bank. Free Catalog.

The New Washington Hatchery Co., *Box R, New Washington, O.*

YOU NEED THIS CATALOG !



10 FREE CHICKS With every 100 chicks ordered during May and June we give 10 extra chicks free of charge.

REDUCED PRICES—Prices on our high quality Ohio Accredited Chicks have been drastically reduced. Write for information.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks are inspected by experts, trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University. Guaranteed chicks. Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose with our chicks. Get our May and June prices.

Hoytville Accredited Hatcheries, 106 Main St. Hoytville, Ohio

QUALITY CHICKS

Our chicks are selected from strong, healthy flocks, that are culled for health, type, color and egg production. Such leading strains as Barron, Wycoff, Sheppards, Fishels, Holdermans. 100% Live Arrival.

Prices Delivered	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns, White, Brown. Anconas	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
Rocks, Barred, White, Buff, B. Minorcas	6.00	11.50	55.00	100.00
R. C. & S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons	6.00	11.50	55.00	100.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	6.00	11.50	55.00	100.00
Heavy Mixed.....9c				
Light Mixed.....8c				

Banner Hatchery, Route 2, Columbus Grove, Ohio

Buy C·M·L Chicks



They cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years in Barron Leghorns. Imported direct from England. Pedigrees 285 to 314. May Prices Very Low. Order Now! Prepaid.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.00	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50	$100.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	108.00

Giants, $20 per 100. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. These chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Breeding few varieties enables us to offer unusual value. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get free catalog.

C. M. LONGENECKER Box 40 Elizabethtown, Pa.



Class A Chicks & Pullets

Chicks at 6c up. No money down 100% live delivery postpaid. We will have from 2 to 3000 healthy, well-developed pullets ready to ship in June. All varieties. Low prices.

BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R.2A

9c For *Bishop's English White Leg.* Chicks for May and June. Can make immediate shipments. Catalogue free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, O.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
WYCKOFF AND TANCRED STRAINS

Lots of	100	500	1000
	$8.00	$37.00	$70.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

When writing Advertisers
Mention American Agriculturist

200,000 Chicks 1928

GOODLINGS SUPER QUALITY

These prices effective May 15. From free range Breeders.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron strain	$2.75	$5.00	$ 9.00	$42.50	$80.00
Barred Rocks & S.C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Broilers—Heavy Breed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Light Breed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct, prepaid, 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Circular Free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa., RI.

Pekin Ducklings

Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity, Catalogue free.

Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.

HAMPTON'S *Black Leghorn* CHICKS

The kind that lay. The famous Hampton Black Leghorn Chick will please you and grow into the best layer and profit payer you ever had. A trial will convince you of the superior merits of teh Black Leghorn. Write today. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A., Pittstown, N. J.

(*Continued from Page* 19)

pear weak and inactive. The symptoms usually become noticeable about four to six days after they become infected and usually last somewhere from four to 12 days. In addition to having spots the liver is usually enlarged and tears easily. The spleen is often swollen and filled with gray spots. After the hens once get the disease there is no chance of curing them. The carcasses of those that die should be burned or buried very deeply and the healthy fowls should be moved to new quarters if possible and any hens which show symptoms should be removed.

The house and runs should be cleaned frequently and disinfected with a compound solution of cresol in a three per cent solution. Add one-third of a teaspoonful of permanganate of potash to each gallon of drinking water to prevent the spread of the disease.

We suggest that you write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., asking them for Farmers Bulletin 1337 on Diseases of Poultry which contains a lot of valuable information.

Reds Still Lead At Farmingdale

DURING the 25th week of the Sixth Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 4,479 eggs, or 63.8%. This is a decrease of 181 eggs, or 2.5% under last week's production. Total production to date since November 1, 1927, is 66,210 eggs.

High Pens for the Week

White Leghorns, Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Mich., R. O. P.	61
White Leghorns, Warren's Farm	59
White Leghorns, Kerr Chickeries	59
White Leghorns, Hilcrest Poultry Farm	58
Rhode Island Reds, Pine Wood Farms	57

High Pens to Date

White Leghorns

Warren's Farm, Webster Groves, Mo.	999
Waverly Poultry Farm, Whitehouse, N. J.	993
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J.	976
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Dayton, O.	916
E. C. Foreman, Lowell, Mich.	910
Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, Malone, N. Y.	903

Rhode Island Reds

Joseph P. Moynahan, S. Hadley Falls, Mass.	1056
Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass.	941
Frank M. Corwin, Riverhead, L. I.	785
Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass.	781

White Wyandottes

Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.	550
Harvey V. Byerly, Sharpsville, Pa.	494

Barred Plymouth Rocks

A. C. Jones, Georgetown, Del.	811
Robert C. Cobb, Littleton, Mass.	794
Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.	751

White Plymouth Rocks

E. A. Hirt, S. Weymouth, Mass.	772
William R. Speck, Utica, N. Y.	751

A Difference of Opinion

I am a beginner in poultry business. Last summer I raised a flock of 92 Plymouth Rock pullets, which were hatched May 17th. I gathered this last week an average of 46 eggs a day, just 50 per cent of my flock, the highest was 54 eggs. They haven't been culled as yet but keep them for they are no nice and healthy. I hope that they will lay later. I have no electric lights so I cannot use artificial lighting and I do not trust gasoline lamps. I built the hen house from my own plans and feed the hens my own way. I am perfectly satisfied with my results but it is not the same with my wife. She is always telling me that Mr. and Mrs. So and So are gathering lots more eggs than I do.

Do you think I have a satisfactory

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

8 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

$1 EACH—F. O. B. RED BANK, N. J.

Ready for Delivery on and After May 7th.

EIGENRAUCH FARMS

RED BANK NEW JERSEY

High Grade CHICKS

Every Chick produced from Pure Bred Heavy Laying Flocks. Immediate Delivery.

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$11.00	$50.00	$100.00
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	13.00	60.00	120.00
W. Wyandottes & Bl. Minorcas	14.00	65.00	130.00

Assorted chicks—Light 8c, Heavy 11c; Pekin Ducklings 28c each. 25 and 50 lots 1c more than 100 prices. Order direct from adv. or write for Circular and prices. Also special Mating and Two-Week Old chicks. Bank Reference. Postage paid. 100% Live Delivery.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box 12, LIBERTY, N. Y.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED



Prices effective May 20th	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90
R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	90
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100
Mixed	4.00	7.00	60

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

100% Delivery	Summer Prices 25	50	Catalogue Free 100	500	1000
Light Mixed	$2 00	$3.75	$ 6.50	$31.50	$60.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
S. C. White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Bd. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop., Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C.O.D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Pure Wyckoff Leghorn Pullets

From selected yearlings mated to cockerels from certified matings. Twelve weeks old $1.00 each. Ready May 25. PAUL K. HAMBLET, DEPOSIT, N. Y.

Chicks Pure bred Blood tested, free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas 10c. Rocks, Reds, 12c. Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 13c. Black Giants, 18c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual free.

Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

CHICKS FOR AFTER MAY 22nd

White Legborns 7c, Large Barron W. Leghorns 8c. Barred Rocks 9c. Heavy Mixed 8c; Light Mixed 6c. 100%. All good chicks guaranteed. "New" circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS

Eng. W. Leghorns	$10.00 per 100
Common W. Leghorns	9.00 per 100
Reds and Rocks	11.00 per 100
Mixed	8.50 per 100

CLOYD NEIMOND, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS White Leghorns, $7; Barred Rocks, $9. Mixed $6 per 100. Postpaid. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Culled for heavy laying. Circular, free.

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks and White Leghorns from Delaware best breeding flocks. 10c each. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid.

Scarborough Poultry Farm Milford, Del.

QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

Special prices on 500 or more. 100% delivery. Healthy free range flocks. Cash or C.O.D.

B. N. LAUVER McAlisterville, Pa.

Mammoth-Pekin Ducklings $25 per hundred, delivered. Small lot, $28. Harry Lester, Ransomville, N. Y.

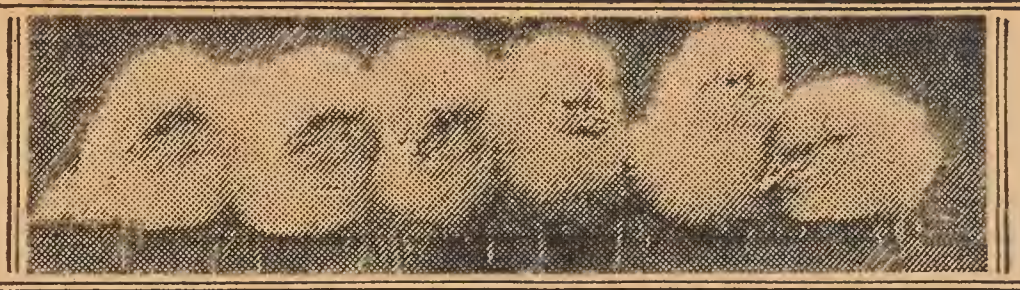
Post Your Farm

AGAINST TRESPASSERS

Write the

SERVICE BUREAU OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

461 Fourth Ave., New York City

BABY  CHICKS

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks *Win Gold Medal* for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania State Contest for Best Project $926.40 clear in 6 mos.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Penna

3c Per Chick Discount From June 1st on. You can do as well, catalogue of these Sturdy Well Bred Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds. *Write now.*

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wyckoff Strain W. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8	$37.50	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	2.75	4.50	8	37.50	70
Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
Mixed	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	65

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS;

hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $13.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $15.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $16.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30.00 per 100. Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

Nunda Poultry Farm, *Desk H*, Nunda, N. Y.

Member of the International Baby Chick Association

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. From Free Range Stock.

	Lots	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns		$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks		10.00	47.00	90.00
S. C. Reds		10.00	47.00	90.00
S. L. Wyandottes		11.00	52.00	
Assorted		6.50	30.00	58.00
Heavy Mixed		8.00	37.00	70.00
Light Mixed		7.00	32.00	60.00

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

SINGLE COMB

White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow succcessors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM

Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Quality Baby Chicks—$10 per 100 up

Our May Hatched Baby Chick prices are:

Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff.....$12 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas..... 14 per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons..... 16 per 100

Custom Hatching. June and July $2 less. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed broiler chicks: Light, 10c. Light and Heavy, 12c. Heavy, 14c. Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. 20,000 Weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS *Box 40* WALDEN, N. Y.

"JUSTA CHIX" LIVE & GROW LAY & PAY

Blood Tested Old Hen Breeders—16 years Treating you [] the whole year O. Watch "JUSTA" Pen at Farmingdale. It captured 1st place in production for February and March. Order May Chix NOW. Prices Postpaid.

	100	500	1000
May 9th	$18	$85	$160
May 16th	$16	$75	$140
May 23rd	$14	$65	$120

After May 28th—$12 per 100

Eight Week Pullets for July delivery $100 per 100.

JUSTA POULTRY FARM, SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR DUCKLINGS

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings $17.00 per 50, $32 per 100; White Indian Runner Ducklings $16 per 50, $30 per 100. Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe arrival guaranteed. 20th year Producing Ducklings that Live.

ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R33 Phoenixville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS

$33; Eggs $14-100 "Duck News" Free ROY PARDEE Islip, L. I., N. Y.

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

record or is my wife right? Shall I gather more eggs? I know that there is lots more to learn but really think that I am not doing too badly for a start.

I SYMPATHIZE with your trouble as I know the tendency of the good wife to criticize when it comes to the question of egg production. Of course, we men should stand together on all occasions, so I will tell you that I do not think that production should be forced much over 50 per cent.

I want to be fair to your wife, too, so I am saying that your figures do not tell the entire story. It is getting along toward spring now and the real story depends on when the pullets began to lay and how long they have been producing around 50 per cent. If they were slow in coming into production and if they have only been recently laying at the rate you mention, I think it is quite possible that your wife is right in some of her statements.

It doesn't pay to feed poultry "our own way" unless it is the right way. Let the State Colleges experiment. They are paid to do it. Meanwhile, it usually pays to follow the recommendations the colleges give as a result of their experiments. Even poor hens lay in the spring but we suggest that you sell the culls just as soon as they stop production. Once a cull, always a cull.

A Simple (?) Recipe

I've heard folks talk as if they knew
Some secret formulay
For raisin' early broilers, or for makin' chickens pay.
An it always makes me kindy smile
Or chuckle, on the sly
For the recipe is simple that successful folks go by.

Take a man, or woman either
With the time the work demands
With a head that's clear and steady an' a willin' pair of hands
Take a simple balanced ration
And an awful lot of care
Take a flock that's strong and healthy, give 'em
Sunshine and pure air.
Keep the place all clean and tidy
Have an ever watchful eye
For disease or any vermin that might slip in on the sly.
Take a full sized stock of patience
And of courage, quite a lot,
Put your heart into the business and of pluck take all you've got.

Love your work and love your chickens
Keep your hopes and windows bright
Tend your fires and tend to business
And your flock will be all right.

Ruth Love Caywood.

A Case of Limberneck

I have a flock of White Wyandotte laying hens and I discovered one with her neck twisted and it seems to make her lose control of herself. Could you in any way tell me what this could be or what I could do for her? She is healthy otherwise.—MRS. U.

WHERE hens are found that seem to lose control of their neck muscles, it is almost a sure indication that they are suffering with limberneck. This is caused by eating spoiled meat scraps or by eating meat from some dead animal which they find on range. The only cure is to remove the cause.

Over-crowding hens in the poultry house will decrease the "egg money". From 3 to 4 square feet of floor space should be allowed for each bird.

KEYSTONE CHICKS

Healthy, Strong and Vigorous. Full of Vitality. Member I. B. C. A.

We have decided to sell for the last part of the hatching season (as per our price-list). Real chicks—at prices made extremely low to get new customers interested in Keystone Chicks. Hatched by men who know how, with 18 years experience. *Catalogue and price list free.*

S. C. White Leghorns	8c each	$75.00 per 1000	
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8c each	$75.00 per 1000	
Barred Plymouth Rocks	9c each	$85.00 per 1000	
S. C. R. I. Reds	10c each	$95.00 per 1000	
S. C. Black Minorcas	10c each	$95.00 per 1000	
Heavy Breeds—Mixed	8c each	$75.00 per 1000	
Light Breeds—Mixed	7c each	$65.00 per 1000	

REMEMBER there is only one Keystone Hatchery in the U. S. Trade mark registered. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid by parcel post. *Ask for hatching dates.*

The Keystone Hatchery *(The Old Reliable Plant)* Richfield, Pa.

NIAGARA "QUALITY" CHIX and DUX



Now is the time to order *NIAGARA* Chix for your winter layers. *NIAGARA* Chix have a country-wide reputation for vigor, vitality, and rapid development into profitable layers. *NIAGARA* Chix are from hardy, northern grown, free range breeding flocks selected and bred by the Hogan System. We can now supply you with Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred & White Rocks, Wyandottes and Pekin Ducklings at 13c and up. 1, 2 & 3 week old chicks at prices that will save you money.

Our guarantee protects you and insures you profits and satisfaction. For bigger poultry profits get our free catalog.

Member International Baby Chick Association.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM

Box 25 Ransomville, N. Y.
Established 1887 *Ref. State Bank of Ransomville*



NATIONAL CHICKS *MAY DELIVERY*

C.O.D. or Cash with order. Send $1.00 for each 100 chicks ordered. Pay balance when chicks arrive.

	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Brown & Buff Leghorns	$5.75	$11.00	$52.00	$100.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Heavy Mixed	5.00	9.00	43.00	85.00
Light Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00

Send for our free illustrated catalog. All chicks shipped prepaid and -00% live delivery guaranteed.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 408 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.



SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 10c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N. Y.



Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 38 Fairport, N. Y.

We Ship C. O. D.

$9.95 a Hundred

White Leghorn

Bred-To-Lay Chicks, for generations hatched on our own home Plant. Special price above to have you try Farm-Service 301 egg record Heavy-Weight winter egg producers. $47.50 for 500. Just send postal card stating how many. Pay your own postman. An old reliable farm hatchery.

FARM SERVICE, Route A10, Tyrone, Penn.

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

ONE MILLION—AMERICAN—INSPECTED QUALITY.

Egg Production and Exhibition Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows, 100% Live Delivery—Postpaid Summer Prices:

	50	100	500
Wh., Br.,Buff, Blk. Leghorns, Anconas	$5.00	$9.00	$45
Barred, Wh. & Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds.	6.00	11.00	55
Buff Orps.; W. & Silver Wyandottes	7.50	13.50	65
Blk. Minorcas; R. I. Whites	6.50	12.00	60
Gold. & Colum. Wyandots; Part. Rocks; White Minorcas	8.00	15.00	74
Light Brahmas; Giants; W. & Blk. Langshans; Buff Minorcas	9.00	16.00	79
Blue Andals., R.C. Anconas, W. Campines	10.00	18.00	89
White Pekin Ducklings	12.00	23.00	110

Heavy Assorted $9 per 100 straight; Light Assorted $8 per 100 straight. There is still time to put in these FAMOUS NABOB 18K CHICKS this season if you ACT QUICKLY. Get our Big, Illustrated 60-Page Catalog for further information on Rare Varieties, etc. Member International B. C. A. Bank Reference.

NABOB HATCHERIES, BOX F28, GAMBIER, OHIO

Clear Spring Chicks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed $7.00 a hundred; Heavy Mixed $9.00 a hundred. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Order from ad or write for free circular. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
R. I. Reds	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60

STONY POINT HATCHERY, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

Chicks

From: Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks. Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Rocks	$3.25	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Leg.	2.75	5.50	10	47.50	90
Assorted	2.25	4.50	8	37.50	

I pay postage—100% Live delivery full count. Order direct from this advertisement or write for circular.

FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

White Wyandottes—Single Comb White Leghorns

DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS

White Leghorn breeders State Banded. Catalog gives complete prices—Send no money—Chicks shipped C. O. D. —100% livo arrival.

KEISER'S WHITE ACRES GRAMPIAN, PA.



TRAVELERS select the Great Northern for its wonderful location in Chicago's "loop". They return because the large comfortable rooms, homelike environment, attentive service, excellent food and moderate charges make it an ideal hotel.

400 Newly Furnished Rooms $2.50 a day and up — Sample Rooms $4.00, $5,00, $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00.
New Garage One-half Block
Dearborn St. from Jackson to Quincy

Walter Craighead, Mgr.

When Writing Advertisers
Be sure to say you Saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Parents Have Exposition

Children Go So Fast That Parents Have to Hustle to Keep Up

BEING a parent is not the casual thing it once was: folks nowadays work at the job of parent-ing. That job has come to mean more than providing food, shelter and clothing and has assumed the guise of "mental director" as never before. The Parents' Exposition just held at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, was a shining example of just how far the parent has really progressed in knowledge and interest of his child's development.

Instead of turning the whole job over to the schools to do alone, the organization of parents attempts to co-operate and further any educational agency which is for the child's good. The Parents' Pledge of the United Parents' Association of Greater New York Schools, Robert E. Simon, President, is as follows:

As a parent I consecrate myself to my child for the good of the community and

I Pledge

That my child will be reared in a wholesome and happy atmosphere.

That I will study and perfect myself in the science of parenthood to aid my child's mental, physical and spiritual growth.

That I will co-operate with my child's schools and those other agencies which make for social and civic betterment.

That I will use my power as a citizen and a voter to insure improvement of educational and social conditions for my own and all other children.

That I will work with organized parenthood.

To explain to the public just what is happening to influence modern education, the following programs were held:

Child and the City, Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Chairman; Saturday, April 21—8 P. M.—Parenthood: A Profession, Dr. Anna Garlin Spencer, Chairman; Monday, April 23—2 P. M.—Recreation and the Community, Dr. Louis R. Welzmiller, Chairman; Monday, April 23—8 P. M.—Reading and the Child, Anne Carroll Moore, Chairman; Tuesday, April 24—2 P. M.—Health Plus, Dr. Wendell C. Phillips, Chairman; Tuesday, April 24—8 P. M.—Housing the City Child, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, chairman; Wednesday, April 25—2 P. M.—Bending the Twig, William L. Ettinger, Chairman; Wednesday, April 25—8 P. M.—The Understanding Parent, Dr. Patty Smith Hill, Chairman; Thursday, April 26—2 P. M.—Life Work, Dr. Gustave Straubenmuller, chairman; Thursday, April 26—8 P. M.—Music and the Arts, Dr. Philip Greely Clapp, chairman; Friday, Apirl 27—2 P. M.—The Infinite and the Child, Mrs. Eva von Bauer Hansi, Chairman; Friday, April 27—8 P. M.—Youth and Work, Edmond E. Lincoln, Chairman; Saturday, April 28—2 P. M.—A New Approach to Tomorrow, Dr. H. O. Rugg, Chairman.

Besides the daily program of speeches and music, there were numerous exhibits which served to show actual results of teaching in the schools of Greater New York. One of the chief aims of modern education is to place the emphasis on the individual rather than on the subject. As a consequence of this emphasis, there were exhibits showing the various ways children had worked out their conceptions of certain well-known poems or geography or other everyday subjects.

The familiar "Hiawatha" was not merely to be memorized and recited but some young student had drawn his idea of the way that Indian brave and his lovely Minne-ha-ha must have looked. The jungles of India with their wild life were made very real by a large crayon sketch of the trees, vines and animals. Primitive music means more to the boy who hollowed out a log of wood and stretched skins over the ends to make a real though somewhat crude drum. The whole curriculum was "vitalized" so that no subject could be dry and uninteresting. In fact, what children learn nowadays is amazing—and what they do, too, for that matter.

Every exhibit was worthy of close study, those made by the schools and by the commercial firms as well. But best of all, perhaps, and most encouraging, it showed that a great group of parents are conscious of their privileges as parents and are trying to live up to the job.

Cam-fo-Bag

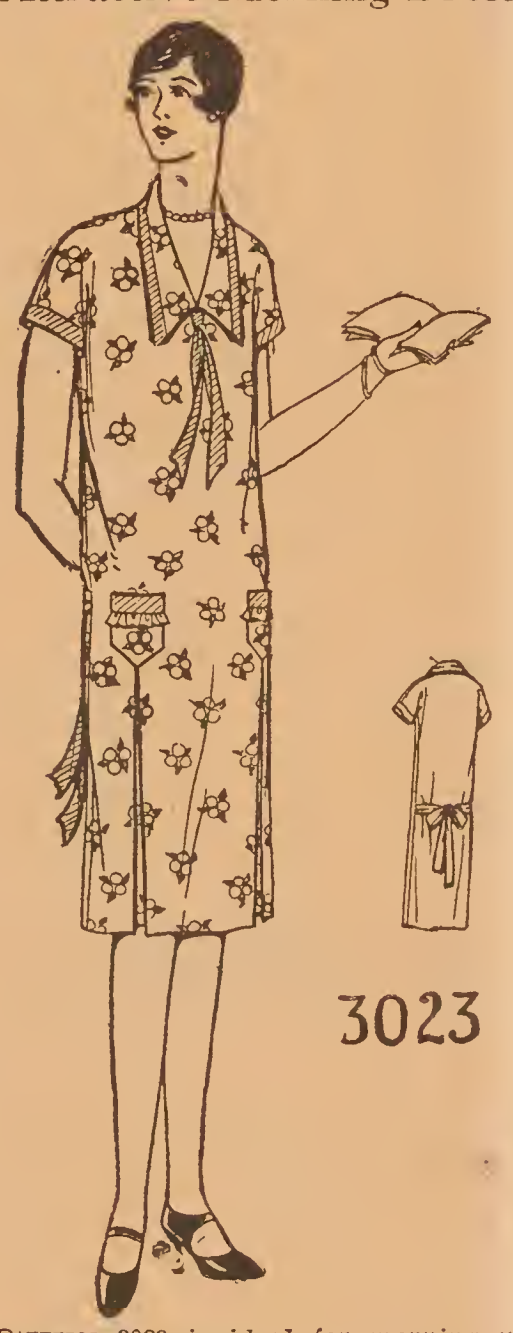
We herewith present the Cam-fo-Bag for the safety of all winter clothing, blankets, furs, draperies and woolens from destruction by moths. It will also protect all garments from dust, dampness and injury through light. It is suitable for the home, apartment, summer



cottage, hotel, club, hospital, school, college, or the auto camper. It hangs on hook or bar, on wall or in clothes closet. It is sturdy and strong and will last a lifetime. Garments can be removed and replaced in a jiffy without folding, wrinkling or messing. An index card in a handy pocket provides for the listing and easy location of any article. It has a double flap fastener, making it impossible for moths or any other kind of insects to find entrance. The hooks and entire frame of Cam-fo-Bag are made of finest tempered, nickel-plated steel. The weight of the garments is supported by the frame.

Price of Cam-fo-Bag postpaid to any address, only $4.00. Address Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Attractive Morning Dress

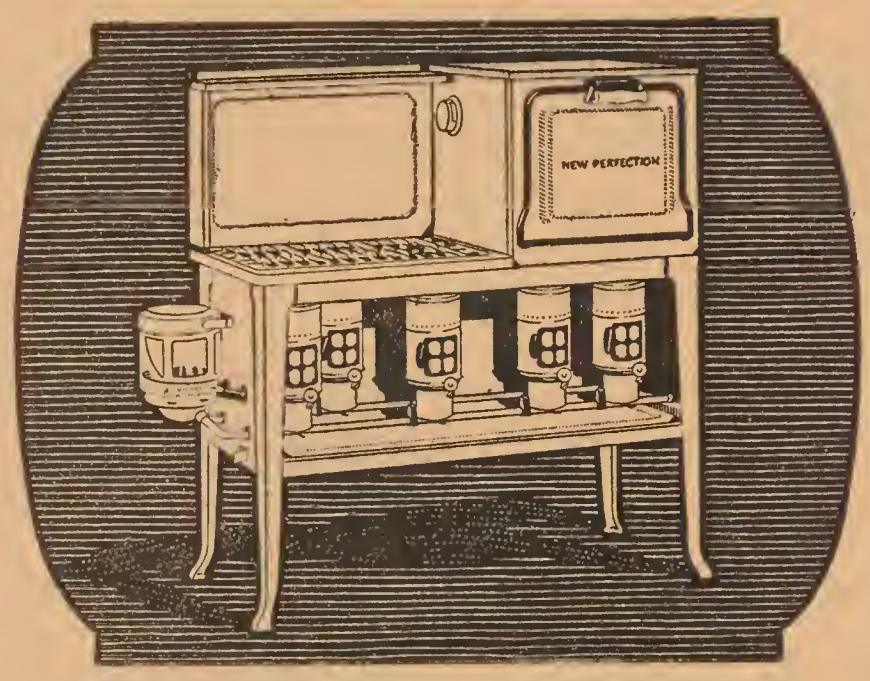


PATTERN 3023 *is ideal for morning use as it is simple to construct and to launder. The pretty printed dimities, percales, ginghams or pongees wash nicely and may well be used for this design. It cuts in sizes* 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46 *inches bust measure. For the* 36*-inch size* 2⅞ *yards of* 40*-inch material with* 1¼ *yards of* 27*-inch contrasting is required.* PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fashion Catalogs and sent to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

Here's *an entirely new idea* in oil ranges—

PERFECTION
OIL RANGE



THE PERFECTION in new light colors, in the new Perfectolac finish.

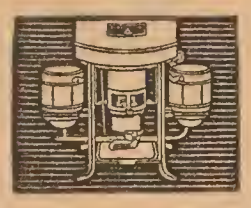
This is the latest kitchen creation, an oil stove with a finish like that on the modern automobile. Cheerful and cool, yet durable and easy to clean.

Other models come in snow-white, full-porcelain enamel. And again the trim, satin-black finish.

Then there is the Puritan with the new giant burner for those who prefer the short drum type stove.

All are equipped with burners that produce a clean, intense heat, and all burn that safe, economical fuel—SOCONY kerosene.

Drop in at your dealer's today. See this great variety of new stoves at a wide range of prices.



PERFECTION *Water Heaters*

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SOCONY KEROSENE OIL

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

This Week It Is the Pleasant Duty of Helping a Bride Make a List

"PROSPECTIVE BRIDE" asked for a list of the things she should furnish for *their* home. Last week we gave a list of linens for the household and the garments of her own personal outfit. But once the wedding is over, or even before in some fortunate cases, the bride has to bethink herself as to what is needed in her kitchen. Here is a list of utensils from which she can select those she must have to start on. Then she can add to her supply as time goes on.

No doubt many readers of the "Corner" are full of hopes and plans—and some problems, perhaps. If you feel the need of advice, Aunt Janet is always glad to help. There is always so much that is perplexing that it is good to have some one to whom we can go for help.

Aunt Janet.

A Kitchen List Useful to Brides

Stainless steel, though it costs more, is a joy to the woman who hates the sight of stained knives. However, if her paring knives are constantly being taken out of the kitchen and lost by other members of the family—you notice we don't call any names—cheaper knives and a convenient sharpener would be a better choice. Handles of paring knives should be well riveted if the blade is to remain securely in place.

The broad spatula can be used for many purposes, and eliminates the necessity of a pancake turner.

A Place for Everything

In arranging the utensils and equipment each piece should be kept near the place where it is to be used. The utensils for cooking should be kept near the range, those for measuring and mixing should be near the kitchen cabinet or work-table, those used for cleaning vegetables or for dish washing should be at the sink, and those used only occasionally should be in a storage cabinet away from dust.

Kitchen Equipment

Aluminum

Roaster, Saucepans—about 3 different sizes, kettles—about 2 different sizes, lids—to fit kettles and saucepans, double boiler (you may prefer a cereal cooker inset to your teakettle), teakettle—with replaceable handle, skillets,—2 or 3 different sizes, heavy stamped or cast aluminum (may also be of cast iron or sheet steel); pitcher (may be earthen ware), funnel, tube cake-pan, pie tins, oblong cake pan, 2 or 3 round cake pans, bread pans, sink strainer (enamel if desired) colander (enamel or tin as desired).

Tin

Doughnut cutter, block tin dishpan, oval shape (may be of enamel), pails (may be aluminum or enamel), flour sifter, 1 quart measure, 2 measuring cups (in glass or enamel), flour dredger, muffin tines, biscuit cutter, grater 4 sided best, bread mixer, wash boiler or canner if there is no pressure canner.

Wire Goods.

Rack for lids, soap dish (wire) soap shaker, cake coolers, dish drainer, heavy wire (graduated) egg whip (thin wires) strainers, 1 small, 1 large, 1 aluminum.

Glass or Crockery

1 or 2 baking dishes or casseroles, nest of mixing bowls, lemon reamer, butter jar, 1 bean pot, custard cups, tea pot.

Cast Iron

Waffle iron, pancake griddle, garbage can, foot trip, waste paper basket.

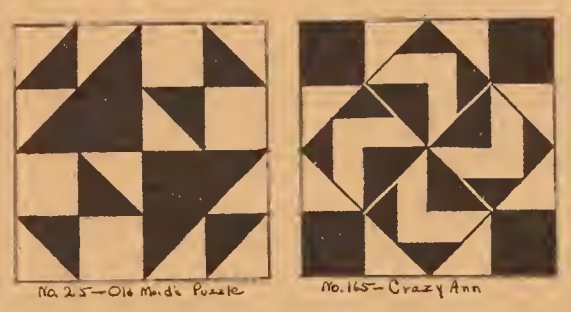
Cutlery and Other Small Equipment

2 or 3 paring knives, bread knife, case knife, knife suitable for cutting meat—9 inch blade, spatula—7 inch blade, 1 broad spatula—blade 4 to 6 inches long, 2 or 3 forks—sharp tines 4 to 6 inches long, 1 long handled fork, ladle, teaspoons and tablespoons (for stirring, etc., nickel silver very satisfactory), measuring spoons,—¼ tsp; ½ tsp; 1 tsp; and 1 tbsp., egg beater—notice handle (Dover type with large wheel set between two small wheels is best), ice pick (sharp point), can opener, salt and pepper shakers for use around stove—weighted bottoms prevent upsetting, apple corer, corkscrew, bottle opener, knife sharpener, such things as brushes, copper thread dish mop, rubber plate scraper, soap shaker and sink drainer for work at sink, vegetable cutters, scoops, clock, sink brush, bowls or other cheap dishes in which to stand food in refrigerator, scissors, flour, sugar, salt, spice, containers unless otherwise provided for, thermometers for fat, candy and oven cooking, dustpan with long handle.

Optional Equipment

High stool, ice cream freezer, pressure cooker, waterless cooker, fireless cooker, electric or water power mixing machine.

Popular Pieced Quilts



Women everywhere are interested in piecing quilts and here are some especially nice designs. Others will follow and you can build up a nice collection of designs by saving all as they appear. If you wish the paper pattern for these designs send 15c *in stamps per block (giving name and number of block) to Household Department, American Agriculturist,* 461-4th *Avenue, New York City. If you wish a sample block already pieced send thirty cents to the same address.*

Trim and Slender



PATTERN 3294 *with its fashionable front-side flare and attractive rever collar is a pattern par excellence for the charming printed crepes, voiles, chiffons or eclaincsc. It cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. It only takes* 3¼ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ⅝ *yard of* 36-*inch contrasting to copy it exactly.* PRICE 13c.



Lovely quilted pillows add to the charm of any room. The above design is stamped on the cotton padding which is quilted to the rayon or satin top thus outlining the very artistic design! The pillow top and back come in rayon or satin in colors, rose, nile green, saxe blue, maize, tangerine or black. Rayon with wadding for pillow 75 *cents each, Satin with wadding* $2.75 *each. Order by number and color. Send orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist,* 461 4th *Avenue, New York City.*

For 25 *cents additional we will send you our book The Art of Embroidery, consisting of* 10 *complete lessons with* 70 *illustrations showing all the principal stitches. Our complete catalog of embroidery stamped goods may be had upon receipt of ten cents.*



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Nothing takes the place of

FELS-NAPTHA

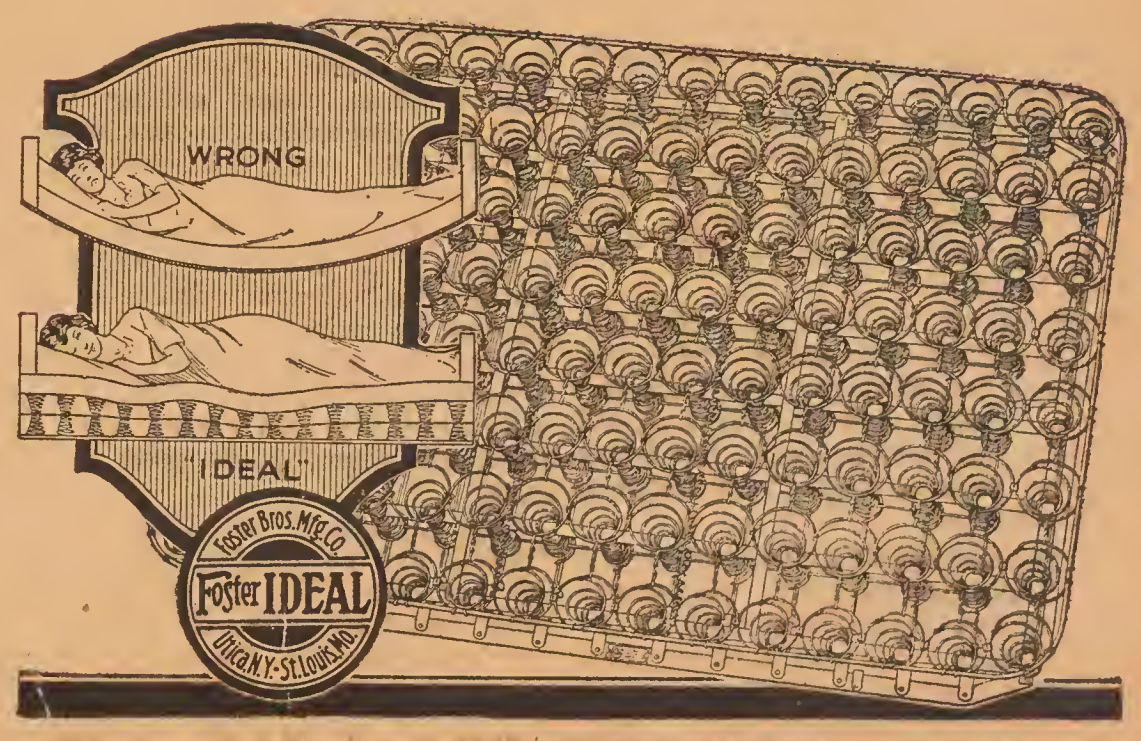
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Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

BROUSSEAU staggered back, came up against the table, and stood staring at her in incredulity, in fear, in fury, his own face whiter than hers. The Seigneur sat down in his chair heavily, seeming to collapse there. He looked about him in bewilderment, as if he did not trust his hearing.

Then Brousseau flung his fear aside and laughed, and it was the most evil laugh that Hilary had ever heard. He addressed Rosny; and as he spoke he continued to advance toward him, until he was shaking his fist in the old Seigneur's face.

"I understond now," he sneered. "This fine American has been at work in this matter. It is he who has been spreading these lying stories about me. I don't blame your daughter, Rosny. A woman is easily influenced by a new face. So's a man for that matter.

"I don't blame her. I expect my wife to be true to me after we're married—no more and no less. I'll take care of the love. I ain't a hard man. I can make allowances for human nature. I expect to mould her and to keep watch over her. Maybe she'd do the same with me.

"But this is different, Rosny," he shouted furiously. "He's been telling her lies about me. He came up here and started in to crush me. He wants to drive me out of Ste. Marie. By God, I'm not the man to allow that, Rosny! You know what I mean. I'll deal with him when the time comes. I'll speak to him again presently. I'm speaking to you now. Is she going to marry me or ain't she? You know what it's going to cost you if she goes back on her word."

Rosny groped his way to his feet. The old duellist, who in his younger days would fight at the drop of the hat, had been brought pitiably low, but not so low as Brousseau though. His face was aflame. He opened his mouth stuttered, and pointed toward the door.

"You can go. You can go, Monsieur Brousseau," he stammered. "Custom—custom and courtesy forbid—insult a guest—go before I forget myself."

"I'll go, then," shouted Brousseau, and moved toward the door. "You've had your chance. Once more, is she willing to be reasonable? I keep my word, in friendship or enmity. Will she keep hers? If so I'll forget. I'll call it a whim. I——"

"No. I shall never be your wife," said Madeleine quietly.

Brousseau swung upon Hilary. "Some day I'll get you, you lying dog!" he swore, and raised his hand threateningly.

Madeleine darted between them. "You coward!" she cried. "You coward, to threaten a wounded man, whom you dare not look in the face in anger when he is well!"

Brousseau shrugged his shoulders and turned toward the door. The malignant smile upon his face seemed frozen there, giving him the aspect of a satyr's mask. Hilary came forward and tried to draw Madeleine aside, but she still confronted Brousseau with blazing eyes. But it was the Seigneur's look of agony and shame that was the most vivid part of the picture.

Rosny stood like a statue beside the door, watching Brousseau make his way along the corridor toward the entrance. Hilary put his arms about Madeleine, supporting her. Her courage was gone, and she was weeping uncontrollably.

The front door slammed, and Rosny turned back into the room. He watched Hilary and his daughter with an inscrutable face. He waited till she had released herself and stood up, facing him, at Hilary's side. Then he burst out in passionate words.

"It is all gone!" he cried. "Everything—home, lands, inheritance. And it is well gone. The Rosny seigniory is nearly everything to me, but you are more, Madeleine. Our name means little enough now, but it shall never become allied with that of the scoundrel who has robbed me of everything else."

He raised his clenched fist and shook it in the air with a passionately dramatic gesture, as if to register his vow. His face was strangely mottled with red and white, and he seemed to have aged ten years within ten minutes.

"I offer you my humblest regrets for what has occurred this morning, Monsieur," he said to Hilary. "There was a time when I should have exacted personal requital. Now, alas, I cannot! I can only bear the blame. But as for you, Monsieur, you who came here in an evil day to cut my trees, you who are my guest, what have you to say who have brought this ruin upon me?"

Madeleine started forward as if to protest, but he silenced her with a gesture of his open hand.

"I ask you what you have to say, Monsieur," he repeated. "I ask you how you justify yourself, you who are a guest in my home and have presumed upon that fact to turn my daughter from me?"

"I love her," answered Hilary simply.

The words seemed to sting Rosny to the quick. "You are presumptuous, Monsieur!" he cried. "Perhaps you, too, thought that the heiress went with the land—or with the trees?"

Madeleine cried out and laid her hands appealingly upon her father's arm; he did not repulse her, but continued speaking as if he were not conscious of her presence.

"She shall never be your wife. You have done harm enough here, Monsieur. When you are well my *caleche* is at your disposition, to take you back to your mill. And henceforward, unless you claim the last inch of your legal rights, to cut about the Chateau—which I do not think you will" he added with reluctant justice—"let us see you no more."

"You are unjust!" cried Madeleine. "We love each other. There exists no reason why we should not love. Monsieur Askew is as good as any man."

"An American!" cried Rosny hotly. "This is not his country, and our ways are not his. For we do not leave those who have allied themselves with us at the mercy of the conqueror, and secure our own selfish liberty."

"Monsieur Askew is not responsible for dead and gone history!" cried Madeleine.

"He is not one of us," retorted Rosny stubbornly.

"Yet you were not too proud to pledge me to that other man, who is not one of us either, except by remote race. Against my will. Without my knowledge."

"Enough!" cried Rosny hotly. "It is all past!"

"The memory is not past. Yes, you pledged me to him and placed the first links of the chain about my neck, hoping that the understanding, to which I was no party, would gradually enmesh me, capture me, that I should become his wife and save your land for you."

The Seigneur turned on her a look in which humiliation struggled with anger. He seemed stupefied by her outburst. Hilary interposed.

"Monsieur Rosny, I love Madeleine, and I intend to marry her," he said calmly. "But I realize your feelings, and I understand how great a shock this has been. You invited me to depart when I am well. I am well enough to depart now. But I shall return, to see her and to plead our cause frankly with you. There exists now no reason, no valid reason——"

"You shall never come here!" thundered the Seigneur, losing all self-control. "The day when I sold your uncle the timber rights over my land was the most evil day of my life. Go—if you are well, go! My caleche is ready for you. Go, Monsieur, in God's name, and trouble me no longer!"

He raised his voice and shouted, "Robitaille! Robitaille!"

From some place in the recesses of the Chateau a feeble, quavering cry answered him. And through the doorway Hilary saw the ancient serving man come shuffling to obey his master.

And, as he looked at him, his resentment died. The two old men—Rosny in his brown swallow-tails and the tight trousers strapped under his boots, Robitaille, in the faded butler's uniform, seemed playing a part, acting in some scene laid in the long past. Or, rather, they were the past. They had no place in the modern world, those ancient figures in their ancient dress, and with their ancient ways. They cumbered the stage of life, lingering there when their exits were long overdue. They were unreal as phantom figures glimpsed in a wild dream. Pity for the two futile old men choked Hilary's throat. He could feel nothing but that as he watched Robitaille come to the door, bobbing and shuffling, with stiffened joints that made him more like a marionette.

But he felt, too, the urgency of taking Madeleine away, into a world of reality, before the same dream infected her.

She came up to Hilary softly and placed her fingers on his arm, looking into his face wistfully.

"You must go, dear, and not try to convince him now," she said. "It has been a terrible blow to him. He looks so ill. I am afraid for him. He is not capable of seeing things properly now. I shall come to you to-morrow and tell you——"

"Robitaille," said the Seigneur, "Monsieur Askew has decided, much to my grief, to leave this afternoon. You will have the goodness to pack his things and to prepare the *caleche* for him. You will drive him to the mill."

The old man muttered acquiescence and shuffled away. Hilary turned toward Rosny. Frankly he held out his hand. The action might have been ill-timed, but it responded to his deep-seated feeling. But Rosny did not seem to see the gesture. He stood staring across the room, one hand clutching his spreading collar, and his face, which had been white and red, was purple.

Hilary turned away. He had reached the door when he heard a sound as if Rosny was clearing his throat. Then Madeleine cried out in fear. Hilary turned, to see Rosny sit heavily down in his chair. His eyes closed, his arms drooped over the sides; his head fell on his breast.

Hilary ran to him. He was unconscious, and breathing heavily. Hilary tried to raise him, to carry him to the sofa, but the man seemed made of iron as he lay, a dead weight, in Hilary's arms.

At Madeleine's cry old Robitaille had turned too, and he came shuffling back. As he perceived his master lying in the chair he began to utter wild, whimpering cries. He panted up to him, bent over him, kneeled, took his hands in his.

"His father went that way," he mumbled. "I always knew he'd go like that. Forty-five years I've served him. Forty-five years. I always knew——"

"Help me to get him into the next room, to bed," said Hilary.

Robitaille did not understand, but he aided Hilary to raise his master, and together they half dragged and half carried him into the drawing-room and laid him on Hilary's bed.

Madeleine kneeled beside him in despair, her hands clasped, her eyes strained on his face. Hilary was loosening his collar and the upper part of his clothing. Robitaille had shuffled out.

"I have killed him!" cried the girl, in pathetic grief. "I have killed him!"

Hilary could do nothing. She seemed distraught, and the Seigneur lay like a fallen tree. His rattling breaths blended with the girl's sobs; and there was no other sound in the room.

But soon Robitaille came shuffling back. In one hand he carried a basin, in the other a little rusty knife. A towel was on his arm. He muttered something to Madeleine, who rose from her knees and looked at Hilary with a brave effort at self-composure. "He wants to bleed him," she said. "He says that when he was a young man they used to bleed such cases and they got well. He says it is the only chance."

Hilary, feeling helpless, took the

(*Continued on Page* 26)

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. His life's ambition to operate his own timberland at last realized, Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique consisting of Lamartine, a Mr. Morris, business associate of Jonas Askew, and one Brousseau, an unscrupulous power in the north woods, is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland, the quality of which Lamartine lied about.

Brousseau tries to intimidate Hilary by threatening him with loss of the entire legacy, unless Hilary goes back to the States and leaves the management of the timber to Morris. Hilary refuses, discharges Morris and proceeds to run the holdings alone. Madeleine Rosny, who is engaged to Brousseau learns of the latter's plan to get rid of Hilary. She warns him but he walks into the trap. Hilary is severely beaten. Madeleine and Connell rescue him and take him to the Rosny chateau where Madeleine nurses Hilary back to health. Their friendship soon ripens into love and Madeline tells Brosseau she will never marry him.



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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Frostproof—heavy layers—very profitable. Baby chicks. J. M. CHASE, Box 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS — Mammoth Pekin Ducks—Pearl Guinea—stock—eggs. Poland China Fall pigs. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

ANCONA BABY CHICKS—Finest stock—best layers—greatest profits. Free circular. VALLEY FARM, R. D. 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

PEAFOWL—Pheasants, bantams, pigeons, guineas, turkeys, eggs, stock, free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

TRAPNESTED BARRED ROCKS—Eggs, chicks, youngsters. Catalogues Free! SEARLES, B-E, Milford, New Hampshire.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Regal-Dorcas Strain. Yearling hens $2.00 each. Eggs $1.50, 15. Registered O. I. C. pigs $10.00. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Horning strain. 50c each. SABRINA TWEEDIE, Walton, Del. Co., N. Y., R.R. 2.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—Large strong healthy stock. MISS GERTRUDE WALKER, Jamestown, Pa.

MAPLEWOOD FARM—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett Turkey eggs for sale. WALTER JONES, Woodlawn, Va.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, Vt. Certified and tested 100% free from white diarrhea: Heavy production, Males from 200 egg hens, Feb. hatched pullets, 8 weeks $1.25; 10 weeks, $1.50; March and April pullets: Started chicks. 3 weeks 35c; Baby Chicks until June 1st; 25-$5.50; 50-$10.50; 100 up 20c each; 500-$95; 1000-$180. ASCUTNEY FARMS, A. A. 10, Hartland, Vt.

BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs and day old turks, prices reasonable. FLORENCE MURPHY, East Springfield, N. Y.

Baby Chicks

BABY CHICKS—Leading varieties. Guaranteed hardy and vigorous. Catalogue free. HIGHLAND FARM, Mahaffey, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS—from our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks, write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

CHICKS—ROCKS, REDS, Leghorns 100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid to your door. Catalogue free. "TRIPLE H" HATCHERY, Lacona, N. Y.

ENGLISH LEGHORNS $10, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas $12 per 100. 15 other varieties. Discount on big orders. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

TOM BARRON STRAIN—S. C. White Leghorns exclusively. Extra nice large, healthy chicks. Price May $15 per 100, June $10. Safe arrival by prepaid parcel post and satisfaction guaranteed. FEEK'S WHITE LEGHORN FARM, Clyde, N. Y.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $12: Leghorns, $10; Heavy mixed, $10; Light $8. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

ANCONAS, LEGHORNS, 8c; Rocks, Reds 9c, heavies 8. Wyandottes 10. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, York, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS—The world's best layers, circular free. DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, N. Y.

CHICKS—BARRON W. LEGHORNS, large size, lopped combs, 306 egg strain, $10-1000. CLOSE EGG FARM, Tiffin, Ohio.

HILLVIEW QUALITY Single Comb White Leghorn Chicks from our large production bred birds. Folder free. MRS. FLOYD OWEN, Painted Post, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS: 7c up. Rocks, Reds, Wyan. Leg. mixed. Healthy free range flocks. 100% delivery guaranteed. Send for circular. LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa., Box 12.

Baby Chicks

REDUCED PRICES ON OUR SUPER-QUALITY Chicks. Reds, White Wyandottes, Whie Barred Rocks, Giants, Black Minorcas, Anconas, White, Brown Leghorns. Send for FREE catalogue and prices. BUCHER BROS. HATCHERY, Dept. C, Bucyrus, Ohio.

WYCKOFF TANCRED STRAIN White Leghorn Chix. Our own production bred flock. 100, $9.00; 500, $42.50. 100% live chix delivered free. Write BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns $10-100; White Leghorns $8-100; Barred Rocks & Reds $9-100; White Rocks $12-100; Heavy mixed $8-100; Light $7-100. If not satisfactory, I will make it right. Write for catalogue. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE—GUINEAS— Breeders. Hatching eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

HORNING'S BOURBON REDS—Madison Garden International, Texas all World, Turkey Show winners. Hatching eggs, $10, $12, $18 per dozen. FLORA HORNING, Owego, N. Y.

RELIABLE CHICKS—turkeys—geese—ducks, guineas, stock, eggs, low. PIONEER FARMS, Catalog. Telford, Pa.

PEKING DUCKLINGS—Best quality—$26.00 per hundred, or $250.00 per thousand, prepaid. 100% alive delivery guaranteed. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, BUCYRUS, Ohio.

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS for hatching, ten cents apiece, delivered. satisfaction guaranteed. JOSEPH KENNEL, Atglen, Pa.

DUCKLINGS, WHITE PEKIN—15, $4.50. 100 $25. Delivered by parcel post. This is my 24th year. EARL SEAMANS, Factoryville, Pa.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS from healthy, heavy, hardy, rapid maturing, rigidly culled flocks. CLARENCE E. HARE, R 31, Barker, N. Y.

BLACK TURKEY POULTS $1.50 each. Eggs 10 and 12 dollars dozen. DOROTHA BUSKIRK, Evans Mills, N. Y.

FARM EQUIPMENT

FANNING MILL Screen Sieves and wire cloth for your mill. W. C. AUL, Mfgr., LYONS FANNING MILL, Lyons, N. Y.

"MANURE SPREADERS and Packers direct from factory to farmer. Write for prices to BOX 287, Liberty, Indiana."

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Never in the history of our business have we offered a 10 room house and 6 acres of land, bordering stone road for $2500. Easy payments. SALISBURY, BAZAAR, Salisbury, Md.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

MARY WASHINGTON, 2 year asparagus roots, $10 per 1000. Concord and Niagara 2 year Grape vines $10 per hundred, $80 per thousand at JAY CARPENTERS, 835 Cliff St., Ithaca, N. Y.

LARGE GLADIOLUS BULBS—Joy mixture. $2.50 per 100; Glad mixture, $1.25 per 100; small named varieties 12 kinds labeled $1.50 per 100. Delivered 3rd zone. BRANDON GLADIOLUS FARM, Brandon, Vt.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS all varieties, Tomato plants, Prize Taker and Bermuda Onion plants. Cabbage and Onions $1.00 thousand. Tomato plants $2.00 thousand. Plants are stocky. COLEMAN PLANT FARMS, Tifton, Ga.

CERTIFIED BLACK CAPS and Columbian Raspberry plants, 50c doz. $3.00 hundred. CHAS. WHEELER, Mannsville, N. Y.

SEND NO MONEY—C. O. D. Frost Proof cabbage and onion plants. All varieties. Quick shipment. 500, 65c; 1,000, $1.00. EUREKA FARMS, Tifton, Ga.

100 ACRES CABBAGE, Onion and Tomato Plants. Special—$1.00 per thousand. FARMERS SUPPLY CO., Franklin, Va.

CERTIFIED ITHACAN OATS AND ALPHA BARLEY. Cornell varieties. College inspected seed. Also select Canada Field Peas. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

STRAWBERRIES—Dunlaps, Eatons, Gibsons, Burrills, 100—75c; Premier Cooper, 90c; Mastodons $2.00; Champions. Progressives $1.00; raspberries, blackberries, grape vines $3.00 (prepaid) thousand wholesale. CLOVERLEAF NURSERY, Three Oaks, Michigan.

4,000,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Yellow Jersey and Big Leaf Up River. $1.75 per 1000 cash with order. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

HARDY FROSTPROOF CABBAGE plants, all leading varieties, name choice. 500—$1.50; 1000—$2.50 prepaid. $1.50—1000, express. Tomato—pepper—sweet potato. May, June delivery prices free, old reliable growers, J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, Franklin, Va.

SEED CORN—West Branch Sweepstakes State College bred for sale. 95% germination, April test. $4.00 per bu. to 5 bu. Above, $3.50 shipping point. A. L. WINTER, Montoursville, Pa.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, Grape, Loganberry, Wineberry plants; Asparagus, Rhubarb, Horseradish roots; Roses, Hedge Plants, Shrubs, Vines, Perennial and Annual Folwer plants. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

FREE GLADIOLUS BOOK—36 pages, 46 illustrations. Describes 165 exquisite varieties, many new. Tells how to grow. It's free! The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection of thirty bulbs, all different, $1 postpaid. HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES. Immatured hill selected Russets, Heavyweights, Smooth Rurals, Carman No. 3, No. 9, raised from certified seed running 300 to 500 bu. per acre. Certified Cobblers. Green Mountains. $2.50 per bu. f. o. b. cash with order. Prompt shipment. WILLIAM JONES, Truxton, N. Y.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Leading Varieties. Delivered 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50. F.O.B. here 1,000, $1.75; 5,000, $7.50. Satisfaction guarantee. Varieties Lettuce, Onion, Collard and Tomato, same price. Leading varieties Pepper and Egg Plants. Delivered 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.25. F.O.B. here 1,000, $1.75; 5,000, $7.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. F. JAMISON, Summerville, S. C.

Additional Classified "Ads" on Next Page

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Balance a Meal

By Ray Inman



Additional Classified Advertising

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

HOLLYHOCK, BLEEDING HEART, PHLOX, Delphinium, Foxglove, Oriental Poppy, Columbine, Gaillardia, Chrysanthemum and 112 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants; Pansy, Zinnia, Snapdragon, Petunia, Aster, Salvia, Verbena plants; Roses, Hedge plants, Shrubs, Vines; Dahlia, Gladiolus bulbs. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

25 MILLION VEGETABLE PLANTS—Outdoor grown. Cabbage: Copenhagen, Wakefields, etc., 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50 prepaid. Expressed 10,000, $15.00. Tomato plants 500, $2.00; 1000, $3.50 postpaid. Expressed 10,000, $20.00. Transplanted Tomato and Pepper $2.00, 100 postpaid. Expressed $10.00 thousand. Well packed, good delivery guaranteed. J. P. COUNCILL CO., Franklin, Va.

CHOICE PRIZE-WINNING DAHLIAS: Doz. 50c to $1.00 varieties, each labelled, $3; doz. $1 to $2 varieties, each labelled, $6; doz. $2 to $4 varieties, each labelled, $12. Or one each for $18. Each tuber guaranteed to grow and be true to name. Customers are invited to express choice as to types they prefer. BUTLER DAHLIA GARDENS, Pittstown, N. J.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Tomatoes—Langdon's Earliana, Marglobe, Bonny Best, John Baer, Jewel, Stone Dwarf Stone and Matchless. Seedlings $3.00 per 1000; Transplanted $8.00 per 1000; Potted $30 per 1000. Peppers—Ruby King, Worldbeater, Chinese Giant and Sunnybrook. (Same price as tomatoes). Egg Plants—Black Beauty, Seedlings $5.00 per 1000; Transplanted $12 per 1000; Potted $30 per 1000. Cabbage—Copenhagen Market and Wakefield Seedlings, $2.50 per 1000; Transplanted $8 per 1000. Cauliflower—Early Snowball—Seedlings $4.50 per 1000; Transplanted $10 per 1000. Salvia, Asters and Zinniasg all colors. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

DOUBLE PETUNIA SEEDS—Mixed colors. Sturdy New England seeds. Packet 30 cents. PETUNIA GARDENS, South Easton, Mass.

SEND $1.00 for 12 beautiful Dahlias. Fine for cut flowers. All colors, labeled. Worth $3.50. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Conn.

IMPROVED YELLOW CLARAGE Corn is World's highest yielding variety. Certified Seed for sale. DUNLAP & SON, Box 2A, Williamsport, Ohio.

PLANTS FOR SALE: Satisfaction guaranteed—Leading varieties field grown Cabbage—Onion—Tomato plants $1.00-1000. SOUTHERN PLANT & SEED CO., Valdosta, Ga.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—$1.10 per 100 postpaid. Corsican, Dunlap, Warfield, Delicious, Bubach, Marvel, Big Late, Stevens Champion. W. G. SEUBERT, Camden, New York.

MILLIONS CABBAGE PLANTS Field Grown, Copenhagen, Wakefield, Flatdutch, Danish Ballhead, 300-$1; 500-$1.50; 1000-$2.50, postpaid, express $1.50. Express satisfaction guaranteed. IDEAL PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

DAHLIAS—12 TUBERS, Mixed varieties, labeled no two alike $1.25. We grow 500 varieties. Ask for free price list. MOOSE DAHLIA FARM, Wayland, N. Y. Route 3.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE plants Wakefield, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Danish Ballhead, 300-$1.00; 500-$1.25; 1000-$2.25 postpaid $1.50 express. Tomato, Sweet Potato plants, ready in May. SERVICE PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Senator Dunlap, 100-90c; 300-$2; 1000-$5. Premier—Gibson—Glenmary—Sample—Big Late—Stevens late Champion—100-$1; 300-$2.50; 1000-$6; 500 of one variety at 1000 rate. Figure each variety separate. Everbearer, Champion, 25-75c; 50-$1; 100-$1.50; 300-$4; Mastodon, 25-$1.00; 50-$1.75, 100-$3; 200-$5; Raspberry, Latham (red) 10c each; 25-$1.50; 50-$2.50; 100-$4; Columbians (purple) 10c each; 25-$1.50; 50-$2.50; 100-$3.50; Plum Farmer (black) 10c each; 25-$1; 50-$1.50; 100-$2.50; 300-$9. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

MASTODON EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY Plants—$2.50 per 100, $20.00 per 1000. Plants set out this Spring, will bear quantities of large delicious berries this Summer and Fall. BASIL A. PERRY, Georgetown, Del.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP—We have Jewish young men able-bodied, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

SITUATION WANTED—By young Jewish man who wants to learn farming. Address I. FINKELSTEIN, 212 Highlawn Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED as Farm Manager by young married man, fourteen years experience. Prefer Dairy Farm. References exchanged. J. D. KING, County Agent, Court House, Troy, N. Y.

NOW IS THE TIME to give in your orders, for all kinds of Help for FARMS, Gardeners, Lumberyards, Factories and Restaurants, Carpenters, Painters, Bricklayers, Laborers, state wages. GERMAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 228 E. 74th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED

WANTED: Immediately a good reliable man for farm work. Married man preferred, must be good milker and teamster. In first letter state reference, experience and wages expected. A. W. HUNT, Westfield, Pa.

ELDERLY SINGLE MAN—Some experience, for general farm work, no dairy. Salary according to ability. Good home. JAMES BARR, New Brunswick, N. J. Gen. Del.

AGENTS WANTED

A PAYING POSITION OPEN to representative of character. Take orders shoes—hosiery direct to wearer. Good income. Permanent. Write now for free book. "Getting Ahead." TANNERS SHOE MFG., CO., 895 So. C. St., Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with flags and designs on, $1 to $15 paid. Other envelopes before 1871 bought. W. L. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness. GEO. H. PHELPS, Oneida, N. Y.

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED 5c roll. Prints 3c each. 8x10 enlargement 25c. Trial offer. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

HIGHEST—Cash price paid for Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness. Series C-97 flat, other series in proportion. Offer good for prompt acceptance. Chenango Valley Telephone stock wanted. M. FRIEDMAN, Norwich, N. Y.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, Bran and Middling Bags. We pay 4c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Pekham St., Buffalo.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

EVERYTHING PRINTED! FRANKLYNPRESS, Milford, N. H.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS. Prompt deliveries. Moderate cost. Latest styles. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.26; 10—$2.00; smoking 10—$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs., $1.25. Smoking 5 lbs., $1.00. Box 50 Cigars $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

SPECIAL OFFER: Guaranteed chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; Cigars 50-$1.75; Gillette Razor FREE, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Kentucky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair $1. Beige, nude, gray, peach, tanbark, black, sizes 8½, 10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

"WOOL—Wanted—good prices. Write for quotation. S. H. LIVINGSTON, wool specialists, Lancaster, Pa. Dept. AG."

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rates Only 7 Cents A Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of $..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

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NAME

ADDRESS

Our Boys' and Girls' Page

New York Juniors Go to Washington

NEW York 4-H club boys and girls will be represented at the national 4-H club camp in Washington, June 21 to 26, by Elsa Krust of Redwood, Jefferson County; Jane Gilmore of Holcomb, Ontario county; Ward Winsor of Guilford, Chenango county; and Fayette Sherman of Unadilla, Otsego county. Azella Wilkinson of Hilton, Monroe county, and William Hoag of Hamden, Delaware county, are alternates.

Jane Gilmore who is a junior in the East Bloomfield high school has been active during the past four years in homemaking clubs devoted to cooking, clothing, and house-furnishing. Elsa Krusa, a freshman in the state college of home economics at Cornell University, has had six years experience in a homemaking club in which her interests were devotedly mainly to clothing and home-furnishing. She acted as leader of a group of younger girls and more recently she was leader of a clothing and health club.

Fayette Sherman has been interested mainly in poultry and forestry. Besides planting about 3,000 seedling trees on his father's farm, Fayette helped the Unadilla forestry club survey and plant a 16-acre tract of land purchased by the club.

Has Longest Record

Ward Winsor has the longest record of any of the delegates chosen, for he has been a member of the Guilford calf club of Chenango county for eight years. Starting with a purebred Holstein calf in 1920, he now has a herd of eleven tuberculin tested cattle, that have creditable cow-testing association records. One of his heifers was grand champion at the National Dairy Show last fall and, in showing her, Ward was adjudged champion Holstein showman in the national showmanship contest. With poultry and cattle, Winsor has won more than 500 ribbons and more than $1,000 in prize money.

Scout News From Penna.

PENNSYLVANIA'S Pep Club is on the rampage! All Pennsylvania Lone Scouts are urged to get in touch of the president, Wallace D. Gray, Canton, Pa.

Other officers of the Club are: Vice President, Walter A. Yanovich; Secretary, Alfred L. Mooney; Treasurer, John A. Tacchino; Secretary Mooney has just recently launched a new tribe paper, "Poetical Scribe," which is not the official organ of the Club.

Vice-President Yanovich has just released the 1927 Peppy Keystoners Yearbook.

Treasurer Tacchino, Council Chief of Region Three, is boosting.

President Gray is busy recruiting new members and instilling pep.

Everybody is working. Contests are being arranged. Say you, Pennsylvania Scout, why don't you join?—Walter Yanovich, Forest City, Pa.

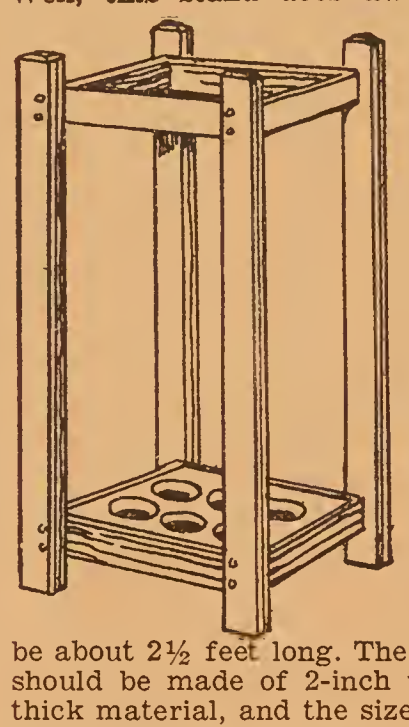
Bunny Monogram



A yarn embroidered bunny around any two initials, makes a charming spot for children's rompers, bibs, aprons, pillow cases or a very own bath towel. One would be cunning on a small girl's gingham bonnet or to establish the identity of a boy's marble bag. Anyone who wishes the entire alphabet now can get a proof sheet of it by sending 10 cents to Boys' and Girls' Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Ave., New York City.

An Umbrella Stand

WHO hasn't had the experience of bringing in an umbrella out of the rain, and after standing it in a corner, finding that it sheds enough water to start a little rivulet over the floor? Well, this stand does away with all that.



The base of this stand holds a muffin pan, and each receptacle will hold an umbrella end, and retain any water that may drip down. Use two-inch square material for the uprights, which should be about 2½ feet long. The two frames should be made of 2-inch wide, 1-inch thick material, and the size of the pan, that is, just large enough so that the pan will fit snugly into the bottom frame. The two frames are attached to the uprights as shown.

The stand should be carefully stained or varnished after it is assembled, or it can be painted with a flat color and then enameled.

Wooden Spoil

lancet from the old servant's fingers and looked at the rusty edge.

"I've heard of bleeding in such cases," he said. "Well—perhaps it won't hurt him. But we must boil the instrument. Can you get some hot water?"

When the water was boiled Hilary sterilized the lancet, Robataille looking on without comprehension. But his shaking fingers grew firm as he performed the little operation.

They sat beside him all through the day, while the heavy breathing gradually grew lighter, and the stupor seemed to be passing into sleep. Toward evening Rosny opened his eyes for a moment and looked about him. There was no doubt now that the worst of the seizure was over.

"I should like to stay, if I can be of help," said Hilary.

He spoke doubtfully, for he felt that he could do little. He was anxious lest his remaining there might be the cause for gossip.

"I think you had better go, dear, if you are strong enough," said Madeleine. "You will be very careful of yourself, and make your friend, Mr. Connell, take care of you? And not go to work in the woods till you are strong?"

She put her arms about his neck. "And I love you with all my heart," she whispered, as she kissed him.

(*Continued*

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

What to Avoid in Advertisements

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST'S "guarantee of ads" assures our subscribers of a square deal. If our advertisers fail to make good, when goods purchased are not as represented we do. We go even farther than that in excluding from the paper thousands of dollars worth of advertising of questionable nature, much of which we could take were it not for our moral responsibility to our readers.

Much questionable advertising does get into the homes of our readers. To subscribe to magazines carrying such ads is to encourage them. How can questionable ads be recognized? They have certain earmarks which classifies them.

Earmarks of Unreliability

1. Look out for the concern that offers *something for nothing*. This does not apply, of course, to the concern that offers booklets or bulletins. Many of these contain valuable information and are put out as a legitimate form of advertising. Where something is offered for nothing it is done to get you interested. You will either find that there are certain conditions to meet before you get the gift, that you are expected to buy other articles, too, or that the company is an out and out fraud. Unfortunately some reputable firms still employ the word FREE to a degree but in general it is an earmark of unreliability.

2. Avoid advertisers that publish ridiculously easy puzzles with a prize for their solution. Many reputable concerns conduct legitimate contests as a means of advertising. However, concerns publishing puzzles where the solution is obvious are interested in one thing—to get your name and address. Later you are likely to receive all sorts of literature of doubtful value. Your name is on the "sucker list." Recently the "easy puzzle" has been extensively used to interest folks in magazine subscription contests. The experiences of our readers with these contests is such that we cannot recommend them.

3. Do not fall for patent medicine ads. Also sidestep literature on health unless you are absolutely sure of the reliability of its source. Everyone is interested in health and this interest creates a fertile field for the quack and the fakir. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been wasted on patent medicines. This type of advertising is less flamboyant and more clever than it used to be but it is still with us. If you are sick consult a reputable physician and follow his advice.

Home Work Schemes

4. Avoid home work schemes. Ninety-nine per cent of them are interested in one of three things. They want to sell you a course of instruction; they want to sell you an outfit, or they want you to work at a ruinously small wage with a good chance that you will not be fully paid.

5. Do not answer the fortune teller's ads; they give you nothing for your money except possible worry.

6. Avoid ads pertaining to sex unless you are absolutely sure of their reliability. There are a few books on this subject that are reliable. Your family physician should be your counsel and guide.

7. Use extreme caution in dealing with correspondence schools. There are a few reliable correspondence schools and under certain conditions they offer a fine way to get additional training. However, practically all correspondence schools use an iron bound noncancellable contract and take the position that they have fulfilled their part of the contract by furnishing the lessons and that the student must pay whether the lessons are completed or not. Be sure you can complete and profit by the lessons before signing a contract. The same advice applies to books purchased on the installment plan.

You can safely deal with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers and with those appearing in other reliable publications. The tone of a paper is easily determined from the ads they publish. Avoid those ads that have the earmarks of unreliability and consider seriously whether you can afford to have publications coming to your home where many of the ads in them are obviously unreliable.

We Are Glad To Help

I HAVE received a check for $81.53 for the radio which I returned to the company. I feel sure that had it not been for your co-operation I would never have been able to get the money. There is little one can say to express their appreciation for such help but you can rest assured that I shall remain a hearty supporter of the American Agriculturist and the Service Bureau.

More About Family Histories in New Jersey

IN the April 21st issue we printed a letter from a subscriber giving his experience with the New Jersey Genealogical and Biographical Society. Following are the developments in the case since that time.

We learned that the Society had brought suit against one New Jersey farmer to compel him to pay the $35 which he refused to pay. This was considered a test case by many and there was much interest in its outcome. The trial was scheduled for April 24.

We planned to attend the trial and report the results to our subscribers but on April 23 we learned that the suit had been postponed until May 1. On April 30 we were informed that the case had been postponed indefinitely.

We also understand that Senators Edge and Edwards have demanded that the Society stop using their names in soliciting members and that Senator Edge has asked the Attorney General to conduct an investigation into the affairs of the Society.

Chicken Thief Reward Goes to Genesee Co.

SOME time ago we received the following letter from our subscriber, George Hirch of Alexander, Genesee Co., New York.

"Having been a subscriber to your paper for a number of years, I wonder if I am not entitled to the reward you give for the arrest and conviction of chicken thieves. The facts are as follows:

"About six weeks ago I had several Rhode Island Reds taken from my chicken house and two of my neighbors also lost some the same night. About three weeks ago another neighbor lost some. And on Tuesday night of this week a man living about three miles from me lost sixty-two chickens from his flock. I learned that there was a man by the name of Ava E. Bowen selling dressed chickens a few at a time at a market in Batavia, four miles from me. A neighbor of mine, George Bowen, (no relation to Ava Bowen) told me there was a man answering the description of Ava Bowen living in my neighborhood.

Notified Sheriff Immediately

"On Thursday morning we went up to the farm where Ava Bowen lived in the tenant house. We found that he had lived there since last summer and had done no work to the knowledge of his landlord. We at once came home and I called our Sheriff George Legg on the telephone giving him all the information I had obtained. He at once went to the market in Batavia where Ava Bowen had been selling chickens and found he had been there that morning and sold thirty live barred Rocks, receiving $28.75 for them.

"They had not killed the chickens so Mr. Legg went to Mrs. Murta, from whom the chickens had been stolen Tuesday night. She identified them as her chickens so the Sheriff at once arrested Bowen. After much questioning he admitted he had stolen them but said he had a partner whose name he refused to give. At last he told it—it was his brother-in-law, Clifford Thaxter. Mr. Legg went to the place where he was employed and he also pleaded guilty.

Get Six Months Sentence

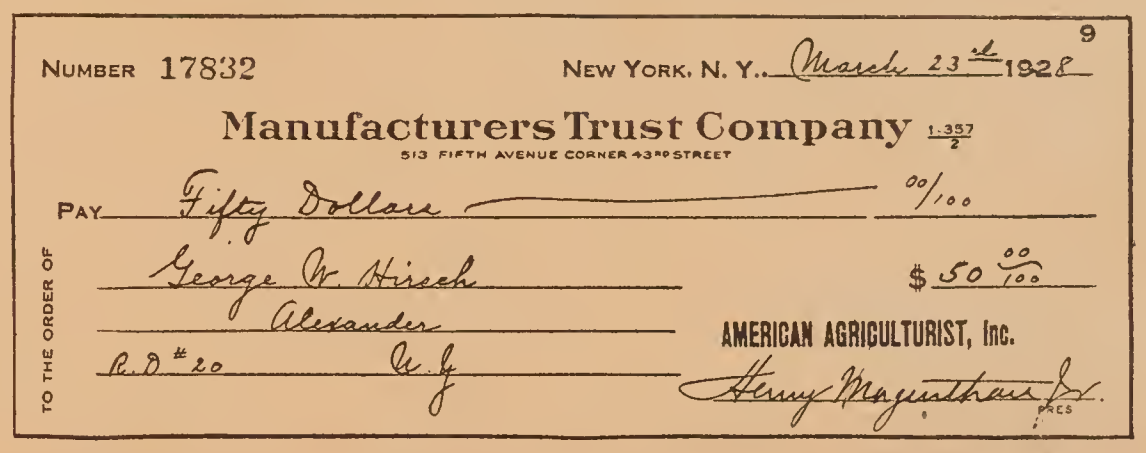
"They were at once taken before a Justice and tried and sentenced to six months in the Monroe County Penitentiary, where they were taken this morning.

"Mr. George Legg, Sheriff of Genesee County, told me that it was from the information which I gave him that he was able to make the arrest. Some other persons knew the facts but had not thought it necessary to give them to the Sheriff. I believe when one knows anything of this kind, it should at once be given to the Sheriff to give him something to work on and help him get rid of the stealing from farmers which is being carried on all the time.

"In case I am entitled to this reward, I am going to divide it between George Bowen and myself. He also has been a subscriber to your paper for several years."

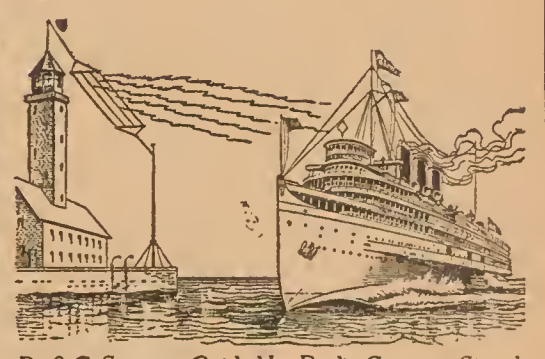
After our customary check-up to make sure that all the requirements had been met and a letter from the Sheriff, George Legg, saying that in his opinion, Mr. Hirsch was entirely responsible for their arrest, we were glad to mail Mr. Hirsch a personal check for $50 from Mr. Morgenthau.

We heartily agree with Mr. Hirsch that any information about chicken thieves should be given to the authorities immediately.



A photographic reproduction of the reward check sent to Mr. Hirsch.

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Crops Without Cultivation

(Continued from Page 3)

there is a plan that can be used for binding the paper down by No. 10 galvanized wire attached to pegs. The paper made for field crops is good for only one year but it is possible to buy a grade for orchard use that will last two or three seasons. The paper is strong enough so that it can be walked on to a limited extent, but with practically all care of the crop eliminated by its use, it should not be necessary to work on the paper, except possibly for spraying purposes. With spraying I can see some real difficulties.

First Tried in Hawaii

The idea of using the mulch paper first started in Hawaii, in growing sugar cane and pineapples. It requires upwards of two years to mature either of these crops and in a tropical country it is almost impossible to keep down the rank growth of weeds during all this long time. Some of the sugar cane growers in Hawaii discovered that cultivation, except for weed control, was of no use, so they started the practice of mulching the ground to keep the weeds down with the stalks and leaves and refuse of the former crop. This worked all right for part of the season, but the refuse soon rotted away and up came the weeds.

Finally, C. F. Eckart, manager of the Olaa Sugar Company, developed a plan for using asphalt paper and from the start this was an amazing success. Mr. Eckart found that not only was he able to control the tropical growth of weeds but that the production of his crop was also greatly increased. The result from this start by Mr. Eckart back in 1914 was that the great majority of both sugar cane and pineapple in Hawaii is now grown with the use of paper mulch. The pineapple growers alone spend something like a half million dollars a year for their paper supply.

Dr. L. H. Flint of the United States Department of Agriculture brought the idea of paper mulching to the United States. He started first by experimenting in his own garden and so outstanding were the results that experiments were immediately started on a larger scale on the Department farms at Arlington, Virginia. These tests have been conducted by Dr. Flint for four years and have covered all kinds of vegetable crops, both sweet and white potatoes, sweet corn and cotton, and other crops.

Claims of Results Obtained from Mulch Paper

As to results, there is no doubt that it is possible to obtain an absolute control of weeds by the use of this paper and from this it naturally follows that there is a big saving in labor by doing away with all of the cultivating. But those who have experience with the use of the mulch paper go even farther than this in their belief that it is going to have a far-reaching influence on agriculture by greatly increasing yields of all crops where it is used. For example, Dr. Flint found in his tests that the use of this paper increased the yield of spinach 516 per cent; turnips 200 per cent; lettuce 133 per cent; and sweet corn 297 per cent. Increases from 40 to several hundred per cent were also obtained with celery, tomatoes, beets, cabbage, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, watermelons, egg plant, cucumbers, peppers and many other crops and vegetables too numerous to mention.

It does not take much imagination to see what effect the general use of this paper will have upon production if its practical use in the fields bears out results which Dr. Flint has obtained from its use in his experiments. There is, however, nothing magic about these increased yields. They are based on good reasons, the chief of which is that the paper conserves moisture and holds it right near the top of the soil where the plant roots can get it when they need it. There is an even distribution of moisture which also seems to have good effect on making the plant food, particularly the nitrates of the soil, quickly available for plant use.

Shortens Crop Season

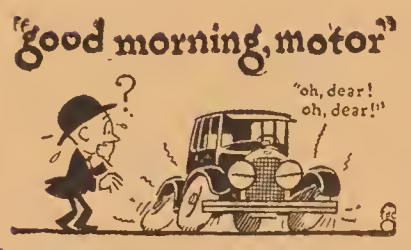
Another reason why the yields are larger is the conservation of heat made possible by the paper. Every farmer knows that it takes several hours in the morning for the soil to warm up and for the plant to recover from the chill of the night before. The black paper attracts the heat in the daytime, keeps the soil warm and produces an almost tropical condition during the night, giving a uniform heat in the soil throughout the twenty-four hours. This increases the bacterial action of the soil and not only helps greatly to increase the yield but also shortens the season of the crop and brings it to an early maturity. Experiments have demonstrated that it is possible to produce semi-tropical crops and fruits much farther north and ripen them before frost.

Of course, the whole matter, as I have indicated before, is in an experimental stage. In the practical use of this paper there will be found, no doubt, many difficulties to overcome, and it is possible that some of the results now indicated by the experiments may not always work out in large field practice. It is because of this that Dr. Flint and the Department of Agriculture and the paper companies selling this paper are suggesting that farmers try it out first in small quantities, learning how to use it in the best ways and convincing themselves of what can be done with it before making a too large investment.

However, if even a part of the results so far obtained from mulch paper proves true in actual practice, it does not take much imagination to see that it is going to bring about some great changes in our entire farm practice and in the whole economics underlying the production and marketing of farm products.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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California Has Its Problems, Too

Orange Growing, as Well as Dairying, Requires Some Night Work

By H. E. COOK

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*This is the third story of Dean Cook's recent trip to California. The next will appear in an early issue.*

THE National Orange Show was held February 17th to 26th, at San Bernardino, California, and is considered the midwinter event of the State. This one was the eighteenth annual event, housed in a permanent home seven hundred feet long, one hundred and thirty-five feet wide and sixty feet high to which has been added a wing and a tent for the industrial exhibit. The building is supported without posts and with a roof of exposition type.

The inside decorations had the atmosphere of a French ballroom. The Allen Decorators from Los Angeles had surpassed previous efforts and the expense was reported at ten thousand dollars. Enameled cloth was used for the ceilings and sidewalls, reflecting the glittering lights from chandeliers and balloons. The effect of artistic display perhaps somewhat confused the average onlooker who would first be interested in the examination of the fruit. However, the beauty and finish of the exhibit as a whole and the quality back of it left a fairyland impression on the mind.

Governor Young formally opened the Show, making a brief speech concerning the value of the citrus fruit to the State and what had been done by the patient work of the growers and the added persistence of the packing houses, largely controlled at the present time by the growers themselves, in enlarging the markets for citrus fruits and teaching people to eat them as a regular part of their diet. The formal opening movement was made by the Governor when he flashed on the lights.

During his visit, the next day he presented Mr. O. H. Price, of the Etiwanda District, with a diamond studded gold medal for the best box of oranges. In presenting this medal Mr. Price was declared "the champion orange grower of the world". Mr. Price grows and cares for his own fruit and calls himself a "dirt farmer". A more classic event would have been hard to stage among these people.

The present exposition has grown from a small street fair to its present proportions and a total prize list of eight thousand dollars, under various classes, of which feature exhibits with and without mechanical action are a part. For these, a total of four thousand dollars is given, and a grand sweepstakes awarding for first place, five hundred dollars; second, four hundred dollars; and third three hundred dollars. Those formed around historical events have a local significance.

The outstanding feature displays were sixteen in number. The sweepstakes of five hundred dollars was awarded to the Cucamonga Chamber of Commerce,—a scene of purely local significance but it was a fine piece of work and seemed worthy.

Los Angeles County had the most elaborate exhibit, using in its make-up fourteen thousand oranges, seven thousand lemons and two thousand grapefruit. Conforming to the French design Joan d' Arc was mounted on a white horse on the pinnacle and various figures were revolving on pedestals. Fountains were playing.

Redlands Chamber of Commerce had an attractive Turkish offering. Citrus fruit made up its design, as with all features. In addition the furniture, rugs and pillows cost twenty-three hundred dollars.

Riverside made use of an aviation field in a winning exhibit supporting a life size figure of Colonel Lindbergh beckoning to the youth of California to come to "the spirit of aviation". A legend underneath said, "The forty-niners carried off the first golden harvest". A tablet showed Mrs. Tibbits planting the first navel orange tree which is still preserved and alive at Riverside and which had succeeded the "forty-niners", and is now taking off wealth.

I could continue at length in the description of these special feature exhibits. It was generally agreed that the M. O. D. had the finest rack display of fruit but they were not in competition with the feature exhibits.

Each day of the show a complete packing machine was in operation attracting much attention.

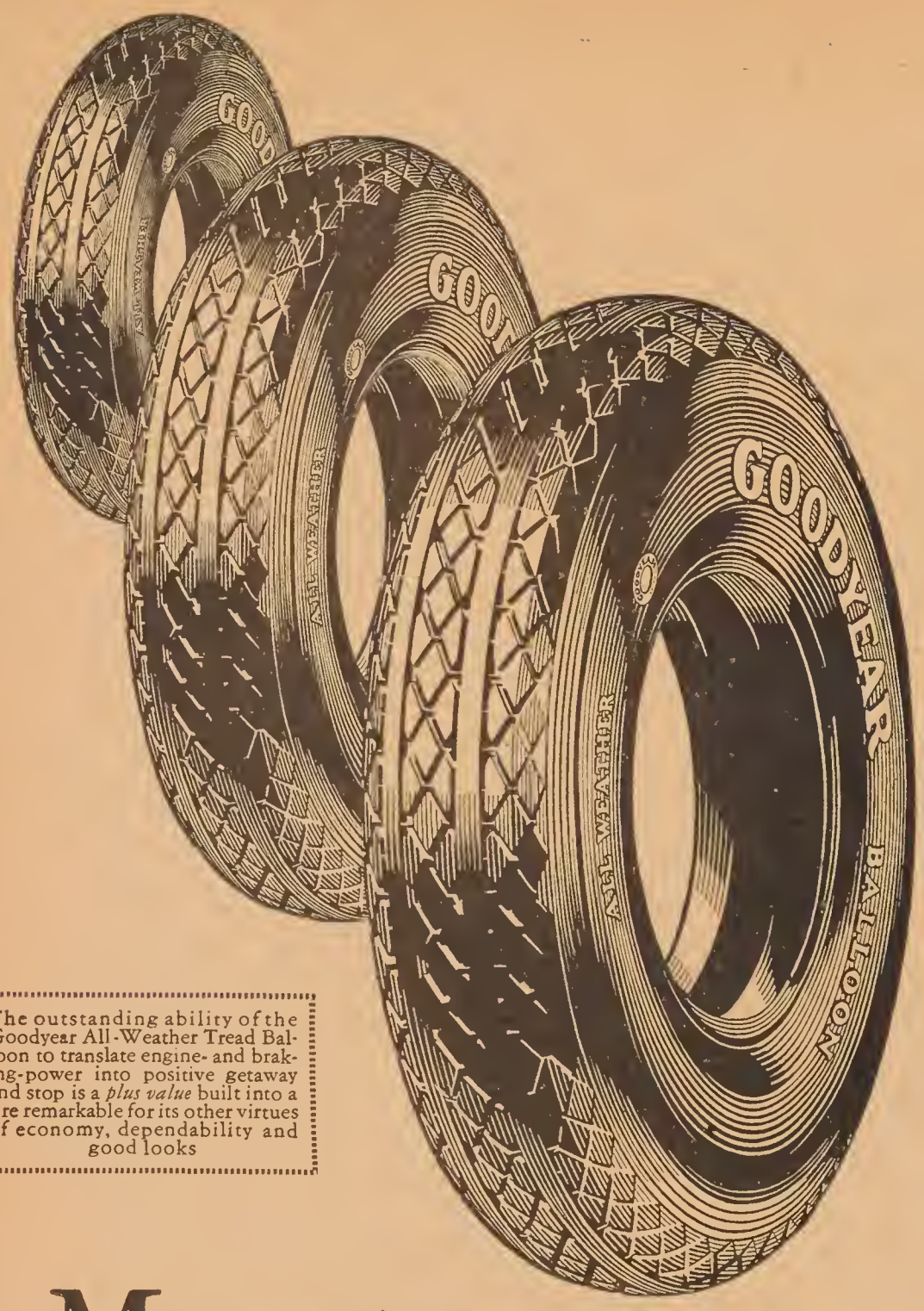
An educational exhibit put on by the Citrus Experiment Station also attracted a constant stream of visitors. Dr. H. J. Webber, whom some of our readers remember when at Cornell, is now Director of this station and a very outstanding man in citrus culture.

Fertilizers for oranges may come from any of the forms that are generally recognized as quickly available. Nitrogen at the rate of two hundred and forty pounds per acre, or an equal of two to

(Continued on Page 8)



A prize winning exhibit at the National Orange Show. An aeroplane of oranges and a life size figure of Colonel Lindbergh is beckoning to the youth of California.



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What Would You Do?

A Letter from a Son Who Worked for Nothing

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*There is no sadder or worse quarrel than that among members of the same family. It sometimes seems that some relatives are often better towards everybody else than they are towards their own relations. The following letter seems to be an example of this kind.*

We publish it because it is a sample of hundreds of letters which we receive during the year showing how our folks take us into their confidence, and we publish the letter also because it may set hundreds of other sons and daughters to thinking about their own rights in property which they have worked for years to earn. Every son and daughter has of course an obligation and a duty to make the home pleasant and happy for their father and mother. On the other hand, it is a recognized law of the human race that all young people also have a right to live their own lives and to prepare to make proper kind of homes for themselves.

This letter is a human document and will interest you.

* * *

I HAVE lived on the farm where I am now all my life. It is the old homestead. I have worked this farm thirteen years without any contract or any understanding, and took care of my mother and father. When a new piece of machinery was needed, I took the money made on the farm and bought it. I bought a team of horses and gave $600 for them. I bought everything in my own name.

When I took the farm over thirteen years ago, there were four cows on it. They are all dead or sold now. At present, there are sixteen head of cattle on the farm. I have had my living from the farm. I bought a car and paid for it, and wore it out on the farm. One year I worked another farm and took what money I made clear and bought a silo and put it up on this farm with a concrete foundation. It cost about $500 complete. I ran water from a spring on the hill about 2000 feet so there is running water in the house and milk house and watering trough in the barnyard. I have built a milk house, ice house and garage. The lumber used came off of the farm, but I worked out to pay for the carpenter work to build these buildings. I took money I made outside and paid for roofing the house and paid for help to put new roofing on the barn. I have also put patent stanchions in the cow barn. Whenever a bill was due and there could not be money made off the milk or on the farm, I would work out with the team or tractor and raise the money.

No Will Was Left

My father died last August. He was seventy-two, and my mother is sixty-nine now. When my father died, I wanted to buy the farm, but my mother would not sell. My father did not leave any will and he and mother have a joint deed of the farm. My mother says when she is through, everything will be equally divided between my two brothers and sisters and myself.

I do not feel that I can stay here and work as I have in past years and have no more than the rest, who have never done anything at home. I have one brother who is single. I tried to get my brother to buy me out here, but my mother says I have nothing to sell. She claims it is all hers, and wants me to leave the stock and tools here for him to go on with. They do not want me to move, but would rather I would stay here and work it as I have been. This brother who wants what is here has never done anything at home. He has always worked for himself and saved his money. I have never saved a cent of money for everything I ever made has been turned back into the place to keep it up or buy new machinery. We sell the milk to the Dairymen's League. I have, since I was married three years ago, had half of the milk checks, and have paid the bills out of my half.

I am going on another farm in the spring and am writing to ask you what I have a right to take with me, and by rights what is mine. What can I do about the silo, and can I move it or the patent stanchions? As I have a wife and boy two years old I do not feel I can go on any longer as I have been. If they beat me out of all these years of hard work, as they are pretty sure of doing, all I have is my family.

You have my consent to publish this letter in your paper if you wish, for it may be a lesson to some other fellows to never work a parents' farm without a contract. I have taken your paper four years and always read the Service Bureau column.—C. H., New York.

Here is how our counsel, Mr. Scott, answered the above letter:

You are doing the wise thing in moving from your father's farm where you have every reason to believe from the candid statements of your mother that your work and services done over several years past will not be compensated. There are two rules of law against your recovering anything out of the farm or from your mother as the present owner of it. One is that until you are twenty-one, the legal right to your services and to the money that you earn is in your parents. The other is that even after you are twenty-one, if you stay on with your family and work there your services are presumed to be gratuitous.

All of the money that you earn after you reach twenty-one by working outside of the family interests does belong to you, however, and the things you have purchased with this money belong to you absolutely and may be taken away with you when you leave the farm. But here, again, you are tripped up, and that is, where you put your money into something that becomes part of the real estate, you lose it. Whether the silo you speak of has become part of the real estate is a close question. If it is portable, very likely you would be entitled to it. It would not be a fixture. It depends entirely upon the physical character of the silo.

It seems that you have not had quite a fair deal. Your two brothers, your two sisters, your mother and yourself should get together, have a good old family conference, talk it all over, and adjust this in some fair and friendly way.

The Only Fair Way To Tax

I LIKE the fight you are putting up for the reduction of farm taxes. I think the only just way to tax is the income tax. Taxing everyone over 21 years of age on what they earn, not on what they save, would be just to all. Then there would be some object in trying to save and it would help those in the cities as well as the farmers.

I also think that we should have a good gas tax for the road tax is not fair. Now I pay $100 road tax and that is about as many miles as I ride on the road in a year and I know some who do not pay a cent of tax who have driven their cars over 20,000 miles last year. Our tax here is road tax $12.50, school $19.50, other tax $9, totaling $41.00 per 100 and some farms are renting for less than the taxes, and some farms have sold here for less than one-half of what they are assessed for.

There are a good many ways our expenses could be reduced. We do not need so many supervisors or a tax collector.—W. H. T., New York.

What Are We Breeding Towards ?

"Type" is Usefulness, Vigor and Beauty Combined in One Animal

By JIMMY DODGE

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*"Jimmy" Dodge is manager of Emmadine Farms, Hopewell Junction, N. Y. and his close study of Guernsey cattle has won recognition from all breeders of Guernseys. We are giving you part of a talk given by Mr. Dodge at a recent meeting of the Albany District Guernsey Club.*

THERE is a misapprehension in the minds of most men in regard to the word "type." "Type" to me means usefulness, vigor and beauty combined in an animal. The first thing that we must consider in picking the cow from a type standpoint is: Is it a useful type, the kind that will produce and reproduce?

I think perhaps "type" is about the hardest thing to describe. I can visualize it. I have had in my mind's eye for a great many years the picture of the cow I like. I will try to describe that cow. She has a good strong, lean, clean head, full bright eye, large nostril and plenty of length and depth of jaw. I like a cow with a fairly long clean neck. When I went to college, we were taught to look for very thin, sharp withers. During vacation time, between the winter courses, I was fortunate in having under my care a herd of high producing Jerseys, with whose records for several years I was familiar. My observation was, that the thin shoulder is found on a cow that lacks vigor and constitution. The longer I am in business the more firmly I am convinced that this is true. The chine should show above the shoulder blades. The cow which has large lung and heart capacity will have comparatively heavy shoulders, especially when she is dry or in heavy flesh.

The lungs and heart are very important organs in the dairy cow. If there is not plenty of room for these vital organs, the cow cannot produce and reproduce year after year.

We want a straight top line, a strong back to carry up the enormous, capacious stomach. We were taught thirty years ago that we must have a very high pelvic arch. At that time we called it "Hoard's Bump" because Governor Hoard was an exponent of it, but this theory has been exploded. The hip bones should be somewhat prominent and level with pin bones, but I do not care for the cow with too flat a rump, as that indicates beef. I like them level from a side view, but when you stand in the rear I think the curve of the pelvic arch should correspond with the spring of fore rib at back bone, as this indicates greater strength and dairy capacity.

Of course, we want long, deep well sprung flat ribs. We do not want the round barrel rib of the beef animal. The rib should form an arch from the back and keep spreading until you come down underneath. I have seen cows rather round in the barrel, good dairy cows, but invariably they are not economical producers because they cannot consume the quantities of roughage which we grow on the farm and which is our cheapest food. The udder from a side view should start up high behind and come out well in front. I used to think the farther they came out in front the better, but I am sure some of our breeds have gone to the extreme in this. They are carrying them too far and losing the udder attachment. Many cows with a poorly attached udder are good dairy cows. I have seen great dairy cows with poor backs, and apparently weak in

(Continued on Page 10)



Four cows at Emmadine Farms, all the get of Longwater Foremost. From left to right: Foremost Libby, Foremost Josephine, Foremost Royal Anne, Foremost Aurice.

Paint Preserves and Beautifies Farm Buildings

Some Suggestions About Applying It So It Will Last Longer

By H. L. COSLINE

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

PAINT is made of a liquid commonly called a "vehicle" and a solid usually spoken of as a "pigment." Certain vegetable oils, particularly linseed oil, have the property of absorbing oxygen from the air and forming a hard, tough film. Therefore, the drying of paint is not a process similar to the evaporation of moisture, but is a chemical process. This fact has an important bearing on good painting.



H. L. Cosline

Linseed oil is by far the most important paint vehicle, although turpentine is commonly used for thinning oil paints and substances such as gums and resins are frequently used to hasten drying. Paints of inferior quality may contain cheaper and less valuable oils.

Just as linseed oil is the best vehicle for paint, so white lead is probably the most common and best known pigment. However, white lead alone gives a relatively soft paint film and most ready mixed white paints contain some zinc oxide or zinc white to give a harder film.

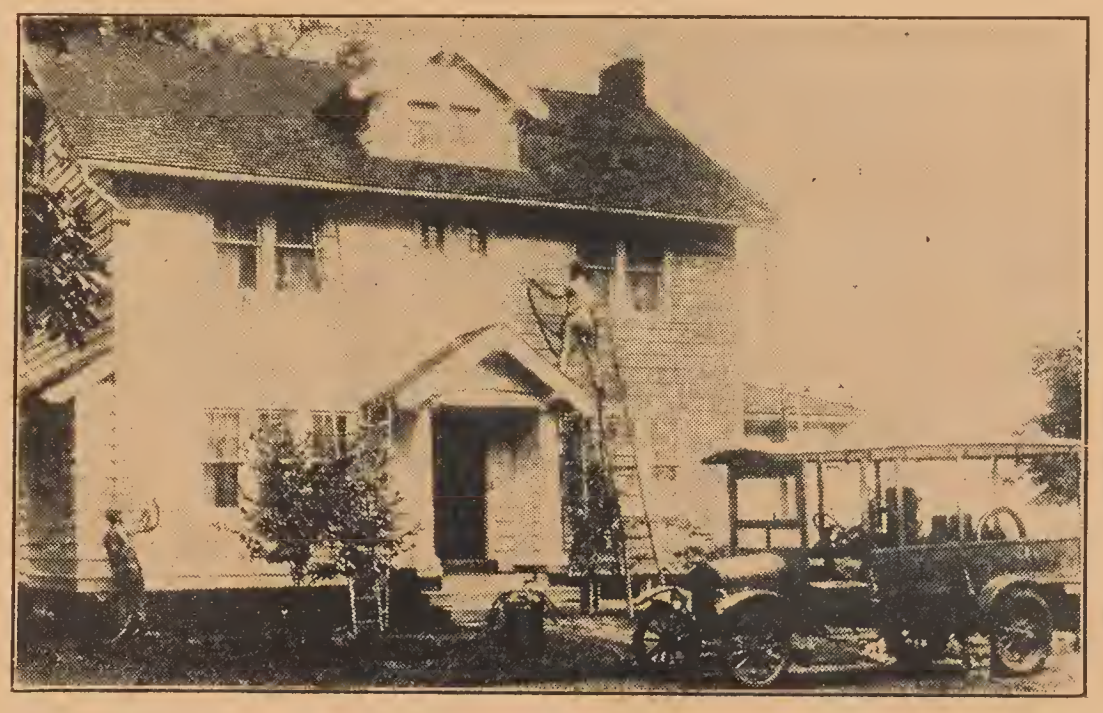
Some pigments which are white as a powder are transparent when mixed with oil and are used to some extent to prevent the pigment from settling out. Talc, china clay and silica are often used for this purpose.

In the majority of cases painting on the farm is done at odd times by the owner and the regular help. A few precautions and a little study of the job will result in good work at a cost that can be met. Good paint is the first essential. While paint is sometimes mixed on the job, there seems to be a tendency to let the paint manufacturer do the mixing and to buy a ready mixed paint of a well known brand.

New wood needs little preparation for painting. Loose dirt should be cleaned off, holes filled with putty and if knots are present, they need to be covered with a coat of shellac before painting. Yellow pine should be brushed over with turpentine just before it is painted and cypress with solvent naptha or benzol. Where paint is applied over an old coat of paint, a wire brush helps to remove paint that has started to scale. A blow torch is sometimes used to soften old paint. Where the original paint was properly applied and the new paint is put on before the old is weathered too much, little preparation is needed before painting again.

One cause of poor results in painting on new wood is the use of a paint that is too thick. As already mentioned, linseed oil absorbs oxygen from the air to form a tough film. However, if the wood is so absorbant that it soaks up all the oil, the pigment is left on the surface and no film is formed. In this case the pigment soon comes off. The first coat on new wood should be thinned with linseed oil, using approximately equal parts of paint and oil. Another cause of trouble is painting when wood is wet. This causes blisters to rise which later peel off.

The same amount of paint applied in three thin coats will last longer than if applied in two coats. The oxygen of the air can get to the oil in a thin coat and fully complete the chemical change that makes the oil into a hard film. By the same reasoning, it is apparent that paint will last longer where each coat is allowed to dry thoroughly before adding the next. For this reason it is possible to do a better job of painting than is likely to be secured from a contractor. A painter who makes it a business is likely to want to complete one job before moving to the next which may not allow all the time desirable for the paint to dry.



A new method of applying paint that is causing comment. Due to the cost of the outfit it is not practical for farm buildings when it is not possible to get a considerable amount of outside work to do with it.

(Continued on Page 17)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 May 19, 1928 No. 19

The Goal We Try To Reach

I am writing to express my appreciation of the effort you are making to help the farmer to solve his many problems and difficulties. I always feel when taking up your paper that I am about to commune with a friend who knows my needs.—R. M. S.

This letter came to us with a postscript which read as follows:

The above was written to you by my father, a man 78 years old. You note his judgment of a good thing is still keen.—J. H. S.

WE get a good many encouraging letters of this kind every week and we always read them with a feeling of self examination, asking ourselves if we are making the old AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST live up to all of its possibilities of real help to the big family it tries to serve. We especially noted the statement in the letter above that the A. A. is an understanding friend, for that is just the goal we are constantly striving for.

Who Uses the Roads?

A STUDY was recently made by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at the New York State College to find who does most of the traveling on the roads in the town and county. Of course, it practically impossible to get absolutely correct figures, but every vehicle was counted for a considerable period at fourteen grade crossings located in several different towns and counties in New York.

It was found that travel originating within the *township* varied from 1 to 38 per cent of the total and averaged only 13 per cent. What was still more interesting was the fact that three-fourths of even this small township travel was from cities and incorporated villages within the township. In other words, of all those who crossed the grade crossings while the count was being made only 13 per cent lived in the town and only about one-fourth of these actually lived on farms.

The investigation showed also that travel originating within the *county* varied from 6 to 75 per cent of the total and averaged about 40 per cent.

These figures tend to bear out the statement that we have made many times that building and maintaining roads and bridges, and eliminating crossings have become a state and national problem. Therefore, it is decidedly unfair for the town and county to be obliged to tax themselves heavily for road service which is used chiefly by persons living outside of those localities. The automobile and the truck have entirely changed the situation, and if justice is done the system of road taxation must be revised and adjusted to meet this change.

Name Your Master Farmer

WHAT farmer of your acquaintance comes the nearest to being your ideal of a successful farmer? If he lives in New York or New Jersey, send us his name as your nomination for a Master Farmer. Bear in mind that to be a Master Farmer requires more than financial success. He must rate high as a citizen, with at least a reasonable amount of interest in schools, church and farm organizations. A Master Farmer is a good neighbor. A Master Farmer must stand especially high in his home life, including the education of his children, character as father and husband, and conveniences he has provided for the home. Then of course his success in the management of his farm business will also be given careful consideration by the judges.

For our detailed Master Farmer score card, see the last two issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The suggestions for making nominations in New Jersey were given in our May 5th issue, and for New York in our May 12th issue. It is only necessary to send in the name, but be sure that your candidate will rate high or he cannot pass the high standards set by the judges. Anyone can make nominations, and your name as a nominator will be kept confidential.

The nominations for Master Farmers will soon close, so help us to bring honor for the first time to real farmers.

Attention, 4-H Boys and Girls

MAY we call the attention of our boys and girls and their fathers and mothers to the Junior Field Days for 4-H Clubs and their leaders at Cornell University for June 25-27? It is expected that more than two thousand young people will attend this great event, live in the university dormitories, eat in the students' dining halls, attend classes especially arranged for them, and in short become real farm college students for a few days. It is one of the many fine opportunities which 4-H Club work furnishes to country boys and girls and we hope that it will be possible for all who wish to attend.

Advertising Makes Good Reading Possible

DID you ever stop to think what the advertiser does to furnish high quality reading for the home? Without advertising, most magazines and newspapers would be beyond the financial reach of the average family. For example, the subscription price that you pay for almost any of your favorite magazines hardly pays for the blank paper on which they are printed.

There is an amusing story of an enterprising young chap who, during the war when paper was very high, contracted for a carload of copies of a national magazine and without even unloading it, he re-shipped it to a paper company, which paid him more for his carload to be remanufactured into paper than he paid the publisher for the magazines. The publisher soon got on to the scheme and of course put a stop to it. But it illustrates our point that advertising makes good reading possible.

Another good thing about advertising in papers and magazines is that it is written and illustrated by most skillful writers and artists and therefore the advertising itself is full of information in attractive and readable form, and adds to the interest of any publication.

These statements refer of course only to the advertising of high class and reputable business concerns and to magazines and papers which guarantee their advertising or at least use every effort to prevent anything at all fraudulent or misleading from getting into their columns.

Freight Rate To Be Reduced On Grapes

AN examiner representing the Interstate Commerce Commission has just recommended to that body the lowering of the freight rate on grapes, which, if put into effect, will save the grape growers in the grape belt of southwestern New York at least a quarter million dollars a year. As it is the custom for the Commission to accept the report of examiners, there is little doubt that this reduced rate, amounting to a cut of about 30 per cent in transportation charges, will go into effect. We congratulate the grape growers on the splendid fight they have made in securing this just reduction.

A hearing of several days was held last January before the Interstate Commerce Commission examiner, Mr. Burton Fuller. The grape growers through their organization, the Westfield-Chautauqua and Erie Grape Growers' Co-operative Association, marshalled their evidence in convincing form before this examiner. The grape growers and their organization were represented by the Honorable Joseph McGinnies, speaker of the New York State Assembly, and a grower and member of the co-operative organization. The result of this case is another illustration of what can be done when a cause is just by organization ably led.

If You Have Trouble With Trespassers

WITH the coming of summer, farmers will have the old annoying trespass problem with them again. As we have announced several times, we are collecting material and getting ready for a battle this year with the legislators for more satisfactory trespass legislation. Will you remember this and keep in mind the fact that to succeed we are going to need your support?

Keep us informed of any troubles that you or any of your neighbors have during the coming season with trespassers and from your experience be sure to give us your suggestions as to the kind of practical legislation that will be fair to both the farmers and the good sportsmen.

"More Haste Less Speed"

THE *Michigan Farmer,* a Standard Farm Paper, gives the code of health rules of an old college professor who is still doing two days' work in one and doing it easily. His secret is very simple. "I never ran when I could walk, never walked when I could stand, never stood when I could sit, and never sat when I could lie down." Many physicians say that the increase in nervous and heart diseases is due to the modern habit of always rushing about without any real relaxation. It is true ,too, that the farmer or the business man who is always in a hurry often is just the one who accomplishes the least.

Eastman's Chestnut

I'LL bet the following, which I stole from Wallace's Farmer, a Standard Farm Paper, has you stumped:

An Iowa farmer got a pair of highly advertised overalls. While plowing in a timber patch, he struck a white oak stump two feet in diameter. The horses gave a lunge and split the stump wide open, and the plow went through. The farmer got almost through when the stump snapped together again, catching him by the seat of his overalls.

But the man saved the day, for with great presence of mind, he hung on to the plow handles and shortly pulled the stump out!

Some Eastern Apple Problems

How to Give Our Fruit a "Place in the Sun"

AS a Western New York apple grower, I was interested in Mr. Burritt's recent statement of the apparent apathy and indifference of growers in general to the pruning and care of their orchards this season.

This may not be quite as true of our section, the west short of Seneca Lake, for many orchardists had fairly profitable crops last year, recovering somewhat from the discouragement of the previous season. Yet we realize that conditions have not changed except for the new packing law which, because of the rigid color requirement, will make it vastly more difficult for us to pack No. 1 fruit. Early last December, with about thirty other Yates and Ontario County farmers, I took the Farm Bureau marketing trip to New York City. We put in three long days studying the conditions of arrival, sale and distribution of the various farm products as well as incidentally taking in many of the sights which have made the city so famous.

Situation Needs Correction

Later I spent one day at the Rochester meeting of the New York Horticultural Society. These opportunities are open to all farmers where they might see for themselves that the things being said by leading fruit men are not idle talk, but that a situation exists that needs correction, and that, too, as soon as possible. What is needed is that the rank and file of growers should get a clear understanding of the relation of eastern apples to those of other producing sections coming into the markets. At the auction sales of Pacific Coast fruit at the Erie and Pennsylvania R. R. terminals in New York City, as the cars are unloaded, a few sample boxes are taken at random, opened and placed in front of the pile, making a very attractive display. These are guaranteed to represent the quality of the whole car. The auction companies require that they be taken at random and no selecting be done. The fine appearance of this fruit together with that from other states in cold storage in the city, compared with the lack of color noticeable in most of the commercial exhibits at the Rochester meeting, should convince anyone that our eastern growers should wake up and do what is possible to correct this contrast. "Be alive! seize this very minute. If you have a job to do, begin it!"

We hear about things having "a place in the sun". If our apples are to have their place in the sun with those of other sections, they must first hang awhile on the trees in the sun. The only way to do this is to get out and prune. I have been thinning and opening up the centers of my trees as never before—not by over-pruning as is often done, but by judiciously cutting out branches so that the sun has a chance to penetrate to every part of the tree. Because of the evaporation from the Great Lakes, Western New York is apt to have more cloudy weather than some other places. We need to make the most of all the sunshine we have.

High Trees and Poor Fruit

It must be recognized that many New York orchards are getting old. We have some of this type of trees. Having several young orchards coming into profitable fruiting, I found that with the help available, it did not pay me to harvest the inferior fruit from these old high trees. Three years ago I began to let down the tops of these trees. At the same time that San Jose scale promised to be a destroyer of orchards, there was some talk of "dehorning" apple trees. Such as was done was principally at the extreme top; in a few years the trees were as high as ever. What I am doing now is to saw off the large upright limbs down to within a few feet of the trunk. I found that this could be done while a boy in my grandfather's orchard.

We had an old Gilliflower tree whose top was so near dead that it seemed not worth while to prune it. Some suckers were starting near the body as is common in such cases. What we did was to cut off the old high limbs entirely. In a few years the suckers made a fine thrifty top, down where it was practical to care for and harvest the fruit. This tree, nearing the century mark, is still bearing profitable crops of good fruit.

It worked so well in this case that we did it to all the extremely high trees in the old orchard with perfectly satisfactory results. Of course, these large cuts can never heal over, but what matter, it will be years and years before decay does any harm, and by that time the trees should be cut down anyway. Many of these orchards, pruned and pruned till only a little tuft remains at the tips of the limbs, have to supply sap for the annual ring of wood growth deposited clear down to the tip of the roots so far distant. The insistent call for sap to fulfill this function leaves little for the growth and perfection of the fruit. There is absolutely no salvation for these old trees but to stop this useless expenditure of their energies. The tops cannot all be cut in one season, not more than two or three large limbs at a time. When the resulting suckers form sufficient leaf surface the process can be completed.

I am convinced that this form of pruning is the only one practical in these old orchards. There are a few things in orchard management that can go far to turn losses into profits and give the grower a feeling of confidence and courage. One of these is to get the pruning thoroughly

(*Continued on Page* 13)

Can Cancer Be Controlled?

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*Cancer is one of the most painful and dangerous diseases that afflict the human race. Its one redeeming feature is that if taken in time it can be cured. We believe that we are rendering a real service to our people in bringing the facts about cancer and its control in the following brief article furnished through the co-operation of the American Society for the Control of Cancer.*

CANCER differs from many other diseases which are important as causes of death because it is a distinctly personal condition. That is to say, it is not contagious, it is not inherited, it is not due to mehods of living, it is not caused by any impurities of food or drink.

Since cancer is not contagious there is no danger of its being passed from one person to another, like typhoid fever or diphtheria, for instance. But this means that it can not be controlled by the methods which have been effective with both of these diseases. Cancer is a disease of the individual, and the individual must look out for it in himself. The city or suburban dweller, who has the benefit of the careful watch kept by boards of health over water, food, and milk supplies, and over conditions of housing, has in the case of cancer no advantages over the man in the country districts. Each must watch his own body for the danger signals of the disease and must guard himself.

How can this be done? The best way is to submit to a periodic physical examination, once or twice a year, especially after the ages of thirty-five, the time when cancer begins to be a serious menace. This is no longer a difficult thing even for those in remote country districts, for the automobile has so changed conditions of travel that a visit to a doctor or a clinic in a nearby town can easily be accomplished.

To realize the necessity for this regular physical examination one must appreciate that cancer starts as a local condition and that its growth is usually slow. It is first discernable as a small hard painless lump which, because it is painless, fails to excite alarm, sometimes even to attract attention. In this early stage it can be easily and completely removed, and complete removal means cure. It is, therefore, safe to conclude, that if a physical examination were made every six months the chances that a cancer would reach the stage where it could not be removed would be very much lessened. Pain and loss of weight are late symptoms. When these are present there is very little hope for cure.

Whenever possible, a cancer as it is discovered, should be treated by being completely removed by surgery. This is the best and safest way to effect a cure in the great majority of cases. In some cases of external cancer and of cancer of the uterus, X-ray or radium may be used; this must be decided by the doctor in charge of the case. But there is no medicine and no salve which have been proved to cure a cancer. The quacks who advertise that cancer can be cured "without the knife", by rubbing on a salve or by swallowing a drug, know themselves that this is impossible and are taking advantage of the fear of the disease to increase their bank accounts. They are among the most unworthy of mankind.

Last year cancer caused the deaths of more than 100,000 persons in the United States, and it is estimated that there are considerably more than 300,000 cases of the disease throughout this country all the time. Many people are cured, but they are not heard of. Only the deaths are reported.

Cancer is not a hopeless disease, and the number of deaths could be greatly decreased if every case could be treated early and in the proper way. The American Society for the Control of Cancer will be glad to send information as to the danger signs of the disease, without charge, to anyone making a request to the office of the Society at 25 West 43d Street, New York.—SUSAN WOOD.



THIS rather remarkable picture shows twelve and a half sets of twins in an enrollment of only 275 in a country high school in Iowa. This community claims to have the record for twins.

A physician at a recent convention of doctors stated that twins are, from a biological standpoint, one person, though they have two identical bodies. "There is," said the doctor, "an almost mystic bond between twins and frequently they suffer from the same diseases even though living far apart."

McCormick-Deering Hay Tools

For Horse or Tractor Operation



If you haven't already done so, get acquainted with the Farmall Tractor and the full line of McCormick-Deering Hay Tools that work with it.

McCormick-Deering No. 6 High-Lift Mower

These Hay Tools are sold by McCormick-Deering Dealers Everywhere

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Farmall Tractor Hay Tools

Speed and efficiency apply to every operation when McCormick-Deering haying equipment is used. Mowing, raking and stacking—all are speeded up, resulting in money-saving labor economies and hay that tops the list in feeding and market value. Ask the McCormick-Deering Dealer for full information on any of the swift, reliable machines listed above.

The McCormick-Deering High-Lift Mower has many outstanding advantages. Increased strength. One piece cast frame. Roller bearings. Stronger bevel gears. Improved clutch. Better lubrication. Greater accessibility. Patented, automatic pitman. Heat-treated steel cutter bar. Improved, extra-high lift. One-piece, drop-forged knife head with case-hardened ball connection. Simpler knife adjustment. Stronger, more serviceable hitch. Improved guards. Steel ledger plates with serrated edges, and many other fine features.



McCormick-Deering Self-Dump Rakes. Supplied in 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12-foot widths. Unusually durable construction. Labor-saving, automatic, foot-trip dump. Quick-returning, adjustable teeth. Interchangeable, reversible wheels with staggered spokes and heavy steel tires. High-grade, oil-tempered, steel rake teeth. Angle-steel main frame. Special cleaner rods. This rake is a great labor saver and is endorsed by hay growers in every community.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.



"SCARECROWS ARE OUT OF DATE —Plant your Corn but once"

You don't have to plant twice, sort o' feeling that crows will pull up your first planting. You don't have to put up scarecrows, and then keep a shot-gun handy to kill off the crows that have built nests right in the scare-crow's coat pocket. No sirree; you just buy a can of

Stanley's Crow Repellent

then mix it thoroughly with the seed corn, and plant it at once. No waiting for it to dry. And it positively will not clog the planter! Non-poisonous. Won't injure the seed. Won't kill birds or animals. BUT,—it WILL keep them out of your fields, absolutely. It WILL save you all loss of time and expense in having to replant. It WILL let you get 3 bushels of corn where now you've been getting only 2. Because, no crows, moles, gophers, chucks or squirrels will touch any seed corn, nor the young sprouts, that have been coated with Stanley's Crow Repellent. And thousands of corn-growers will gladly testify that it does all we claim for it. "Money Back" guarantee. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half sized can, $1.00. If your hardware, drug, or seed store doesn't have it in stock, order direct. Address **Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500M New Britain, Conn.**



These Are Busy Days

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THESE are very busy days.. There is no time to talk or write of anything but the progress of the spring work. A cold backward April has been succeeded by a warm May, although by May 5 another cold period has arrived. The three or four warm—the thermometer reached 86 degrees Fahrenheit one day—and bright sunshiny days made everything jump and we found ourselves in the big spring rush and worse than usual. The buds held back by cold winds were opening wide and called for the delayed dormant spray at once. The warm sun finally dried out the wet places on the land and plowing for spring crops needs to be done at once. And there is the garden to be planted and berries to be set and a dozen other pressing jobs. Even the lawn needs mowing.



M. C. Burritt

Seeding Interferes With Spraying

It is a little unfortunaté that things have come in such a heap for it is likely to mean less spray or less efficient spraying. Most growers were confronted with a choice between plowing for and seeding oats and spraying and many because of the lateness of the season have felt it necessary to choose the seeding. Those who spray have practically finished the first application. Because most of us are using the 1 to 40 instead of the 1 to 8 lime sulphur strength we delayed the application until the leaf buds were pretty well open for then the aphis were mostly hatched and the nicotine most effective. We have had very little scab weather and the protection against scab should have been on in plenty of time.

Although we have not had an excess of spring rains this year the land has dried very slowly, because the cold damp winds and cloudy days did not dry out the ground. Moreover, there was an excess of water in the ground again when it froze up last fall.

Tile Lessens Winter-Killing

We have tried again and again to plow some fields with the tractor during the last two weeks and been unable to do so. Even tiled land remains wet in places. Wheat improved slowly with the warm weather last week over the extreme poor condition reported last week but it can scarcely average a ten bushel yield. In a five-acre tile drained field every tile line is marked by a strip 8 to 10 feet in width which is green and fine. I attribute this to the tile carrying off the water last fall when we had a very heavy rain just before freezing. There wasn't time for the tile to drain the land completely. Our alfalfa seedings apparently came through very well.

It is a little early yet to make any reliable statement regarding fruit bloom. Plums and peaches are in bloom now and apparently promise a full crop. Pears look like a good bloom where the psylla was kept in control so that the buds were not injured last summer. My Bartletts are especially good. All the early and fall varieties of apples will apparently bloom for a full crop. My Kings, Twenty Ounce, Greenings, Wealthy, Dutchess and Hubbardsons are full of buds. Baldwins will bloom lighter than would normally be expected following the small crop of last year. Mine are light and I have heard many similar reports. A fuller report on bloom will be given in two weeks.—M. C. BURRITT.

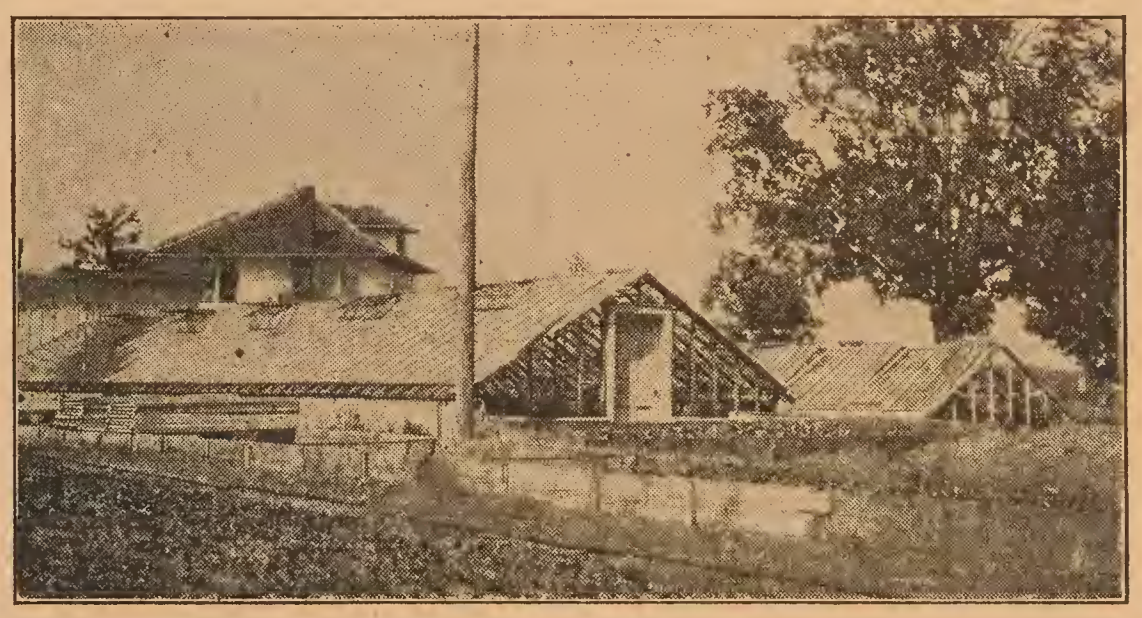
How to Use Farm Manure

1. Spread it on the land as soon as possible after it is produced. (Every day if possible).
2. Where it is necessary to pile manure, a pile with a flat top or one with a slight depression is better than a conical pile. Keep the pile moist and use a manure pit to prevent leaching.
3. A thin coating frequently pays better returns than a heavy application at less frequent intervals.
4. As a general rule, apply to the most important crops, particularly cash crops.
5. Aim to increase the fertility of the soil, rather than to increase any particular crop .
6. The value of farm manure can be increased by reenforcing with acid phosphate.

Sources of Information About Lime

More detailed information about lime can be secured by writing for the following bulletins:

1. Several bulletins on liming soils, The National Lime Association, 918 6th Street West, Washington, D. C.
2. Farmer's Bulletin 921—Liming Soils, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.
3. Liming New York Soils and The Use of Lime on the Soil, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.
4. Lime Requirements of Pennsylvania Soils, Pensylvania State College, State College, Pa.
5. More Lime Needed for New Jersey Farms and Lime for Soil Improvement. New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J.



The greenhouse on a truck farm near Hamburg in Erie County, N. Y. The house is used almost exclusively for growing plants to be set on the farm. The products of the farm are trucked to the Buffalo market.



With the A. A. Vegetable Grower

Buy Packages Early

THE far-sighted vegetable grower has already made provision for his 1928 packages. This policy means both profit and convenience for a number of reasons. Factories are not very busy during the winter and early spring and price concessions can frequently be realized at this time. Packages can be hauled at a time when the grower is not swamped with work and they are stored ready for immediate use at any time. The forehanded buyer is able to make careful selection among various manufacturers securing just the style that he wants and being sure of good lumber and bright, clean appearance. With many packages the opportunity to use spare time and rainy days for nailing crates also means a saving in labor cost and in helping with the employment of steady labor.



Paul Work

Many of the vegetable growers' associations of the state are able to save several times the membership fee through co-operative purchase of packages.

Chupp's Service Letters

Charles Chupp, Extension Specialist in the Department of Plant Pathology at Cornell University, believes in getting material into readily usable form for workers throughout the state. He has issued a number of vegetable service letters on the symptoms and control of the more serious vegetable diseases in this state. The following are among the subjects:

Control of damping off of seedlings.
Soil sterilization in green houses.
Tomato diseases.
Pea blight.
Club root.
Lettuce rot and drop.
Cucumber and melon diseases.
Potato diseases.
Onion smut and its control.
Cabbage seed bed treatment.
Scab and mosaic on greenhouse cucumbers.
Spraying and dusting celery in seed bed and field.

These and other letters may be secured from your county agent.

Superphosphate or Complete Fertilizer for Potatoes

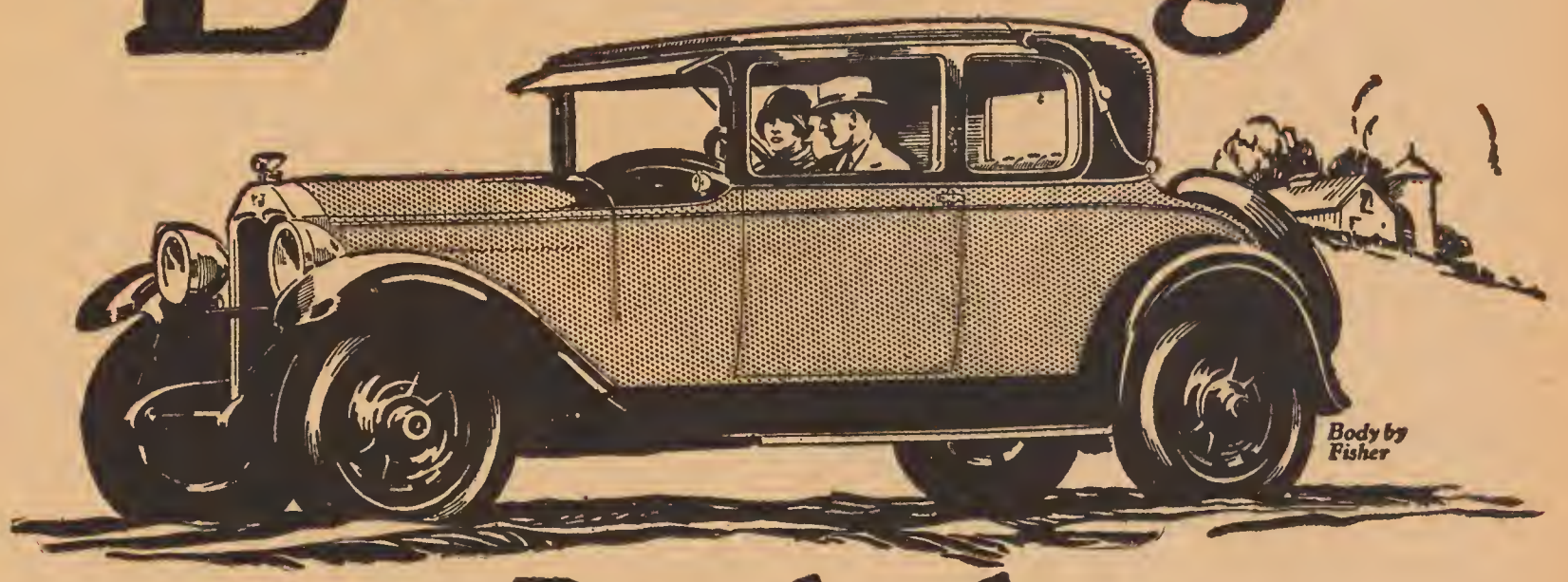
Would you advise the use of acid phosphate or a complete fertilizer on potatoes? The land has a good coat of manure. I expect to use certified seed and spray with bordeaux mixture.—H. G. N., *New York.*

SOMETIME ago we discussed your question regarding acid phosphate or complete fertilizer with one of the professors at the State College.

His answer was that acid phosphate would give the most returns for the money where a man did not use certified seed and did not spray but that the highest yield could not be secured by the use of acid phosphate alone.

On high priced land where a man is specializing in potato growing where he uses certified seed and sprays it is probable that he will get the most returns from his money by using a complete fertilizer. Long Island growers have found that it pays to fertilize very heavily with a complete mixture.

Low-swung



...yet Buick clears the ruts *and* gives head-room as well

Buick offers you far more than fleet, low, dashing lines . . . It provides all of the distinction of smart, low-swung bodies by Fisher with the additional advantages of generous head-room and road-clearance.

This remarkable combination of modish, graceful beauty—maximum head-room—and ability to clear the ruts—is the direct result of the Buick double-drop frame.

This brilliant advancement, pioneered by Buick months ago, places Buick far ahead in beauty, safety and all-around roadability.

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The G.M.A.C. finance plan, the most desirable, is available.

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CROW DOPE
PREVENTS CROWS PULLING YOUR CORN
1 BUSHEL SIZE 60c
2 BUSHEL SIZE $1.00
4 BUSHEL SIZE $1.50
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27 County Farm Bureaus in this state insure 33 cars with us. 25,000 Farmers now carry our insurance.

We Save You from $4.00 to $10.00 a Year

MERCHANTS MUTUAL CASUALTY CO.
Several agents in each county; if you do not know one, write us at
268 Main Street Buffalo, N. Y.



Ask Your Neighbor

Go to one of your most successful farm neighbors and ask him the way to save money. He will tell you that the most important thing to buy is quality and that this is particularly true in hardware. It isn't how much you pay but it is how much you get for your money, the real value you purchase that counts most. To be sure of satisfactory quality and the right goods for your particular use, come to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store.

Our local knowledge of your farming and weather conditions makes it possible for us to select the best values, the most dependable merchandise for you. Come in and "see before you buy." Compare prices and take advantage of our helpful, friendly service. You will find a "tag" store near you.

Your Farm Service Hardware Stores



Look for the Sign of the "tag" in the window.

California Has Its Problems, Too

(*Continued from First Page*)

three pounds per tree on the basis of eighty trees to the acre—one half of which shall come from stable manure and one-half of sulphate of ammonia—may be generally accepted as sufficient and safe. The use of cover crops of a leguminous order has also given good results used as a winter and also as a summer cover crop.

If they keep up production, from two points of view, depleted soil and a desire to have more uniform crops, fertilizer must come into use slowly.

An Individual Problem

Each grower must, therefore, take the information given by the experiment station workers and apply it to his own groves much as we do in the east in connection with the crops we grow. While there is a general opinion that phosphorous and potash are not needed, yet there is a growing tendency to use cottonseed meal, giving credit only for the nitrogen contained. It occurs to me that after all, they may be receiving value from the small amount of potash and phosporous contained. In the end it will become an economic question—does it pay?

The same co-operative forces at work as selling agencies are being helpful as purchasing agents. The old, old story of cultivation as ever quoted, is just as true as ever, either in California or New York. Eastern people will remember the farmer interpretation of this old saying of "Hot plow shares" as taught by Prof. Roberts.

Since writing this article, I have talked with two men, one a fertilizer expert and the other the head of a large packing concern who is an expert administrator, and they agreed that no one could give a rule for fertilization of citrus trees. Take a combination of principles. Study the grove in hand and go at it. Good sense and time will win.

I shall only briefly mention the pruning of citrus trees, which as yet is not well defined in the minds of experimenters and growers. For fairly well defined plant physiological reasons, plants that have both negative and fruiting forces constantly at work should have them balanced by pruning. A translated knowledge of theory has been made from laboratory to pruning knife.

Fumigation Takes Place of Spraying

Fumigation has come into use as against spraying and has been with the citrus growers for at least twenty years. The hydrocyanic acid gas treatment is so thoroughly a part of the grower's business that it goes into his regular budget, not necessarily each year but when necessary—perhaps every two or three years—and the work is done at least by semi-experts who provide tents of proper size to fit the tree and equipment to do the work.

Smudge pots are also a part of the equipment and really the salvation of the business. There are about two trees to each smudge pot, or forty pots to the acre in use, and an oil especially prepared for use in the pots. During the winter season, of course, they are likely to be used at any time. A signal located on a packing house, or at some convenient point, is often sounded if a freezing temperature is approaching and the reserves are called out, each grower having his own reserves ready.

The relation of grower to duty is the same as in any industry. If you and I had to get up in the night, fire up forty smudge pots to the acre, the task would be a pretty big one, but dairying has objectionable night work as well, as every one knows. But getting up nights when a good cow is saved becomes almost a pleasant task and it is so here. A shepherd during lambing season knows how important, even necessary, it is to be on the watchout and a citrus grower knows what a frozen crop means and so he gets up without an alarm clock. The frost problem varies here as in the east. Whole sections will differ in the general risk, but literature on the subject says that a frost danger zone will grow somewhat better fruit and it is to be observed that plantings are free in such localities.

Land Values

Citrus land values are outstanding questions here, and it is a popular question for discussion. People are jealous of these very high prices when measured by eastern standards. I don't think I have been here long enough, February fifth to February sixteenth, to have a safe judgment of comparison. The first stories I heard made me think that these prices would warrant an auction at my home and then a flying trip back again and a purchase of an orange grove before some one could get ahead of me. Sales of mature groves at four thousand to five thousand dollars an acre looked pretty big, but since I have measured with my eye the amount of land I would get, my mind is slowly getting adjusted and probably at my age, nearly seventy, I shall have to go back at the end of our visit and sit around the old furnace register and stick it out in northern New York.

There is, however, great potential wealth in these valleys as viewed from 1928. Prices of citrus fruits are high and they are coming to control frosts, insects, markets and such events as the industry has suffered by in the past, and yet the citrus industry will always suffer by losses that to us would appear large and ruinous. Probably land values will hold about the same relation to values as now and the older the country gets the nearer that risk and profits will approach each other.

Dairying Also Has a Place

We drove out from Redlands and visited two certified dairy farms which seems like a brief trip home. The general methods and detail was much the same as our own. General sanitation prevailed, but not all of the production was put out as such because of lack of trade. The balance was "Grade A".

The cow care methods were Californian and not eastern. In neither case was a farm attached. Alfalfa hay was bought and shipped in from alfalfa lands where land is cheaper than in this citrus section, and the cows were only milked and fed grain in the barn. I was not sure what influence the yarding of cows was on sanitation. They were yarded in dusty yards and fed hay in racks. I would expect, however, the same amount of work in our stabling method would give as satisfactory results from a bacteriological standpoint. From somewhat limited observation, I should expect they were making an average of fully as good milk as we are in the east.

Electric Heat Speeds Growth of Lettuce

LETTUCE was ready for market in March from an outdoor garden in Sweden this year, a result of heating the soil with electricity.

That the product may be matured earlier is considered a probability and further tests are planned. A main object is to obtain a ground temperature which will correspond to the comparatively high air temperature in spring. —*Electricity on the Farm.*

With the A. A..
Fruit Grower



Do Pears Pay?

By W. A. BASSETT

DO pears pay? Let us alter the question and ask, "Will pears pay?" It has been estimated by a high authority that the single state of California can ship today all the Bartlett pears the markets can absorb at a profit. At present she produces 200,000 tons of this fruit, and has an acreage which should yield 400,000 tons by the year 1935. Marked increases in pear planting are expected in the next ten years in Oregon and Washington also. Five thousand cars are expected to be produced in the Yakima Valley alone this year, where only 1850 were shipped last year, and 4000 cars in 1926.

Straws show which way the wind blows and statistics show the competition the New York pear grower will have to contend with for several years to come. It is already severe enough. Everybody knows that by the time our own state Bartlett crop comes on the market, consumers have been fed up for weeks on the California product, with more still coming right along with ours.

"Survival of the Fittest"

Shall New York State stop growing pears, then, and yield her markets to states thousands of miles away?

Aye, there's the rub. It is the fittest that shall survive. But the unfit, the inexperienced, the ones with a soil poorly adapted to this fruit had better go slowly. There is, however, just one ray of hope for the small pear grower in New York state, and that is the local market demand and the road side stand. There will be a steady demand for all time, probably, from this source and the local grower will be the one to furnish the supply. But not so promising is the outlook for the big commercial grower who must depend on shipping his product to distant markets.

All these observations have been meant to apply mainly to one variety —namely—the Bartlett. But there is another variety of pear left for the New York grower, small in itself, but significant for the price it brings on the market, and that is the Seckel. This little pear has some show of promise to the man who loves to grow fruit, and who is willing to wait a few years before it can yield him a profit. The redeeming features about it is, its resistance to blight and the comparative lack of competition it has from other regions. It is not entirely free from blight, however, and, when planted in large areas, and once the blight gets started, it is almost as hard to control as other varieties more susceptible.

A Monopoly on Seckels

It may almost be said that New York state has a monopoly in growing this pear. For some reason, it has not succeeded well in the West, and the warm, sandy soils south of us seem unfavorable for it, too. But it could very easily be overdone here should the acreage be increased extensively. So, no one can say with assurance what the future has in store even for this fruit. The small and inferior specimens are said to be used for coloring but who knows when something better will be found for this purpose, for the fashions, tastes and habits of our people are constantly changing.

But, for the time being, the Seckel is the pear that we, individually, have found to be the most porfitable.

Unlike the Kieffer, it works in well with apple growing. By the time the Seckel harvest is over, the grower, with his gang of men is ready to tackle the apples.

Although small, it is a pleasant and easy pear to pick, as the stem is brittle and the fruit is nearly all placed on the outside of the tree.

Its drawbacks are its slow growing habit and the length of time it takes to come into bearing. Ten years, at least, must elapse before any appreciable crop can be expected.

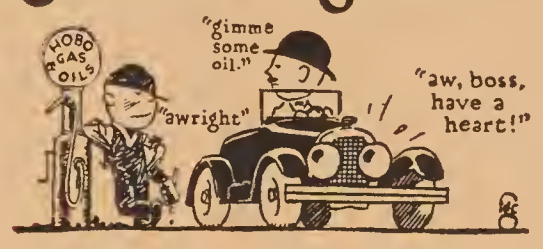
Will pears pay, then? There is a homely saying, "One man's guess is as good as another's".

If the writer has advanced any new ideas on the subject, the reader is welcome to them.—W. A. BASSETT.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

BUYING SOCONY SPECIAL SOON GETS TO BE A HABIT

"good morning, motor"



"MORNING, Boss. Say, Boss, that oil we got last night wasn't so good. I've a pain all along my crank shaft that feels serious—you know, kind of burning.

"Don't run away, Boss, I want to talk to you seriously. It's this way. I would like to do a good job for you this summer, take hills on high, pep in traffic. But I must get a square deal. I may have an iron constitution but my digestion is as delicate as yours. You have fed me gas at times that a Diesel couldn't explode. And will you please understand that I must have good oil? That stuff you bought last night, for instance. I heard you. 'Gimme some oil,' says you, and at a strange pump, too. Say, if that was oil, I'm a Swiss watch. As a result, I'm all gummed up. My bearings don't feel right, valves are sticky. Think it over, Boss. I cost a lot of money, but I am only as good as the gas and oil you give me."

WATCH the cars that draw up beside the new Socony Special Gasoline pump. Some of them are brand new, with high compression motors. Others are veterans still purring softly in spite of their carbonized cylinders. And they come back for more every time.

What for? Especially when, as you may have reflected, they can get 100% transportation out of regular Socony Gasoline, match mileage records with anybody, and never hear a snort or a splutter from their engines and save the extra cents.

The answer, of course, is that Socony Special is a high-test fuel for motorists who want a little smarter pickup in traffic, a new, silken note in the sound of their engines, and *a complete absence of knocking.*

Fill up your tank today with Socony Special Gasoline. Like all Socony Gasoline and Socony Motor Oil it is tested thirteen times before it reaches your car.

Let your motor be the judge

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

511 RATS KILLED

At One Baiting—Not a Poison

"First night I put out the new Rat Killer, I counted 282 dead rats," writes Pat Sneed of Oklahoma. "In three days' time I had picked up 511 dead ones. A pile of rats from one baiting."



Greedily eaten on bait. Affects Brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

So confident are the distributors that Imperial Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send a large $2.00 bottle (Farm Size), for only one dollar, on 10-Days' Trial.

Send no money—just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, 2009 Coca Cola building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once, by C. O. D. mail. If it does not quickly kill these pests, your dollar will be cheerfully refunded. So write today.

Post Your Farm
And Keep Trespassers Out

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvanai. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York

A Concrete Milk House

with an asbestos-shingle or slate roof is FIREPROOF, DURABLE and SANITARY... It is believed to be the cheapest in the long run, for it requires few repairs and no painting.

—Farmers Bulletin No. 1214, "Farm Dairy Houses" U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Free Construction Plans

A four-page leaflet has been prepared containing plans and instructions for building a concrete block milk house.

INSULATED CONCRETE COOLING TANKS which SAVE HALF YOUR ICE are included in the above plans.

Your Copy Is Free—Ask For It

These plans may be procured from your County Agricultural Agent or from the

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
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A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

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Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that is Absolutely Safe to use Anywhere!

Will not injure human beings, livestock, dogs, cats, poultry, yet is deadly to rats and mice every time.

Poisons are too dangerous

K-R-O does not contain arsenic, phosphorus, barium carbonate or any deadly poison. Made of powdered squill as recommended by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture in their latest bulletin on "Rat Control."

"One of our good customers just told us he gathered 105 dead rats on his farm from using a 2-ounce package of K-R-O. We hear of many finding 30 or 40 rats after using K-R-O, which is highly successful and should please you." Wolgamot's Drug Store, Richwood, O.

75c at your druggist; large size (four times as much) $2.00. Sent postpaid direct from us if dealer cannot supply you. **Sold on money-back guarantee.** The K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

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KILLS-RATS-ONLY

DUROCS BRED SOWS, FALL PIGS. New York's greatest herd.
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VENTILATE Jamesway

KEEP YOUR BARN

—Warmer in Winter
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All of these and many more benefits may be yours at very little cost. Write today for free booklets telling all about Ventilation as worked out by Jamesway Engineers. Jamesway Ventilating Systems cost less than home made systems. Easy payment terms. Write to nearest office.



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Accredited herd.

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Aberdeen Angus Beef Cattle The ideal beef breed for the East
Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, (Dutchess Co.,) N. Y.

What Are We Breeding Towards ?

(Continued from Page 3)

the heart, and sloping rumps; but I wonder in looking at that cow if she had more heart capacity and just as good fore udder as rear udder, how much better she would be.

We used to think,—and I think many do today,—that you ought to have tremendous milk veins. Personally, I never examined milk veins very much, because I have seen some very poor cows that have had wonderful tortuous, flexible milk veins.

Doubts Value of Herd Test

In improving type or breeding to a type, I doubt if much can be expected of the so-called herd test. I have heard this discussed a good deal in the last month, and personally I am very much opposed to it. I do not believe Guernsey breeders have bred or could have bred the kind of cows you own today, if you had based your breed operations on herd performance.

The improvement in the Guernsey cow has come through the selection of herd sires from the better cows of the different herds. It has been rare in any breed where the sire has proven a great sire of both sons and daughters. Some of our most noted sires of the past have attained their greatness through their sons, and some have attained it through their daughters.

Know What You Are Breeding For

I do not recall a sire of any breed who sired good ones only. Many times the sire's daughters are deficient in one or two things. There are two ways for the owner or breeder to build that herd up, or the better part of it up, to a higher type. That is by using in each successive sire a bull stronger in the points where the females are weak, and also strong in the points where the females are strong.

The first consideration, I believe, for a man who is starting in the breeding business, is to find out what he is breeding for. Learn what the highest ideal of type is, so that when he goes into his own herd, or into a neighbor's herd, he recognizes it, because, except through luck, I do not believe any man can breed up a herd of cattle, unless he is a real judge of the ideal animal he is trying to breed.

You may find some farmer dairyman who has been successful in breeding up a wonderful producing herd of grades or pure breds. I would spend considerable time visiting with that fellow and find out how he did it, because I think you will learn from him ideal conditions and methods of feeding. Ideal conditions on one farm may be different from another, but in general one set of buildings can be used about the same as another set.

Exercise is Important

I have always believed, and still believe very strongly that our young stock, especially females, should have an exceptional lot of exercise all the way up through life until they are cows in milk, and even after they are in milk. While the cow that has to roam the fields and pick a large part of her food may not give quite the amount of milk that the cow will that has a box stall or an acre of luscious grass with plenty of concentrates provided, I believe she will live longer and reproduce herself better and is less apt to have all the ills that cows are heir to. Sunlight is the best disinfectant we have, and I think the more sunlight all young stock get the better, and sunlight in the open lot is better than that coming through glass.

When I came to Emmadine Farm I began studying pedigrees. I think if you go back in your pedigree five, or in some cases four, and in most cases six generations, you will find that most Guernsey cows are related. I figured a Guernsey cow of the type I have tried to describe had the inherited dairy ability, hence I disregarded blood lines in the females.

Line Breeding By Experts

In close line breeding it is dangerous if the man who is doing it, or making the selection of sires to do it, is not an especially competent judge of individuality. It has been said by a good many that in-breeding intensified defects more than it does good qualities. If you have two good animals—I don't care how closely they are inbred—and their ancestors were pretty near perfect the chances are in favor of their producing a nearly perfect animal. When I say "in-breeding" I mean beyond fifty per cent of the same blood in the sire and dam. If you have a defect in the original animal you are apt to accentuate that defect. I think too many men are misled by what is called line breeding. I think they are misled by the way you name your cattle. The name does not indicate anything.

Names Have Little Meaning

I have objected to naming cattle after the place instead of along family lines. The fellow who is studying blood lines may know what a name means but he will have to go back two or three generations to know the original blood line of that animal. A fellow in Ohio may name his Lynbrook, and they sell a bull to a fellow who

(Continued on Opposite Page)



The Chemung Valley Holstein Breeders Association believe in their product and have erected this sign near the road between Elmira and Horseheads.

MILKS LIKE THE CALF

THE Universal Natural Milker duplicates, as nearly as possible, the actual milking action of the calf—

— combines a gentle, massaging action (a soft rubber liner takes the place of the calf's tongue) with a low-vacuum suction — just like the calf.

This is one of the reasons why so many thousands of the better farmers and dairymen use Universal Milkers.

Write for free 24-page catalog.

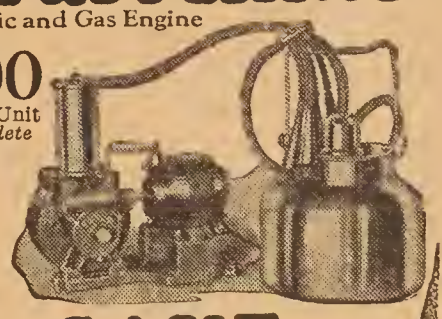
The UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE CO.
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Fords Milker

Electric and Gas Engine

$100 Single Unit *Complete*



SAVE

tedious, tiresome milking drudgery as thousands of farmers do by using Fords Milkers. Save, too, on what you pay for a milker. Fords is guaranteed—finest materials and construction—easy to operate and clean. Cows like it. Milk flow is increased by its gentle, soothing action. Delivers clean, top-price milk. Many styles and sizes.

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Distributers Wanted—

Fine opportunity for merchants and farmers. Ask for details.

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STANCHIONS, *Horse Barn Equipment*

Stalls, Pens, Water Bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, Feed Trucks.

Hay Carriers, Hay Forks, Hay Track, and supplies.

Rochester Barn Equipment Co.
185 N. Water St. Rochester, N. Y.



$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. $1.10 Box Sufficient for ordinary cases.
MINERAL REMEDY CO. 451 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

calls it Riverside. How can you tell from a combination of these farm names what the blood lines are? It is misleading to the beginner who does not thoroughly understand a pedigree.

The improvement that has come is due largely to "sports". We are not breeding the same cattle today as they were fifty or one hundred years ago. Up through the ages there has always been a horse to trot a little faster than the other horse, and another horse to pull a little more than the other one. It is the same with cows. They discarded the ones that didn't do so well. By a process of elimination, and by utilizing what I call "sports" we got where we are today. Don't misunderstand when I say "sports". My definition of a "sport" is as follows: A herd of twenty cows has a production capacity of 500 pounds each. Out of that herd comes an 800 or 900 pound cow. That 900 pound cow is a sport but if she reproduces herself, she becomes a great foundation animal.

Checking Up on the Dairy

ON the Wallace Starr Farm at Richfield Springs, New York, owned by Wallace Starr & Son, dairy cows are appraised by the way in which they show up in the profit column of the farm ledger. In Mr. Starr's ledger, Lady Jannek Konigen has shown up to great advantage.

Lady Jannek Konigen, is the cow that took the champion Holstein prize of $100 and was champion over all herds in a recent nation wide testing contest conducted by a commercial feed company. During the contest she produced 12,880 pounds of milk and 884 pounds of butterfat in six months, making a profit of $225 above feed costs, which was $70 above her nearest competitor. Her seven day record last year was 3,150 pounds of butter from 696 pounds of milk. Her latest record credits her with above 30 pounds, by giving 750 pounds of milk testing 3.56 and making 33.46 pounds of butter in seven days. This record was begun 20 days after freshening. She is also a great reproducer, having a three year daughter with a record of 31.32 pounds of butter from 570 pounds of milk in seven days.

Lady Jannek Konigen, 2d, No. 1031316, is a daughter of Lady Jannek Konigen and has recently completed a record of 570 pounds of milk testing 4.4, making 3,132 pounds of butter in seven days. The test was begun 20 days after freshening. Her previous seven day record was 22.60 pounds of butter from 466 pounds of milk. Her yearly record was 175.60 pounds of milk, testing 3.8, making 667.28 pounds of fat. This test was taken when only two years and two days old.

How a Silo Helps

SOMETIMES dairymen become rather discouraged with the work and expense necessary to fill a silo, but few men, even those who own soils, realize how much they help to keep down the costs of milk production. Some of the benefits of the silo may be summarized as follows:

The silo enables the farmer to keep more stock profitably.

It is out of the experimental stage.

It can be filled when material is available.

Ensilage goes further than dry food.

It can be fed to all types of livestock.

It leaves no bad digestive effects.

It is good in both winter and summer.

It keeps for years.

It gives a balance to alfalfa and other hays.

Cows on Pasture need Grain just the same



IT is just as important that you make money from your dairy cows during the summer as it is other seasons of the year. You can't leave the pasture months out of your profit calculations.

It is common sense, then, to feed Larro with pasture. Grass is succulent and palatable, cows like it; but to do their best some grain must be fed with pasture.

Cows cannot eat enough grass to supply the necessary body-building and milk-making materials required for profitable production. Depending upon pasture alone they go down in weight, lose in condition and slump in milk production.

To make sure of summer profits feed Larro right along with your pasture. A pound of Larro to five pounds of milk is a safe rule to follow. This will keep your cows in the best of flesh and milking condition. It will avoid the summer milk slump that always eats into dairy profits.

Years of testing at Larro Research Farm — years of steady use by thousands of successful farmers — prove Larro the one best ration for every season of the year. It's the one big profit maker in summer as well as in winter.



(14)

Larro
DAIRY RATION

Feeders everywhere experience less off-feed conditions — less udder trouble—less ruined teats, on Larro than on any other dairy ration they have ever fed. Larro is the world's greatest health builder and conditioner. It is always safe—always profitable.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the May prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York iCty.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

	Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk....	2.90	2.75
2	Fluid Cream		1.90
2A	Fluid Cream	2.06	
2B	Cond. Milk.. Soft Cheese..	2.31	
3	Evap. Cond. Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.20	1.90

4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.

The Class I League price for May 1927 was $2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

April Prices Announced

Dairymen's League Prices

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for April for 3.5% milk.

Gross	$2.31
Expenses	.06
Net Pool	2.25
Certificates of Indebtedness	.10
Net Cash to farmers	$2.15

The net cash price to farmers in April, 1927, for 3.5% milk was $2.34 (3%, $2.30). The April, 1926, net cash price was $2.21½ for 3.5% milk

Sheffield Prices

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as $2.18½ per hundred, (2.38½ for 3.5% milk). The price paid in April, 1927, was $2.39½ for 3% milk ($2.59½ for 3.5%). The April, 1926, price was $2.34½ (3%).

Butter Market Holds Steady

CREAMERY SALTED	May 9	May 2	May 11, 1927
Higher than extra....	45 -45½	45 -45½	43 -43¾
Extra (92sc).....	44½	44½	42½-42¾
84-91 score.....	42½-44¼	43 -44¼	37 -42
Lower Grades.....	40 -42	42 -42½	35 -36

The butter market has held steady the past week, in spite of the slight gain in receipts. However, we are still running behind last year's figures. It appears that we are fully two weeks behind last year's schedule. Late reports from producing sections indicate that the make is on the increase which should show up in next week's arrivals. Advices state that cows are out in all sections. Quite a few of the arrivals show a trace of grass, mainly those from the south and southwest. Most of the buyers are steering clear of these goods because they show a little too much color for their trade.

As a whole business has been a little more satisfactory, buyers showing more confidence. There has not been much speculative interest of late for buyers show little disposition to anticipate their wants beyond a few days.

Cheese Market Holds Steady

STATE FLATS	May 9	May 2	May 11, 1927
Fresh Fancy	22 -22½	22 -22½	22 -23
Fresh Average			
Held Average	29½-30½	29½-30½	27 -28
Held Fancy	28 -28½	28 -28½	25 -26½

We have had a better demand for fresh cheese, but offerings are very liberal and as a consequence the lines of values have not changed. At times there have been rather tight situations arising from various quarters, but primary markets have been fully supplied. Values of short held goods vary widely depending on the age and amount of curing. Anything that will work as a fair substitute for old cheese commands a premium. Old cheese is scarce, especially colored goods.

Nearby Egg Prices Hold

NEARBY WHITE Hennery	May 9	May 2	May 11, 1927
Selected Extras ..	35 -37	35 -37	31 -33
Average Extras	34 -34½	34 -34½	28½-30
Extra Firsts	32 -33	32 -33	27½-28
Firsts	30½-31½	30½-31½	26 -27
Gathered	28 -32½	28 -32½	25 -28
BROWNS			
Hennery	36 -36½	36 -36½	29 -32
Gathered	30½-35	30½-35	24 -28

Prices of nearby eggs remain unchanged from those of last week. Trade has not been over active on nearbys, in fact, it has been rather quiet. Operators have resorted to storage rather than to reduce prices, which fact is looked upon with a great deal of significance by many people. If the trade is willing to store rather than to shade prices a little bit to move stocks, it is considered to be an indication that the trade has confidence in the future. In other words, it appears evident that the trade expects higher prices. Cold storage holdings lend support to these opinions, as well as the receipts in the principal markets of the country, namely New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia.

Indian Runner duck eggs bring 35-42 cents.

Poultry Prices Cover Wide Range

FOWLS	May 9	May 2	May 11, 1927
Colored	28-29	27-28	25-26
Leghorn	20-27	27-28	28
BROILERS			
Colored	30-50	35-55	40-50
Leghorn	20-40	25-40	25-38
CAPONS			
TURKEYS			20-23
DUCKS, Nearby	18-24	18-24	27
GEESE			

The feature of the poultry market this week has an extremely wide range of values. This is especially true in leghorn fowls, and broilers of all kinds. A great deal of inferior stock has been received of late, which is causing considerable depression on the market. Leghorn fowls have been mostly inferior. A lot of poor red broilers have not helped the market. Unless leghorn broilers are large they move slowly. Fitted stock is showing up and getting the call.

Rabbits still average from 27 to 29 cents.

Wheat Yield Cut By Winter Killing

According to the forecast of the Dept. of Agriculture winter wheat production this year is estimated at 479,086,000 bushels basing the figure on the condition of the crop on May 1. The crop harvest last year totaled 552,384,000 bushels, and the average for the last five years, 549,117,000 bushels. The condition of the winter wheat crop on May 1 was 73.8% of normal compared with 85.6% on May 1 last year and 85% for the ten year average. The government estimates 11,986,000 acres will be abandoned from autumn planting, and the area for harvest 2,014,000 acres less than the area harvested last year.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	May 9	May 2	Last Year
Wheat (May)	1.58¼	1.61⅛	1.41½
Corn	1.07¼	1.05⅞	.81⅞
Oats	.65⅛	.62⅝	.48¾
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	2.23½	2.26	1.55½
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.29⅛	1.27⅞	1.00⅞
Oats, No. 2.....	.81½	.80	.61
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	May 5	Apr. 28	May 7, 1927
Grade Oats	43.50	43.00	
Spring Bran	42.50	39.50	33.00
Hard Bran	44.00	42.00	32.00
Standard Mids	43.00	40.00	34.00
Soft W. Mids	48.00	46.00	32.50
Flour Mids	45.00	41.50	38.00
Red Dog	45.50	42.50	35.50
Wh. Hominy	46.00	44.00	39.00
Yel. Hominy	46.00	43.50	33.50
Corn Meal	45.00	45.50	33.50
Gluten Feed	44.75	44.75	36.00
Gluten Meal	59.00	59.00	35.00
36% C. S. Meal	59.00	58.00	46.00
41% C. S. Meal	66.00	54.00	36.00
43% C. S. Meal	68.00	67.00	40.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	54.50	53.50	41.50 47.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Hay Prices Higher

The hay market has advanced, and on May 9 there was practically no strictly No. 1 hay offered on the New York market. If there were any it would easily have brought $24.00 or $25.00 per ton. No. 2 brought $21.00 to $24.00 depending upon the size of the bale and quality. Timothy containing a light mixture of clover brought anywhere from $19.00 to $23.00 depending on the grade and size of bale. Alfalfa remains unchanged from $24.00 to $25.00 for No. 1. Rye straw has reachead a new high of from $26.00 to $27.00.

According to the estimates of the N. Y. S. Department of Agriculture, the average condition of tame hay on May 1 was 76.1 of normal, compared with 86.8 last year, and 88.4 for the ten year average. Stocks on hand on May 1, it is estimated, total approximately 18,000,000 tons, or 14½% of last year's crop compared with approximately 11,000,000 tons or 11.3% a year ago.

Meats and Live Stock

Live calves are realizing a little better price. A few primes mounting to $16.00 the bulk of the arrivals averaging from $12.00 to $15.50.

Steers are in the steady market, a few still reaching $14.00, but the bulk averaging from $10.00 to $12.50.

The cow market is unchanged from last week.

Lambs are steady. Springers weighing 61 to 66 pounds $19.50 to $20.50. Clipped medium states from $15.00 to $18.00.

Hogs are a little cheaper, 150 to 200 pounders $10.50 to $11.00. Heavier and lighter weights from 25 to 50 cents cheaper.

Country dressed veal is on the same level as a week ago.

Country dressed spring lambs are bringing 11 cents per pound for primes. Anything from fair to good 7 to 10 cents.



HOLSTEINS -more Milk

Greater milk production means more money for the farmer. Holsteins lead in both milk and butterfat production. Authorities agree that the more milk—the greater the profit.

Write for literature

The Extension Service
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION of AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

District Managers

Excellent opportunity for several high grade men—to sell dealers full line of

Animal and Poultry Feeds

Widely used throughout Europe. Proved success in this Country wherever introduced. Full territorial protection. Credit on repeat business. Write giving experience and references.

Louis Sanders Corpn.,
50 Church St.,
New York City

Super - Quality Pigs For Sale

Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, Age 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 9 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. Some nicc Chester pigs, 7 weeks old, $5.00 each. Sold subject to approval C.O.D. Keep them ten days, if not satisfied, return at my expense.

Michael Lux, Lynn St., Woburn, Mass.

SPRING PIGS For Prompt Delivery

Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay; high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time.
Chester & Berkshire cross—Chester & Yorkshire cross 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each.
Will ship C.O.D.
Chester whites, having size and breeding, **$5.50 each.** Crates supplied free. Keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, BOX 83, WOBURN, MASS.

Pigs From Reliable Stock

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment—thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C.O.D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire & Chester
6 to 8 weeks old.....$4.25
8 to 10 weeks old.....$4.50
Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. **A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.**

PIGS -- Breeders or Feeders

Chester or Yorkshire cross. Berkshire or Chester cross, **8 weeks old, $4.25; 10 weeks old $4.50 each.** Pure Bred Chester Whites **8 weeks old, $4.75 each.** Pure Bred Durocs **8 weeks old, $5 each.** Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs from our Registered Boars and high grade Sows. State if you want for Breeders. Pairs, no kin. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or money order. Our guarantee—if not satisfied, return pigs at our expense. You will be satisfied when you see them. No Rabbits. Crates free. **STONEHAM PIG FARM, W. J. Talbott, Prop., 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass. Box 115**

FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

PIGS OF QUALITY

When starting to raise a hog, why not have quality. These are all large blocky pigs. The kind that will make a hog. What is 50c more on a good pig to raise. Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire **cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each.** I will ship C.O.D. to you on approval and if you are not satisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return pigs at my expense. No charge for crating. **WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086.**
P. S.—I guarantee them to be all healthy pigs.

SPRINGS PIGS FOR SALE Yorkshire and Chester or Chester and Berkshire cross. 7 to 8 weeks old, **$4.00 each;** 8 to 10 weeks old, **$4.50 each.** All good blocky pigs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Keep them a week and if not satisfied, return at my expense. **J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503-W.**

Spring Pigs for Prompt Shipment

When starting to raise a hog, get good quality stock. They are all large blocky pigs, the kind that will make large porkers. I guarantee to be all healthy, growing pigs. Yorkshire and Chester white cross and Chester and Berkshire cross. 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weks old, $4.50 each. Will ship any number to you on approval C. O. D. Notice my guarantee—if not satisfied in 10 days, to return pigs and your money will be returned. **WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. ..Telephone 0086.**
P. S.—No charges for crating.

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SHIP YOUR BROILERS, fowl, rabbits and other poultry to a house which gives you:
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MINIMUM SHRINKAGE (Returns on every pound we sell),
ADVICE WHEN TO SHIP TO STRIKE BEST MARKETING DAYS,
FREE USE OF COOPS.
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SHIP YOUR EGGS

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To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
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That is: To ship everything you raise to one commission house. We have an unlimited outlet for live poultry, eggs, calves and lambs. Checks mailed daily at top market prices. Write for tags, coops, market quotations, information on best shipping days, etc.
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50-54 GRACE AVENUE,
West Washington Market, New York City

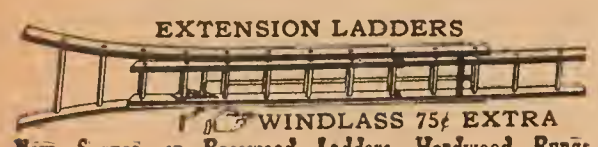
EGG CASES Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty.
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New Spruce or Basswood Ladders—Hardwood Rungs
Complete—ready to use—freight prepaid.
20 to 32 ft....25c per ft. 34 to 40 ft.....27c per ft.
A. L. FERRIS, MFR. Box 245, INTERLAKEN, N. Y.

Aberdeen Angus Beef Cattle The ideal beef breed for the East
Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, (Dutchess Co.,) N. Y.

New Jersey Farm News

Hunterdon County to Stage Trial of TB Cow

IT will be recalled by many readers of the interest that was stirred up three or four years ago through the mock trial of the white potato, which was staged in several parts of the State. Thousands went to see it.



Amos Kirby

Now the TB Cow is being placed on trial for her life in Hunterdon County on May 19. She has been under indictment for some time and Prosecutor Theodore Dilts of Flemington is determined to convince the jury that she should pay the supreme penalty, while William S. Davis, Three Bridges, the defense lawyer is quite as determined to give her a clean bill of health. Judge David H. Agans will preside.

It is interesting to note that the prosecutor himself has a herd that is untested for the TB germ, whereas the counsel for the defense has a tested herd. Witnesses for the defense are Martin Smith of Flemington; and William Lauderdale of St. Airy. For the prosecution, the witness will be Dr. B. W. Maxson, veterinarian, who will give expert testimony, while Raimon Cary of Flemington and Clifford E. Snyder of Pittstown, president of the State Board of Agriculture, will be witnesses.

A real cow will be put on the stand as a witness, something that has never before been done in the history of the courts in this state. The bankers angle will be presented by George Danley of the Hunterdon County National Bank.

The characters are well known in agricultural circles of the state and the interest being aroused over the first appearance of the dairy cow on the witness stand assures its being shown in other parts of the state during the coming summer and fall months.

Investigating Egg Markets

During the past few days, the Bureau of Markets, Trenton, has had two represensatives, B. W. Sherburne and A. B. Jones in New England studying the egg markets of these states. During the past three months New England producers have developed a market for a superior pack of eggs that returns the producers a premium over the top that the Vineland and Hammonton producers are receiving. To get first hand information on this situation and to show the New Jersey producers how to pack their eggs to meet this discriminating trade, W. W. Oley, Chief of the Bureau of Markets sent these two market experts into that territory.

Shipping TB Cattle

In a recent clean up campaign, Salem County has shipped ten carloads of cattle from the state for slaughter. This is the largest number ever sent from South Jersey in a similar period.

Another Junior Dairy Club has been formed down in Salem County and is known as the Lower Alloways Creek Dairy Club. The newly elected officers are Joseph Winstel, Jr., president; Mahlon Ridgway, vice-president; Francis Finstel, secretary-treasurer. In addition to the officers, the following are charter members of the club,—Lucius Ridgway; Waddington Ridgway; Odrian Winstel; Marie Winstel and Rose Winstel.

Prof. H. R. Lewis Speaks

On May 3, Harry R. Lewis, now commissioner of Agriculture of Rhode Island was the guest of the Vineland Poultry Association at its regular meeting and was greeted by over 200 poultrymen. Prof. Lewis, as he was called by scores present, outlined some of the things that is now confronting the egg producers of the state. Prof. Lewis believes that high-egg prices and lower feed prices are due, this summer, to the poultrymen. There are fewer hens in the country and less eggs in storage at this time than for several years. Lower feed prices must follow as there will not be the demand for feeds this year as in former seasons.

Exchange Pays Dividend

The South Jersey Farmers Exchange, Woodstown, has paid another dividend of 6 per cent on its outstanding capital stock. A total of $15,000 was paid out on May first. This is the eleventh consecutive cash dividend to be paid by this farmers co-operative.

Nineteen property owners in Ocean County have instituted suits against the Central Railroad of New Jersey for damages caused by the forest fires that raged over a large part of the County on April 21-22. These are in addition to the large number that have been settled amicably with the railroad company.

Giving Radio Talks

The farm radio talks by the Agricultural College and Experiment Station are again being given through station WPG on each Monday evening. These talks have proven of great value to farmers and home gardeners in many states. Recently the writer was told that letters from every state along the Atlantic Seaboard have been received following these informal talks.

Wrapping Sweet Potatoes

The wrapping of sweet potatoes in paper similiar to apples has been carried on by dealers in Gloucester County on a much larger scale this spring than ever before. As a result of wrapping, the market has paid a premium of 25 ot 50 cents a hamper.

Fruit growers in the peach belts are finding the winter killing of the trees much more severe than they had anticipated. In a number of instances not only have the buds been killed but practically all of last year's wood has been killed.

A Gift to Rutgers

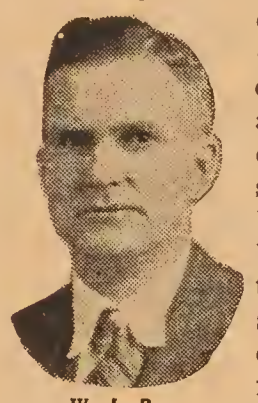
Rutgers University has been honored with a gift from Dr. P. D. Knieskern, Lakewood of a valuable collection of the flora of South Jersey. This is considered the largest and most complete collection of plants of South Jersey that has ever been gathered.

Word has been received from the Experiment Station that over one quarter of the samples of corn sent in for germination have been found unfit for planting.—AMOS KIRBY.

Northern New York Farm News

New Seeding Is In Bad Shape This Spring

THE arrival of summer weather the latter part of this week was almost a shock after an April that averaged only 32 degrees in temperature, according to official reports. The warm, dry weather has been very encouraging, and has dried the higher land out to the point where a number have started working and a small acreage has been seeded. It has been raining again this afternoon, one shower following another, and if it does not get too cold the rain will help pastures and meadows to get a start. A considerable acreage of new seeding is in very bad shape. Some are going to plow it up, but others with so much land under plow already, are planning to go right on, work the land up with the disc, and reseed. They will use a lighter seeding of a grain mixture which they can cut for hay, and hope in this way to get a good grass sod for a hay crop next year.



W. I. Roe

New Dairy Improvement Ass'n.

A new Dairy Improvement Association has just been formed in St. Lawrence county with W. C. Taggart of Lisbon as the first president. With Philip Smith of Gouverneur as the tester, the association is beginning operations immediately with some twenty members already signed up. Roy Badger of Heuvelton is vice-president and Homer M. Dunn of Lisbon is secretary and treasurer. The new tester has just completed a course at the Canton State School of Agriculture. Other members announced are: Murray J. Fisher, George A. Fisher, Walter G. Short, Leslie Joyce, and Edwin Fisher—all of Madrid; C. D. Hutchison, H. H. Badger, Harold Havens, John W. Steele, and Benj. Steele of Heuvelton; E. M. Fields, Ogdensburg; A. A. Robson, W. H. Davies, L. S. Porteous, Glen B. Sheldon, Hobkirk Bros., and W. R. Binion of Lisbon. County Agent Leon B. Claus assisted in the formation and organization of the association.

Kirkland Grange Burns Mortgage

The most important of Grange doings this past week was the burning of their mortgage by Kirkland Grange of Redwood on last Saturday. This grange was organized 38 years ago, largely through the efforts of R. R. Kirkland who was present at the Saturday meeting. State Master Fred J. Freestone of Interlaken was the main speaker of the day. Other speakers were George Greeney of Three Mile Bay, Pomona Master of Jefferson county; E. J. Walrath of Evans Mills, chairman of the State Grange Executive Committee; George Merrill of South Rutland, county deputy; past Deputy Elon O. Andrus of South Rutland; and L. L. Allen of Watertown, State Grange Historian. Present officers of the grange are—Albert L. King, Master; Parker Lambert, Overseer; Edith Tibbles, lecturer; Frank Booth, steward; Lorenz Felder, Ass't Steward; Lottie Lambert, Chaplain; George Hartman, treasurer; Floyd Stine, secretary; Harry Hodge, gatekeeper; Emma Stine, Ceres; Mina Smith, Pomona; Mildred Kring, Flora; Lotha Snell, Lady ass't. steward.

* * *

Northern New York Ayrshire breeders met at Gouverneur last week to discuss the plans for action this coming year. Steps were taken toward plans for an exhibit of Ayrshire cattle from the North Country to be held the last week in June. From this exhibit a group will be selected to go to the State Fair in the fall. Members of the county calf club are eligible for competition in this exhibit.—W. I. ROE.

Notes From Western New York

ERIE County, New York, is the second county in the United States to hire a county extension forester to encourage reforestation and better care of woodlots. The county forester's name is Croydon Kingsbury. At a recent meeting at Buffalo the Erie County council was formed to act as advisor to the new forestry agent.

Scholarships for 4-H Dairy Workers

The Grange League Federation Exchange offers two scholarships of $50 each to help defray the expenses of 4-H dairy club boys at the short courses at the New York State College of Agriculture next winter. Applicants must be 17 years of age or older and must be members of 4-H dairy clubs for at least a year.

Some Eastern Apple Problems

(*Continued from Page* 5)

done in the winter time. It is not so cold a job as many suppose. With a warm coat and gloves, for one who knows what he wants to do and goes about it, there is plenty of exercise. A farmer, to make the most of his opportunities, which is needful just now, should provide himself with employment the year around. Sitting by the fire at home or at the store does not bring in much cash. By late rising, social engagements, and the usual chores it is easy to let the winter slip by without much done. At harvest time one can pick easily three times as many apples on low trees as on the usual run of old orchards. This is where the profit comes, for the season is not long and winds are liable to cause great losses any day. There can be no comparison in ease and thoroughness of spraying and all the other orchard operations.

A Word for the Old Varieties

I want to say a word in defense of the old standard varieties, Baldwin, Greening and Spy. They are of proved adaptibility to eastern conditions, which when well grown still command attention on the markets along with their newer rivals. McIntosh is getting most of the publicity just now—a fine fruit from the consumer's standpoint, not yet over-produced. Not so much is heard about its defects from the growers' side. It has extreme susceptibility to scab. As a grower remarked: "They ought to be sprayed every day." It has a short picking season, and keeping season too, unless hurried at once into cold storage. The tender flesh which makes it so hard to handle is the characteristic equally with its flavor that makes it so popular with consumers. I fear that any variety not having this same tender flesh, whatever its flavor, will not hold its place with the public as a "near McIntosh."

I feel that discouragement and neglect of orchards can do no good. Apples are by no means the only crop that faces the constant threat of over-production. Apples in the sun and near the ground can be grown good at reasonable expense, and are a standard article of commerce. Why not work toward the high goal set before us in the National Grading Law? Some future years, as in the past, will have sure rewards for the faithful, conscientious fruit grower. Remember the lesson of the postage stamp, which if well put on can stick to the thing till it gets there.—HERBERT ALLEN.

Delegates Chosen to Attend Holstein Meeting

THE following are the New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania delegates elected to the Annual Convention of the Holstein Friesian Association of America to be held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 6, 1928.

New York

Professor H. H. Wing, Ithaca; Harry Yates, Buffalo; W. D. Robens, Poland; S. T. Wood, Liverpool; C. B. Marshall, Morrisville; Ward Stevens, Liverpool; C. F. Bigler, Liverpool; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., New York; John M. Howard, Sherburne; H. V. Noyes, Oneida; R. J. Stevens, Liverpool; H. C. Wood, Morrisville; B. B. Andrews, Syracuse; W. D. Brown, West Winfield; R. M. Thompson, Heuvelton; Kent Overton, Adams; W. I. Thomson, Holland Patent; Harvey Farrington, Lowville; A. E. Chase, Baldwinsville; Fred Blewer, Owego; George W. Brown, Cherry Creek; Henry K. Jarvis, Syracuse; A. J. Williams, West Winfield; D. W. McLaury, Portlandville; Harold H. Smith, North Rose; and J. A. Leach, Cortland.

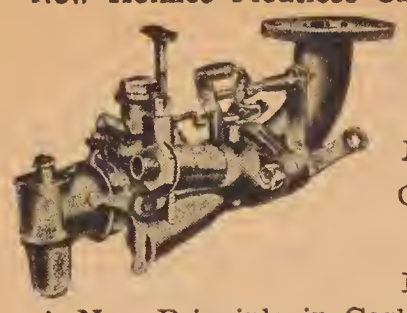
New Jersey

Martin J. Sheridan, Jr., Lebanon; Peter P. Van Nuys, Bellemead and J. Irving Stryker, Millstone.

Pennsylvania

John A. Bell, Jr., Pittsburgh; L. M. Thompson, Montrose; H. E. Robertson, York; S. J. Brownell, State College; Abner S. Deysher, Reading; Raymond B. Arnold, Milan; I. V. Otto, Carlisle; J. G. Kerrick, Towanda; Albert B. Craig, Pittsburgh; J. W. Hunter, Grove City; Charles S. Chaffee, Ulster; John H. Shirk, Lancaster; Ernest B. Spencer, Millerton.

New Holmes Floatless Carburetor



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Farm Mechanic



Cause of Self-Starter Sticking

"Would like to know what causes my automobile starter to stick. It flies in all right, then sticks so I cannot crank it with the hand crank, but have to get out and set the car in gear and rock the car back and forth until it loosens up. I also know another car that acts much the same way, occasionally with the battery fully charged. What is the cause of this trouble and how can it be remedied? Is a new flywheel necessary? Any suggestions will be appreciated.

PROBABLY the most common causes of starting motors locking in this way is broken or damaged teeth either in the starting motor pinion or in the engine flywheel. Where the flywheel rim and starter pinion are exposed, it is a simple matter to examine them to see if this is the cause; where not exposed it is usually possible to examine the flywheel rim by removing the clutch plate cover. If the pinion is bad, a new one is the best remedy. If the flywheel teeth are broken a new flywheel can be installed, or the old flywheel can be put in a lathe and the teeth turned off and a steel band with teeth on the outer surface can be shrunk on the flywheel.

Another common cause is too much grease and dirt or frozen mud or water on either the flywheel cogs, the starter pinion, or the starting motor shaft. This will usually be stopped by cleaning of these parts thoroughly and keeping them clean with kerosene and light cylinder oil.

Other causes are worn pinion, bent starting motor shaft, starting shaft out of proper alignment, weak battery, poor starting motor brushes or commutator, and so on. In any case, the proper thing is to get a competent mechanic to look it over carefully and see just what the trouble is. Knowing the cause, you can then tell what can be done to remedy the trouble.—I. W. D.

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—you have the right idea. Enjoyment in smoking is the thing that counts and you get it full measure in

Camels

"I'd walk a mile for a Camel"

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Saving Oil and Labor in Oiling Harness

AS you are anxious to have labor saving ideas from your readers I will give you my experience.

It is about time to clean and oil harness, before the busy season begins, and here is a good way to do it. The principal advantage of this method is that only a small amount of oil is needed,—about two or three gallons for four harnesses.

I put the harness in a wash tub with a gallon or so of oil, and with a common bucket sprayer (the kind used for disinfecting, etc.), spray the oil over the harness, turning the harness over a few times, in order to cover it thoroughly. Then hang the harness up to drip off, over the tub, and in a few minutes you are ready for the next one.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that the harness should be thoroughly washed with warm water and plenty of soap, using a stiff brush to do the cleaning, and to have the harness fairly dry, before oiling."

We are very glad to get this labor saving plan for a job we always rather dreaded as a boy. As to the oil to be used, Farmer's Bulletin 1183—"Care of Leather", rccommends a mixture of neat's-foot oil and tallow applied warm but not hot, or of tallow and cod oil or any good commercial harness oil. This bulletin can be obtained free from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—I. W. D.

Reviving Flash Light Batteries

A SUBSCRIBER writes:

"Here is a method of reviving old flash light batteries. Take the old batteries and put on a warm stove and leave until hot. Then put in the flash light, and you will have about five hours more light from them."

We are glad to get this suggestion and will pass it along to our readers although we have never tried it out. It will cost nothing to try and might well be worth knowing in an emergency.—I. W. D.

Remedying An Elusive Knock

THE engine had a hard-to-locate knock for which various mechanics had recommended new pistons, bearings or valves as a remedy. This made the owner skeptical, so he took the car to a mechanic having a reputation for accuracy in locating motor troubles. With the pan off, this man watched the action of the engine from below and noticed what appeared to be excessive end play in the crankshaft. The bearing caps were in good condition so he built them up with bearing metal and then filed them smooth to a snug fit. The result was elimination of the knock and a repair that proved permanent.—ED. HENRY.



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



Poor Eggs May Cause Poor Hatches

Recently I had two hatches from two different incubators which were very bad. The chicks developed in their shells and then evidently died without making any effort to pick their way out. I have kept the temperature through the hatch at the proper temperature. Eggs were turned and cooled regularly. I also supplied moisture. In fact I followed the instruction book most carefully therefore cannot understand what the trouble can be and thought perhaps you could help me. The incubators are operated in a room on the first floor, the temperature in the room varying 65 to 70 degrees. Could you tell me what would cause the chicks to die like that? Also the eggs were saved 9 days, turned each day and kept at a cool temperature.—W. W. K., *New York.*

THE trouble with your incubator is not an easy one to solve. Assuming that you have followed the directions of the manufacturer, it would seem as if the chicks should have hatched unless there is something wrong with your stock. Are you sure that the vitality of your breeders is good? Poor vitality in a breeding pen is enough in itself to cause poor hatchability.

As regards the incubator there are one or two points that may have caused the trouble. Is the ventilation of your room such that it would carry off the carbon dioxide (poisonous gas) generated by a lamp? Has your lamp smoked, and do the fumes in any way penetrate into the interior of the incubator? The fumes or smoke from a coal oil lamp are enough to kill every chick in your machine if they enter it in any quantity. From the fact that the chicks developed well in the shell I should say that it was some condition such as I have just mentioned that is affecting your hatchability. If the chicks were hard and dried up in the shell this would tend to prove that you did not supply enough moisture, and that perhaps your temperature ran a little high. On the other hand if the chicks were wet and soggy you may have literally drowned them out. The best way to check this condition is to get a small hygrometer and keep it in your incubator. This will give you a chance to check the condition of moisture exactly. For good hatching it should read not lower than sixty and may go up to sixty-five.

Beyond these few suggestions I cannot help you. I shall be glad to hear from you again, but suggest that you send me the name of the machine in order that I may have a little more to go on. I cannot help but feel that somewhere you are not following directions absolutely. There can be no variation in the running of an incubator, especially the small machine, and I suggest that you study them over and over.

Prevention is the Best Disease Control

NO one has much patience with the man who is always looking for trouble. If ever any distinction may be drawn between looking for trouble and looking out for trouble, the period when chicks are partly grown is the time. About the most discouraging thing in the course of a season's work, is to have a promising, thrifty bunch of chicks suddenly "go to pieces," due to ravages of worms or coccidia.

On Long Island, as elsewhere, we have troubles with what is glibly called "contamination". Dirty, foul, infected soils; filthy shipping crates; manure and litter tracked from one end of the farm to the other, or blown about by the wind. Raising chicks on new range does not eliminate contamination, as many have learned by experience. Confinement rearing, by the use of platforms, may help.

Other things which help include the following:

Avoidance of Contacts with All Older Stock

Grown birds, apparently healthy, may be heavily infested with parasites which work havoc with young birds.

It costs enough to raise good stuff without nursing along a bunch of culls. The poultryman cannot afford to run a convalescent home for stunted, unthrifty chicks. They never get better; they always get worse. The cheapest time to weed them out is now.

Prevent Crowding

Crowding may not directly cause disease, but it certainly fosters it. The house that was plenty big enough to start 400 chicks is too small to grow 150 pullets. Hopper space must be provided so that young stock can get a chance to eat at any time. Don't

(Continued on Page 16)



"Hank jest got married."
"Wot? An' him jest outa jail, too!"

—JUDGE.

She Noticed a Suspicious Light

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

ONE night a farmer's wife living near Elmer, New Jersey, noticed a suspicious light near her home. She suspected chicken thieves. Going to her telephone, she called the operator at Elmer. The operator notified a number of people attending a grange meeting there. A constable and posse went at once to the farm and caught the thief. He had nearly 3000 stolen chickens penned up near his place of residence. He was convicted and sent to prison.

The telephone serves the farmer in a thousand emergencies. Runs errands to town. Finds out when and where to sell at the best price. Brings the doctor in case of accident or sickness. Reaches the homes of relatives and friends. Pays for itself in money and convenience many times over.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



BELL SYSTEM AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Use Beacon Poultry Feeds

We do more than talk quality—we put it in the bag! That is what has made our business grow so quickly to about the largest of its kind in the East. And here is what we mean by quality:

CHICK FEED
Contains most liberal percentage of cracked New York State white wheat (finest milling wheat), best cracked yellow corn and plenty of steel-cut oatmeal. No weed seed or other filler used.

STARTING MASH
Contains finest quality of ground whole wheat, dried milk, yellow corn meal, standard wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, bone meal, ground oat groats, choice wheat bran, soluble calcium carbonate, ½% salt, Protozyme. No meat or fish—just milk and plenty of it!

EGG MASH
Contains finest quality of dried milk, yellow cornmeal, fish meal, standard wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, bone meal, pulverized heavy oats, choice wheat bran, corn gluten meal, choice meat scrap, soluble calcium carbonate, ½% fine salt and Protozyme. It makes eggs!

SCRATCH GRAINS
N. Y. white wheat, best No. 2 yellow corn, heavy barley, buckwheat, sunflower seed, milo maizo for variety.



Send your name for our booklet, *"Profitable Poultry Management."* It tells many things you should know. Written by Prof. C. E. Lee. It's *free.*

BEACON MILLING COMPANY, Cayuga, N. Y.

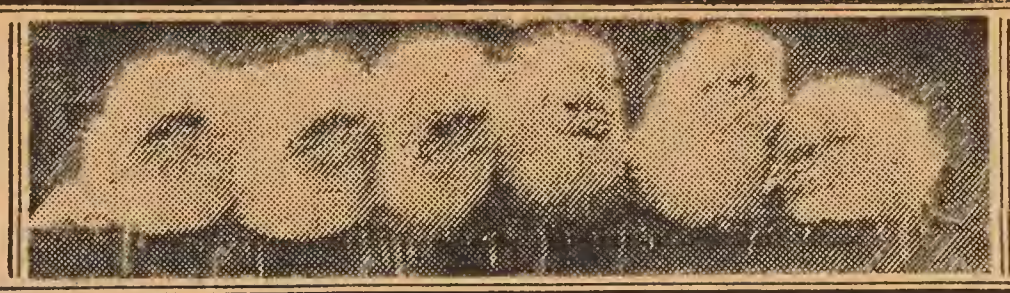


BINDER TWINE

In five and eight pound balls. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents wanted. Send for sample and our extra low prices for 1928.

THEO. BURT & SONS,
Box A, Melrose, Ohio

When writing Advertisers
Mention American Agriculturist

BABY  CHICKS

20TH CENTURY



THOUSANDS OF PLEASED CUSTOMERS

can tell you about the splendid chicks we have been producing from our High Class, Heavy Laying, American-Cert-O-Culd flocks for 28 years; pure-bred, carefully culled for size, type, color, vigor and egg laying ability. Look at the low prices—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—you can safely order from this advertisement. References: Commercial Bank, or Dun and Bradstreet.

Special June and July Prices	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Br., Buff, Blk. Leghorns; Anconas	$4.00	$ 7.50	$36.00	$ 68
Impt. Barron Wh. Leghorns; Parks Rocks; Wh. & Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	55.00	110
Barred & Wh. Rocks; R.C. & S.C. Reds; Blk. Minorcas	5.50	10.00	47.00	95
Wh. Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons	6.00	11.00	52.00	98

Heavy Mixed $8.50 per 100. Light Mixed $6.75 per 100. W. P. Ducklings. 20c each.

Special Mating Imported Barron S. C. White Leghorns

Our flocks for this very Special Mating consist of 350 YEARLING hens carefully selected by an Expert Poultryman. These hens weigh not less than 4½ pounds, and up to six pounds. They produce better than 250 eggs per year, per hen, imported direct from the TOM BARRON of England.

C. O. D. Shipments We will ship 20th Century Chicks C. O. D. (pay postman on delivery) if you prefer.

Get our FREE illustrated catalog. Tells all about our money-making chicks, C. O. D. plan, imported matings, etc.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY Box R New Washington, Ohio

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



CHICKS C. O. D. *send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.*

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send full amt. with order and save ptge.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Br. and Buff Leghorns, S.C.M. Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$ 8.00	$38	$ 75
S.C.B. Minorcas, Bd. & Wh. Rocks, R. & S.C.R.I. Reds	2.50	5.00	10.00	48	95
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.00	11.00	52	100
Jersey Black Giants	4.25	8.00	16.00	75	145
Asst'd. Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.50	42	80
Asst'd. Ddds and Ends	2.00	4.00	7.00	34	68

For Quality Prices Add 3c Per Chick to these prices. Pullets 6 wks. 50c each —8 wks. at 75c each.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1. GIBSONBURG, OHIO

YOU NEED THIS CATALOG !



10 FREE CHICKS With every 100 chicks ordered during May and June we give 10 extra chicks free of charge.

REDUCED PRICES—Prices on our high quality Ohio Accredited Chicks have been drastically reduced. Write for information.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks are inspected by experts, trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University. Guaranteed chicks. Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose with our chicks. Get our May and June prices.

Hoytville Accredited Hatcheries, 106 Main St. Hoytville, Ohio

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks *Win Gold Medal* for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania State Contest for Best Project $926.40 clear in 6 mos.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Penna

3c Per Chick Discount From June 1st on. You can do as well, catalogue of these Sturdy Well Bred Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds. *Write now.*

8 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

$1 EACH—F. O. B. RED BANK, N. J.

Order Now For June and July Delivery.

EIGENRAUCH FARMS

RED BANK NEW JERSEY

BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. 20,000 Weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS *Box 40* WALDEN, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB

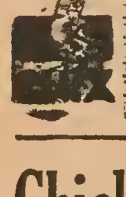
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow succcessors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM

Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED



Prices effective May 20th

	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90
R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	90
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100
Mixed	4.00	7.00	60

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

100% Delivery	Summer Prices 25	50	Catalogue Free 100	500	1000
Light Mixed	$2.00	$3.75	$ 6.50	$31.50	$60.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
S. C. White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Bd. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY

Herbert Miller, Prop., Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C.D.D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER McALISTERVILLE, PA.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR DUCKLINGS

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings $17.00 per 50; $32 per 100; White Indian Runner Ducklings $16 per 50, $30 per 100. Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe arrival guaranteed. 20th year Producing Ducklings that Live.

ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R33 Phoenixville, Pa.



Class A Chicks & Pullets

Chicks at 6c up. No money down 100% live delivery postpaid. We will have from 2 to 3000 healthy, well-developed pullets ready to ship in June. All varieties. Low prices.

BDS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R.2A

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

WYCKOFF AND TANCRED STRAINS

Lots of	100	500	1000
	$8.00	$37.00	$70.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

White Wyandottes—Single Comb White Leghorns

DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS

White Leghorn breeders State Banded. Catalog gives complete prices—Send no money—Chicks shipped C. O. D. —100% live arrival.

KEISER'S WHITE ACRES GRAMPIAN, PA.

Pekin Ducklings

Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity, Catalogue free.

Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

(*Continued from Page* 15)

expect your birds to work in shifts at the mash box.

"Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you," was never meant for a poultryman's maxim. Prevention is the best disease control. Our best treatments are expensive, uncertain and sometimes dangerous. Try to avoid summer disease trouble by taking pains in the spring.—Locke James, Dept. of Poultry Husbandry.

The Twenty-Sixth Week At Farmingdale

DURING the 26th week of the Sixth Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 4,456 eggs, or 63.6%. This is a decrease of 23 eggs, or .3% under last week's production. Total production to date since November 1, 1927, is 70,666 eggs.

High Pens for the Week

White Leghorns

Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich. R. O. P.	62
Kerr Chickeries, Inc.	61
Justa Poultry Farm	60
Warren's Farm	60
E. C. Foreman	60
Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm	59

High Pens To Date

White Leghorns

Warren's Farm, Webster Groves, Mo.	1059
Waverly Poultry Farm, Whitehouse, N. J.	1038
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J.	1037
E. C. Foreman, Lowell, Mich.	970
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Dayton, O.	965
Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, Malone, N. Y.	962

Rhode Island Reds

Joseph P. Moynahan, S. Hadley Falls, Mass.	1090
Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass.	986
Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass.	835
Frank M. Corwin, Riverhead, L. I.	829

White Wyandottes

Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.	592
Harvey V. Byerly, Sharpsville, Pa.	533

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Robert C. Cobb, Littleton, Mass.	851
A. C. Jones, Georgetown, Del.	845
Poultry Dept., O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.	800

White Plymouth Rocks

E. A. Hirt, S. Weymouth, Mass.	824
William R. Speck	774

Acetylene or Carbide Slush Useful

THOSE of our readers who are using acetylene or carbide lighting systems should not throw away the slush or refuse material remaining in the generator, as it has some value. This refuse is quite similar to the ordinary slaked or hydrated lime and may be used for many purposes for which hydrated lime is used, and can be used in about the same proportion as hydrated lime.

It is very commonly used for whitewash purposes, being about thin enough as it comes from the generator to be used for this purpose. One reader reports:

"In using I apply the whitewash about as thick as paint and when it gets thicker I add more water to it—as it is inclined to settle to the bottom. Some times I add a little salt to my whitewash as I think it helps to drive it in the timber.

Useful in Henhouse

I whitewash my chicken house and all my chicken coops with it both inside and outside and am never bothered with any chicken mites as they cannot live where the sludge goes. I whitewash all the body and lower parts of all the branches of trees of my orchard. After cleaning all the weeds and grass from around the trees I pour some of the sludge around the bottom of the trees as a germicide. It is also good scattered over land as lime after it drys.

Another farmer reports:

In using the sludge for whitewash it is probable that a small amount of soap added to it will make it a little better. A pint of crude carbolic acid added to each five gallons of whitewash will add much to the germicidal value. —I. W. D.

Milk Solids for Poultry

SKIM milk solids are fundamental in the poultry rations recommended by Massachusetts Agricultural College in Extension Leaflet No. 6. Laying mash formula is:

100 lbs. bran,
100 lbs. middlings,
200 lbs. yellow corn meal,
100 lbs. ground oats,
50 lbs. meat scrap,
25 lbs. "powdered milk",
25 lbs. alfalfa leaf meal,
5 lbs. fine salt,
25 lbs. steamed bone meal.

The grain formula is 100 lbs. each of cracked corn, whole corn, wheat, barley and oats. In addition the Leaflet recommends: "Feed skim milk whenever available.... When all the skim milk the bird will consume is available meat scrap need not be fed.

For chicks, the laying mash with an additional 25 lbs. of dry skim milk is recommended, together with chick grain, 200 lbs. fine cracked corn, and 100 lbs. cracked wheat. Milk solids in the laying mash amount to 4%; in the chick mash to 8%.

Chicks in Asparagus Bed

"Is it advisable to allow chicks to run in a field of asparagus? Will the chicks damage the asparagus?"

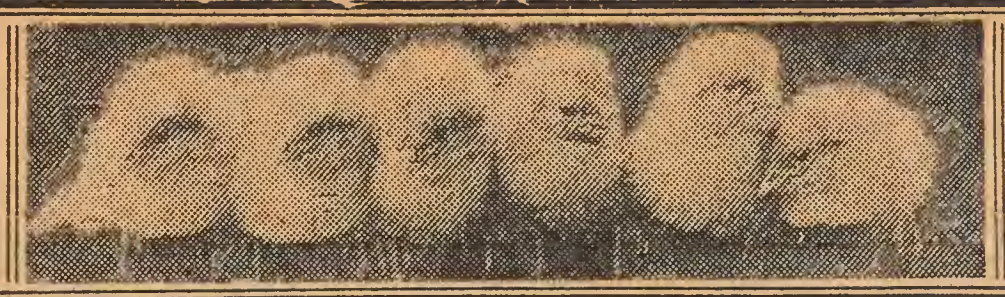
THERE is some evidence that chicks of any size will injure asparagus tips just as they are breaking through the ground. However, after the cutting season is over, an asparagus bed makes a good range if not too crowded. The growing pullets will keep the asparagus beetles cleaned out, the droppings will be of some benefit as they will help to keep the weeds down.

Hard Yolked Eggs

Can you tell me what is the cause of the yolk of an egg being hard as if it was boiled and the white being all cloudy and dark? There has been two the same way and I know they are not rotten. When I have been cleaning chickens I have seen little hard yolks in the eggs but I never knew what made them and never saw an egg that way before. I used to think it was because the hen wanted to set and the egg did not develop that made them that way. They have good care and are out doors since the weather is nice.—

THE condition that you describe in the yolk of your birds is not very serious. I have had the same condition here in a bird or two. What probably happens is this: a hen stops laying rather suddenly, and an egg is carried in her body practically all formed, and at a temperature of little over a hundred. The result is what one might call a truly hard boiled egg. I do not think that you will find anything wrong with your birds, and about the only

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

BABY  CHICKS

DAIRYLEA
Powdered Skim Milk
Best for Baby Chicks, Growing Stock and All Layers

Fresh, pure, sanitary. Uniform in texture and analysis. Highest feeding value—contains 32% Protein, 50% Lactose(sugar of milk), and 8% bone-building Minerals. Can be fed dry in the mash or dissolved in water. Sour it if you want lactic acid.

Dairylea Powdered Skim Milk is valuable for Calves—saves high-priced whole milk. Makes Pigs grow faster.

Write today for *free* Bulletins and latest prices. Please mention your dealer's name.

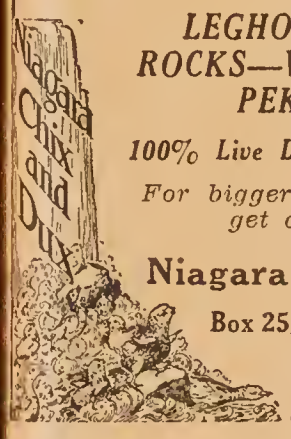
Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.
Room 2110, 11 W. 42d St.
New York City

Made for Farmers in Farmer-Owned Milk Plants

Niagara Poultry Farm

Profitable Chicks and Dux Will Always Satisfy You

Hardy, northern grown, heavy laying, free range breeding flocks insures you livable, profitable chicks. Our prices will save you money. 3 week's old chix in all breeds.



LEGHORNS—REDS
ROCKS—WYANDOTTES
PEKIN DUX

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

For bigger Poultry Profits get our catalog.

Niagara Poultry Farm
Box 25, Ransomville, N. Y.

Established 1887

KEYSTONE CHICKS

Keystone CHICKS 1910

HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGOROUS. FULL OF VITALITY.
Member I. B. C. A.

We have decided to sell for the last part of the hatching season (as per our price-list). Real chicks—at prices made extremely low to get new customers interested in Keystone Chicks. Hatched by men who know how, with 18 years experience. Catalogue and price list free.

S. C. White Leghorns	8c each,	$75.00 per 1000
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8o each,	$75.00 per 1000
Barred Plymouth Rooks	9c each,	$85.00 per 1000
S. C. R. I. Reds	10c each,	$95.00 per 1000
S. C. Black Minorcas	10o each,	$95.00 per 1000
Heavy Breeds—Mixed	8c each,	$75.00 per 1000
Light Breeds—Mixed	7c each,	$65.00 per 1000

REMEMBER there is only one Keystone Hatchery in the U. S. Trade Mark registered. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid by parcel post. Ask for hatching dates. THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, (The Old Reliable Plant), RICHFIELD, Pa.

We Ship C. O. D.
$9.95 a Hundred
White Leghorn

Bred-To-Lay Chicks, for generations hatched on our own home Plant. Special price above to have you try Farm-Service 301 egg record Heavy-Weight winter egg producers. $47.50 for 500. Just send postal card stating how many. Pay your own postman. An old reliable farm hatchery.

FARM SERVICE, Route A10, Tyrone, Penn.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

advice I can give you is to avoid all sudden changes which might in any way stop egg production quickly. If the trouble continues I should like to hear from you again because it is a rather unique circumstance to get any very great number of such eggs.—L. H. H.

A Remedy for Gapes

PLEASE publish this for the benefit of readers who are troubled with gape worms in poultry, if they slightly cloud all drinking water for baby chicks with creolin (Pearson) they will have few cases in the future. One strand of picture wire 12 inches long, doubled is a good gaper for the chance case. Creolin has solved the gape problem for me for five years.—MRS. E. B.

Codliver oil fed to laying hens in the proportion of 1 quart oil to 100 pounds mash will increase egg production and hatchability, and reduce nutritional disorders, according to university specialists.

Paint Preserves and Beautifies Farm Buildings

(Continued from Page 2)

Paint brushes can be kept for a few days in raw linseed oil. Before using again, remove as much oil as possible from the brush. Brushes that have been used for flat finish paints and that are to be used again for the same paint may be kept in kerosene.

A satisfactory way to keep brushes for a long time is to hang them in raw linseed oil, preferably in a closed container. A hole can be bored in the handle of each so it can be suspended deep enough for the bristles to be covered without having them rest on the bottom of the pail. Another method is to wash the brush with turpentine or kerosene, then soap and water. The brush can then be dried, wrapped in paper to keep out dust and put away until needed again.

Old brushes where paint has hardened may be softened up and made suitable for rough jobs but can never be put in as good condition as new. One method is to allow the brush to soak for 26 hours in a warm solution of a pound of sal soda to 3 pints of water. Sometimes they can be softened by soaking in raw linseed oil for a day or two and then washing in hot turpentine.

Considerable interest has recently been shown in equipment for spraying on paint. Paint sprayers as a rule save time but use more paint. The cost of equipment is around $400 so it is apparent that the only possibilities for using this method on farms is for a man to buy one and contract to do a lot of painting with it or for a group of farmers to buy one on a co-operative basis. Doubtless the use of paint spraying machines will increase under certain conditions.

Paint costs have increased greatly in recent years but so have all costs. Paint not only preserves wood from rotting but it adds immeasurably to the attractiveness of the farmstead.

The United States Department of Agriculture publishes bulletin 1452, "Painting on the Farm," which gives a lot of information. It is free for the asking.



Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 38 Fairport, N. Y.



SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 10c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N. Y.

Buy C·M·L·Chicks



They cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years in Barron Leghorns. Imported direct from England. Pedigrees 285 to 314. May Prices Very Low. Order Now! Prepaid.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.00	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50	$100.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	108.00

Giants, $20 per 100. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. These chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Breeding few varieties enables us to offer unusual value. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get free catalog.

C. M. LONGENECKER Box 40 Elizabethtown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. From Free Range Stock.

Lots	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks	10.00	47.00	90.00
S. C. Reds	10.00	47.00	90.00
S. L. Wyandottes	11.00	52.00	
Assorted	6.50	30.00	58.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.00	70.00
Light Mixed	7.00	32.00	60.00

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS;

hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $11 per 100; Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $13 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $14 per 100; Jersey Giants $17 per 100; Heavy Broilers $10 per 100; Light Broilers $8 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30 per 100.

Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

Nunda Poultry Farm, *Desk H*, Nunda, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association

High Grade CHICKS

Every Chick produced from Pure Bred Heavy Laying Flocks. Immediate Delivery.

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$11.00	$50.00	$100.00
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	13.00	60.00	120.00
W. Wyandottes & Bl. Minorcas	14.00	65.00	130.00

Assorted chicks—Light 8c, Heavy 11c; Pekin Ducklings 28c each. 25 and 50 lots 1c more than 100 prices. Order direct from adv. or write for Circular and prices. Also special Mating and Two-Week Old chicks. Bank Reference. Postage paid. 100% Live Delivery.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box 12, LIBERTY, N. Y.

Clear Spring Chicks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed $7.00 a hundred; Heavy Mixed $9.00 a hundred. 100% live delivery. Postpaid, Cash or C.O.D. Order from ad or write for free circular. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, Box F, McAllsterville, Pa.

Chicks

	25	50	100	500	1000
Will ship C.O.D. Barred Rocks	$3.50	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$90
S.C.W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8	37.50	70
Assorted Light	2.25	4.00	7	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8	37.50	70

1 pay postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed. full count. These chicks are all from free range and heavy laying flocks. FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

Pure Wyckoff Leghorn Pullets

From selected yearlings mated to cockerels from certified matings. Twelve weeks old $1.00 each. Ready May 25. PAUL K. HAMBLET, DEPOSIT, N. Y.

CHICKS White Leghorns, $7; Barred Rocks, $9. Mixed $6 per 100. Postpaid. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Culled for heavy laying. Circular, free.

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS FOR AFTER MAY 22nd

White Leghorns 7c, Large Barron W. Leghorns 8c. Barred Rocks 9c. Heavy Mixed 8c; Light Mixed 6c. 100%. All good chicks guaranteed. "New" circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS $33; Eggs $14-100 "Duck News" Free
ROY PARDEE
Islip, L. I., N. Y.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS
Ship C.O.D. Wyckoff and Tancred Strain.

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.25	$ 8.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.75	5.25	10.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	4.00	7.00

We pay Parcel Post and Guarantee 100% Good, strong chicks on arrival. Our 10th year. Free catalogue. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Proprs., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wyckoff Strain W. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8	$37.50	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	2.75	4.50	8	37.50	70
Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
Mixed	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	65

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

Quality Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up

Our June and July Hatched Baby Chick prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff.....$10. per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas.....$12. per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....$14 per 100
Custom Hatching. Eggs for Hatching.
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks: Light, 8c; Light and Heavy, 10c; Heavy, 12c.
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J., Phone 1604 or 337.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
R. I. Reds	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60

STONY POINT HATCHERY, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

200,000 Chicks 1928 GOODLINGS SUPER QUALITY

These prices effective May 15. From free range Breeders.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron strain	$2.75	$5.00	$ 9.00	$42.50	$80.00
Barred Rocks & S.C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Broilers—Heavy Breed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Light Breed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct, prepaid, 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Circular Free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa., RI.

HAMPTON'S *Black Leghorn* CHICKS

The kind that lay. The famous Hampton Black Leghorn Chick will please you and grow into the best layer and profit payer you ever had. A trial will convince you of the superior merits of the Black Leghorn. Write today. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A., Pittstown, N. J.

QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

Special prices on 500 or more. 100% delivery. Healthy free range flocks. Cash or C.O.D.

B. N. LAUVER McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Large type S. C. W. Leghorns $8.00 per 100 from our free range flock. Will ship C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. B. FRYMOYER, McAlisterville, Pa.

ammoth-Pekin Duoklings $25 per hundred, delivered. Small lot, $28. Harry Lester, Ransomville, N. Y.

Off the Canned Food Shelf

When Time and Duties Press Hard, Save Some of the Work for Cooler Weather

THERE is no need to bewail the fact that the supply of heavy sweets on your shelves is running low—not if there are still plenty of cans of plain canned fruits and vegetables in the store room. In fact some home makers I know prefer to leave the bulk of the jam making and the jelly boiling until the cold days of winter when the roaring fire in the range does not stifle the cook in charge.

Delicious jams may be made by combining an equal measure of granulated sugar and blackberries, huckleberries, plums, or a combination of apple sauce and blackberries—that have not previously been sweetened. If some sugar has been used in canning the fruits the cook will probably know or can experiment a little to find out how much more sugar to add.

If cherry, peach or plum preserves are wanted, it will be necessary to drain the juice from the fruit and use in making a heavy syrup. When the syrup is boiled until thick the fruit may be put in and allowed to cook slowly until the syrup has been absorbed into the pieces so they are more or less transparent as they appear when made in the usual manner and season.

When fruit such as peaches, apples or plums are combined with the sugar without the draining the product is apt to be more of a butter or jam which may, by the addition of spices, nuts, raisins, combined or separately, become a very tasty—sometimes unusual, conserve. Rhubarb may also be used in a winter made conserve.

When my supply of apple butter gave out last winter I made more from the plain apple sauce I had put up for pies and sauce. The apples were freed of all lumps, sugar was added at the rate of three cups sugar to five of the fruit pulp. The fruit was then allowed to cook until thick as desired and I didn't mind having to watch it closely as we usually do when the days are hot and long.

Fruit juices may be canned plain in the summer for jelly making of course. Or the juice may be taken from the fruit canned for other purposes. Once I drained the juice from several cans of grapes that had hard crystals in them so they were not usable for pies. I used two measures of sugar to three of juice, boiled rapidly for about fifteen minutes and had a palatable product from something that appeared useless. I sometimes drain the juice from blackberries to use for jelly and combine the pulp with apple sauce and sugar to be cooked into a jam that is different but good. The use of commercial pectin has made it possible to use fruit juices that ordinarily do not produce satisfactory jelly. Sometimes two or more varieties of juice may be combined to produce a surprisingly good jelly or a fruit syrup that is very good with bread, waffles, or, hot biscuits.

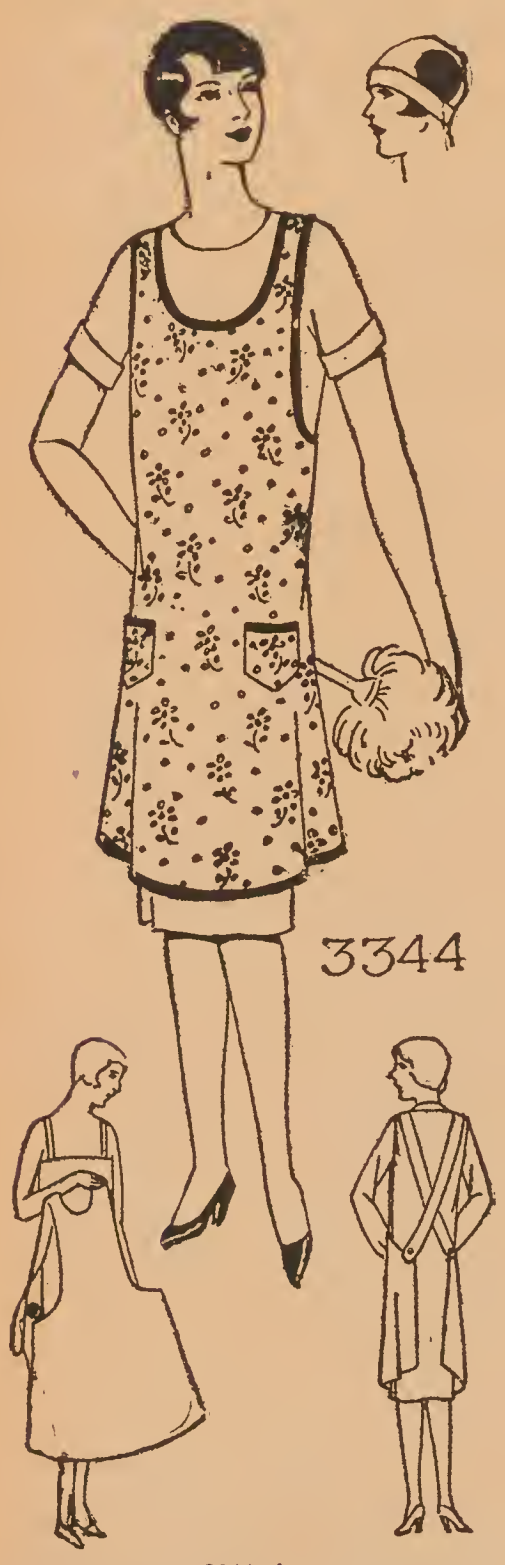
From the vegetable shelves may be taken canned pumpkin or squash, either of which may be made into a sweet in the same manner as apple butter, using less sugar, say two cups sugar to four of pulp. Add lemon juice and spices and cook until thick. Some will prefer this made with brown sugar or sorghum as the sweetening agent.

Some will like to try a jam made from canned tomatoes. Add two cups sugar and the juice of a lemon to a quart of tomatoes that have been canned without salt. Cook until thick. Spices may be added if desired.

The plain canned fruits on our shelves may often be used in combination with dates, raisins, nuts, figs, oranges, cranberries, or pineapple from the grocery to make most delicious sweets that we would never think of if our shelves still had an abundance of heavy sweets ready for instant use.

Don't worry because you failed to make enough jams and jellies to last from one canning season to the next. Just use up some more of the canned stuff and see if you and your family aren't just as well off. You'll probably decide to leave off much of the jam and jelly making during the summer and can more to be finished into jams, preserves and jelly when the fire in the range is much more comfortable than when the thermometer soars high. —Lennie Hollon Land.

Smart Apron and Cap



APRON PATTERN 3344 *is very smart and serviceable, cutting in one piece with strap extensions that cross at center back and button on the sides. Percale, gingham, sateen or cretonne would make up attractively (2 yards being required and 5¾ yards of binding). It cuts in sizes small, medium and large.* PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Summer Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

Spring

L. M. THORNTON

Rivers and rivulets leaping and dancing,
South winds and sunshine for Springtime is here;
Buds of the daffodils swelling, advancing,
Crocuses framing a message of cheer;
Glimmer of rushes the gay call obeying
Flashes of light in a blue-bird's soft wing,
Song of a thrush in the maple tree swaying,
Elm tree and oriole welcoming Spring.

Violets blue in a border of grasses,
Purple of hyacinths, graceful and free,
Patter of raindrops as swift a shower passes,
Glory of sunshine that brightens the lea.
Welcome of blossoms and uplifted voices,
Hearts that are merry and welkins that ring,
God's in his Heaven and Nature rejoices,
All the world welcomes the coming of Spring.

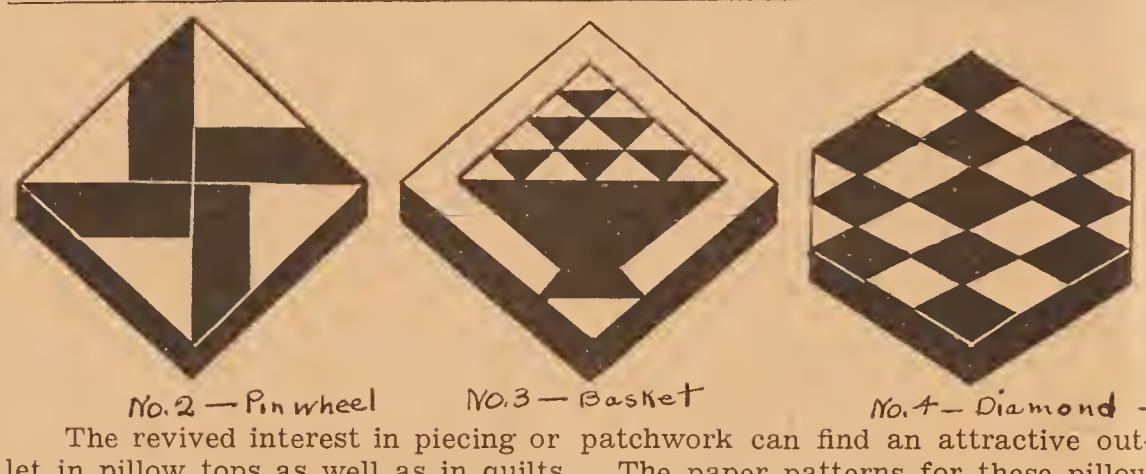
Home Bureau District Meets At Elmira

THE Southern Tier District meeting of the State Federation of Home Bureaus met at Elmira April 26 to 28 with an attendance of approximately 130 voting representatives and visiting members. The counties of the district and their delegates were as follows:

Tompkins county — Mrs. Merton Stevens, R. D. 7, Freevile; Broome County—Mrs. C. L. Robinson, Chenango Forks; Otsego County—Reporting for Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. W. O. Hintermister, Cooperstown; Cortland county—Mrs. J. E. Harvey, R. 1, Marathon; Tioga county—Mrs. E. W. Belden, Berkshire; Chenango county—Mrs. H. M. Stratton, Oxford; Schuyler county—Mrs. J. W. Jennings, Watkins Glen; Delaware county — not represented; Chemung county—Mrs. John Voorhis, Elmira.

Mrs. William Wigsten of Horseheads, N. Y., was a capable chairman and Mrs. H. M. Stratton of Oxford, N. Y., was busy with the secretarial duties of the meeting. Mrs. Edward Young of Milton, N. Y., State President of the Federation, and Mrs. Chas. E. Hooper of Rome, Secretary, lent their helpful presence to the occasion. Others prominent in the work of the Federation were Mrs. Alfred Abbuhl, Greene; Mrs. Lewis Seymour, Binghamton; Mrs. A. E. Brigden, Honorary President, Marathon; Mrs. Edward Ott, Ithaca; and Mrs. Frank Hall Morse, Levanna. From the State College of Home Economics and Central office of Home Bureaus came these speakers: Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, Miss Flora Rose, Dr. Ruby Green Smith, Miss Claribel Nye and Miss Dorothy De Lany. Miss Alma Montgomery, head of the Home Economics Department of Elmira College where the meetings were held, gave the speech of welcome. Miss Very McCrea of the Dairymen's League spoke on "Woman's Part". Miss Mary McCormick of the State Department of Education appealed to the Home Bureau to assist in improving the health of school children by having a trained nutritionist to come to the schools and by promoting hot lunches in every school where children can not go home to lunch. Mrs. George Diven of Elmira told how the county library works in Chemung County.

It was two days of inspiration and information. High spots of pleasure were the evening of recreation at which the West Elmira group served refreshments, the luncheon on Friday at the Bon Ton tea room, the banquet that evening at the Hotel Rathbun, and the playlet, "So I Turn My Clouds About," presented by the Horseheads Home Bureau. Some topics which aroused general discussion and interest were "Better Movies" led by Mrs. E. A. Brigden, "Roundtable of Home Bureau Problems" led by Mrs. Merton Stevens and the "County Library" led by Mrs. Geo. Diven.



The revived interest in piecing or patchwork can find an attractive outlet in pillow tops as well as in quilts. The paper patterns for these pillow tops are cut for 14 inch tops and can be had for 15 cents from the Household Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City. If you prefer a whole pieced top to use as a pattern enclose 30 cents with your order. Or if you are a clever artist or mathematician you can develop your own patterns in any size from the series of quilt and pillow top illustrations now running on these pages.

Aunt Janet's Corner

Dear Aunt Janet:

I have a girl of ten who is not learning much in our rural school. She has a mental rating around 60. Can you tell me of a suitable school, cost, etc.? Better still if some one would give their experience in sending a deficient child to a school. No provision seems to be made in rural schools and yet there must be many mothers who would like them to be taught to do something useful, so they would become self-supporting and not a public charge. I have never read anything about it in our rural papers though they discuss most everything else.

ANXIOUS MOTHER.

NO doubt there are other mothers who have had experiences providing training for deficient children. As this mother says, it is only wise and far-sighted to see that these unfortunate children shall be trained so that, no matter what happens to deprive them of parents or family help, they will not become public charges. Your experience may be of help, not only to "Anxious Mother" but to others, who have not yet brought it to the "Corner".

AUNT JANET.

Gingham Handkerchiefs

DID you know that you could make very Frenchy looking handkerchiefs from a bit of fine check gingham? Cat stitch the edges with silk, and work a cross stitch design in the corner. If you have forgotten some one at Christmas, slip one of these hankies in an envelope with the following verse, written on a card.

I hope that through the long long year,
That now before you lies,
You'll use this hanky for your nose,
But never for your eyes!

—E. D. Y Calif.

Sizing Walls

Dissolve 1 pound of glue in a little hot water and then add 1 gallon of cold water. Apply this to the wall with a brush before adding new paper.

Make Yourself Comfortable

A Sense of Physical Well-being is a Great Asset to Any Worker

MOST of us housekeepers think that we are too busy to take any heed for our own comfort during working hours. I have often worked in a kitchen that was uncomfortably warm, because I felt that I couldn't spare the minutes of my time that it would take to open a door or window. I imagine that most of us have done such foolish things.

I have finally decided that this is a poor policy, and that we owe it to ourselves and our work to be as comfortable as we can. The time that we spend making ourselves more comfortable, instead of being wasted, adds materially to our efficiency.

Because she must stand on her feet so much, one of the housekeeper's discomforts is aching feet. Have two pairs of work shoes and particularly in warm weather, you will find it a great rest to change shoes during the day. After I have finished some especially warm or dirty job, I take time to wash my face and comb my bob. It makes me feel so tidy and clean that it gives me fresh energy for the next task. I take time to brush my teeth in the morning even though the work waits. I do not relegate it to some more convenient time of the day because, foolish as it may sound, I can't concentrate whole-heartedly on my work when my mouth is not comfortable.

Another thing that makes life easier is a small hand brush, because it cleans hands and nails much more quickly than will soap and water alone. When I am in haste to rush from cleaning the stove to baking cookies I want to clean my hands well and quickly. Which reminds me of soap. Use toilet soap for your hands. We housekeepers wash our hands so many, many times a day, that it is very hard on the skin. Toilet soap is much kinder to the skin than laundry soap, and who can put their hands into the dish-pan with enthusiasm, when they are chapped and smarting?

A Change of Work is Restful

Another thing I have found that rests one very much is a change in routine. I am a firm believer in schedules, but I also believe in upsetting them occasionally! For example: It is usually best to wash the dishes and clean up the kitchen first in the morning, and then put the bed-rooms in order. Once in awhile I reverse the order and make the beds before I wash the dishes. It is really good philosophy, because it breaks the monotony of routine. I think we all occasionally have an "edgy" day, (let's hope they don't come often). This is the kind of a day when work has no appeal, when everything in our environment looks disagreeable to us. The main cause of these days is probably overwork and lack of change. I hate to confess it, but I have found that I am seldom successful in the accomplishment of any large undertaking on such a day. I have about decided that it is useless to try, and I neglect housework, for some more diverting job that seems to drive the blues away. Perhaps you can do some mending or sewing, work in the garden, or wash your hair. Or, better still, go out for the day, and get a new perspective. Probably I have shocked some one because I seem to advocate running away from work, but sometimes it is the wisest thing to do.

People engaged in business have an hour or more at noon for lunch and a rest. The housekeeper is just as much entitled to plenty of time for her lunch, and a short noon time rest. We shouldn't any of us have a conscience too keen to deny ourselves this rest, for it will make the afternoon's work go more smoothly and easily.—G. S., N. Y.

Cleaning Kerosene Stoves

HERE is my way of cleaning carbon off kerosene stoves. Take a large pot and fill about two-thirds full of water and then put two-thirds of a pound of common baking soda into the water, and keep the water boiling hot. Remove all wicks and boil the burners and other parts of the stove about 20 minutes. Remove parts from soda water and dip in a pan of hot water, dry, and polish with a flannel cloth. This method will also clean the enameled chimneys. When through boiling the stove parts, I use the hot soda for washing the stove, and it sure does the work.

—Mrs. B. W.

Clothes Moths

Destructive to woolen textiles, fur, feathers, and carpets or upholstery. The destruction is done by the larva or worm which develops from the moth egg.

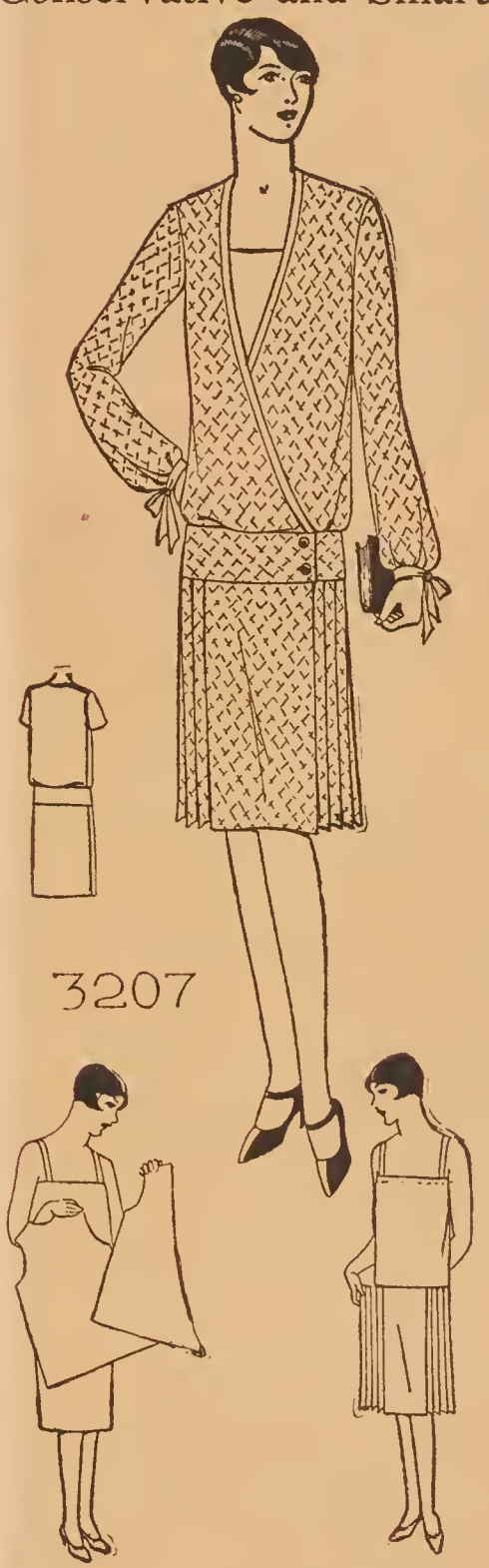
Prevention:—Keep moths from depositing eggs.

1. Hang textiles in sun and air, and
2. Beat carefully and brush so as to remove any eggs that may be present, and
3. Pack tightly in clean boxes, bags of cotton, linen or strong paper, and include
4. Repellents such as tobacco, pepper, camphor, napthaline balls, and cedar chips, which are effective in keeping moths out, as long as odor is strong; then
5. Seal edges of boxes with wrapping paper.
6. Keep closets clean.
7. Or use cold storage method (adopted by dealers in furs, etc.). Temperature is so low as to produce inactivity.

Extermination:—If the moth worm has developed, the housekeeper must give her attention to the closet or storage place.

1. Take clothing to sunlight and brush thoroughly.
2. Wash the closet with strong soapsuds.
3. Burn a sulphur candle.
4. Spray walls, shelves, and boxes with oil of cedar, gasoline or benzine. (Avoid fire.)

Conservative and Smart



PATTERN 3207 *with its hip yoke is smartly designed for the small or slender figure. The pressed pleats at the side give the animated silhouette when the wearer is in motion. The light weight woolens or heavier silks are the right fabrics for this pattern which cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3⅝ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ½ *yard of* 36-*inch contrasting and* 1 *yard of* 27-*inch material for camisole.* PRICE 13c.

May Woods

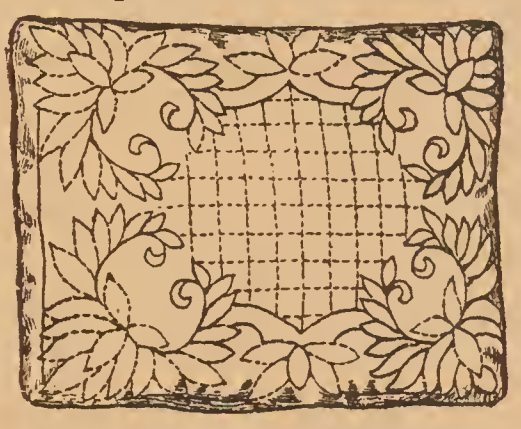
MRS. M. N. MORRIS

Crimson are the maple buds
Animate with bees,
Oak leaves curl their coral mists
Through the tangled trees—
Tasselled willows squander gold,
Dallying with the breeze;
And in snowy bridal frills
Dogwoods grace the quickening hills.

Comes a swift remembering
Of October's fire—
Veiled in virgin beauty here,
Promise and desire;
Down the smiling paths of Spring
Little ghosts of gay leaves wing.

Vogue of Quilted Pillows

LOVELY quilted pillows add to the charm of any room. These designs are stamped on the cotton padding which is quilted to the rayon or satin


5336

top this outlining the very artistic design. The pillow tops and backs come in rayon or satin in colors, rose, nile green, saxe blue, maize, tangerine or black. Rayon with wadding for pillow 5332, 75 cents each, for 5336, 85 cents each. Satin with wadding No. 5332, $2.75 each, No. 5336, $3.25 each. Order by number and color. Send orders to


5332

Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

For 25 cents additional we will send you our book the Art of Embroidery, consisting of 10 complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches. Our complete catalog of embroidery stamped goods may be had upon receipt of ten cents.



The fourth R—Rubbing!

The "readin', 'ritin', 'rithmetic" years of your children are years of added work for you—and part of this is washing their grimy clothes. But that job can be *so* much easier by using Fels-Naptha. Plenty of naptha to loosen the ground-in dirt and good golden soap to wash it away, blended into one golden bar by our exclusive process. Two effective, safe cleaners instead of one! That means *extra help.* That's the reason why

Nothing takes tne place of

FELS-NAPTHA

ORDER FROM YOUR GROCER TODAY

All Catalog Prices Reduced 10%

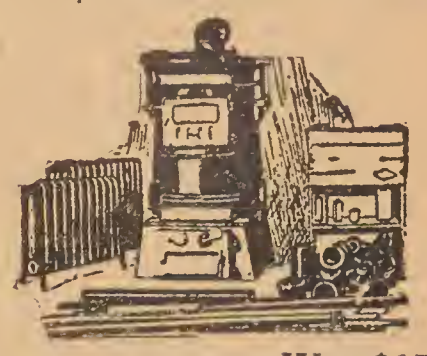
Readers of this paper have so heartily endorsed the sale we have run for the past two months that through volume business we are enabled to continue the sale for another month. DEDUCT 10% FROM THE CATALOG PRICE YOURSELF.



Our "Royal" **Modern Bathroom**

Includes Bathtub, Porcelain Toilet and enameled Wash Basin, Complete with all Fittings and Five-Year Guaranteed Materials. **$51.50**

Was $57.50. Now



Heating Plant *Complete for 6 Rooms* 6 Radiators, Large Steam Boiler, Pipe Fittings, Air Valves and Asbestos Cement.

Was $175 *NOW* $157.50

WE PAY *The Freight on Everything*

Write for FREE Catalog 20

J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.

254 West 34th Street, New York

Cuticura Soap

Is Pure and Sweet

Ideal for Children

Sample Soap, Ointment, Talcum free. Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. R, Malden, Mass.

30 Days' Free Trial New Models now ready for delivery direct from our factory. *Astonishing* low prices and terms. Do not buy until you get them. RIDER AGENTS WANTED to ride and exhibit sample. Make big money. Many models $21.50 up. **Tires** *Guaranteed $1.50 each,* wheels, lamps, horns, equipment at *half usual prices.* Send No Money. Write for our marvelous prices and terms on RANGER Bicycles. **Mead CYCLE CO.** Dept. B205 CHICAGO



PATENTS Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
724 9th Street, Washington, D. C.

WOOL BLANKETS— BATTING— ROBES— and Colonial Coverlets. Send us your wool and we will make beautiful serviceable products that will give satisfaction both in possession and the service they render. We sell direct. Write for catalog and samples. WEST UNITY WOOLEN MILLS, Dept. G, West Unity, Ohio.

Wooden Spoil —By Victor Rousseau

CHAPTER XVII
HOPES AND PLANS

HILARY awoke next morning feeling almost as fit as before his injury. He had just managed to get into his clothes when the boy from the post office brought him a note from Madeleine, hastily scribbled an hour before. She wrote that her father had slept through the night and was now conscious. The stroke had been a very slight one; he was partly paralyzed on one side, but he could speak, though he seemed still drowsy and unaware of his condition. He seemed to have no remembrance of the events of the preceding day.

"So there is nothing more that you can do now," she wrote. "And until my father is well I think it would be better for you not to come here, because the sight of you might upset him and retard his recovery. I shall come to you as soon as I can leave him. Meanwhile trust in my love."

MADELEINE.

Lafe was on hand before Hilary had finished his breakfast. He was overjoyed to see him back. Everything was going well, he said. Dupont was back from Quebec, and the two schooners were waiting for another load, which was going through the mill. He informed Hilary that Baptiste had got a job as captain of the second ship.

"But it's all right," he said. "I know Baptiste, and I don't believe there'll be any trouble on account of that. He's loyal, that little chap is. He was loyal to you. When he didn't feel that way he left you. And now he'll do his best for Dupont."

Hilary agreed with Lafe. Dupont was independent, and Baptiste was not likely to have taken his new job out of any desire for revenge. The probability was that he was anxious to be near Marie.

There was something more that Lafe had on his mind. Hilary was conscious of his hesitation; at last he blurted it out as they went into the office together.

"D'you see anything different about your desk?" he asked.

Hilary looked at it. "No—yes, the key's different," he answered. He looked at Lafe questioningly.

"It was bust open a week ago," said Lafe. "Ransacked from top to bottom. Likewise your bedroom. And —nothing taken, so far as I can see. Leastwise, your gold watch was left in your vest pocket, and eighty cents on the dressing table. Look for yourself, Mr. Askew."

Hilary unlocked the desk and went through it hastily. Lafe had slightly changed the position of the papers, but, so far as Hilary could see, everything was there.

"What do you make of it?" he asked.

"There are only two men might have had keys," answered Lafe slowly. "One of 'em's gone."

"Morris?"

"He'd left the day before this happened."

"Then——"

Lafe nodded at the unspoken question. "Yes, sir, but why?" he asked. "I've tried to think it over. It must be that he wanted some map or papers mighty badly. And it might be connected with Morris's leaving him in anger".

"It can't be that map of the Seigniory," said Hilary, and he picked it up from a drawer.

They thought over the problem. It was evident that Brousseau had broken into the office, probably with a duplicate set of keys; but what he wanted was an insoluble mystery.

"Perhaps he wished to know how I stood financially," suggested Hilary. "I hope the information satisfied him. Anyway, we'll get a new lock on the door, Connell."

"It's done," said Lafe.

They turned their thoughts to other matters. "How are the cutting prospects?" Hilary asked.

"The men are putting in some hard licks," said Lafe. "But there ain't enough timber along the banks to hold out till snow. I guess we'll have a few weeks of idleness after all, sir."

"Then we can't hold out."

"I've been thinking," said Lafe. "And I've been calculating. If we was to lay off for two months, and stop the mill and all wages for November and December, it might be possible—"

"Out of the question. It wouldn't be fair on the men. They could have got winter jobs on the south shore. It would be fatal to our credit, too. No, Lafe, I've been thinking too. How about the island? It looks pretty densely wooded."

"But it ain't on our limits," said Lafe. "It's Government land."

"Who told you so?"

"Why, everybody knows that. Mr. Morris said so."

"He was lying, then."

"But it ain't on the map. Why would Morris want to——?"

"I don't know what his reason was, Lafe, but it was a crooked one, depend on it. I saw it marked into the Rosny seigniory when I was in Quebec, and the Province doesn't give its own land away by mistake. Anyway, there's the record. Besides, I had it from Mademoiselle Rosny herself.

"Now here's my idea. There ought to be deep water round it, because it's just on the sea-channel, and if Dupont could run his ship in close, or even if we have to construct barges, why couldn't we cut alongside and load up with some good timber?"

"We'd want a derrick."

"Half a dozen. The cost is trifling. And even if it doesn't pay well, it might enable us to keep things running till snow falls."

Lafe pondered. "Morris said it was all fir," he answered. "He used to go over there when old Jacques was setting his traps for foxes, and shoot hares. But maybe Morris was lying. You can't tell, Mr. Askew. Brousseau might have wanted you not to know about the island. Maybe there is good timber there. Maybe——"

"Brousseau isn't after timber," said Hilary. "I wish I knew what he is after. Anyway, suppose we borrow MacPherson's boat and explore the place."

Lafe assented, and no more was said on the subject. Two days passed. Hilary was getting ready for his first drive into the woods when he saw Madeleine Rosny driving toward his office.

It was hard to avoid embracing, even under the eyes of the loafers outside the store hard by. Hilary had to content himself with a long pressure of the little hand that lay snugly inside his own.

"He is very much better," said Madeleine. "He is paralyzed a little; but he can walk with help. I have telephoned the doctor in Quebec, and he says that if he is kept quiet and not allowed to distress himself in any way he may make a complete recovery. Fortunately the stroke was on the left side of the body, and so his speech is not affected. So you see, dear, you must not come to the Chateau yet.

"But when December comes——" he began, with a touch of fear.

"Not till the end of the month, Hilary. And by then—who knows what may have happened. We will talk it over together. If there is no other way, at least you know——"

"That I shall not have to wait after the year ends," he said happily. "You have not seen——" he continued.

"Yes," answered Madeleine in a low tone. "He met me this morning. He had driven in along the new road, and he was waiting for me. He seemed to have sensed that I was going out. He—he begged, Hilary. I told him it was impossible. Then he was angry. He threatened you.

"He has threatened me before," said Hilary scornfully. "But his threats don't come true."

"You will be very watchful, dear? And you won't fight?"

"Except in self-defence? Yes, I promise you that."

"I must go back now. I had to come to you, if only for these few minutes, Hilary."

"And I shall come to you soon, he said. "Next month we must face our problem."

He helped her into the rig, and felt a wild desire to leap in beside her and drive with her—anywhere, as long as they might be together. He watched her drive away till she had crossed the bridge. Then he went back to see to the harnessing of his horse.

On the preceding night a flurry of snow had whitened the upper heights of the Laurentians; there were signs of an early winter in the bare birches, the whitening of the hares' coats, and the wind that blew steadily from the north-east. That day Lafe came to Hilary gleefully, with the news that a fine growth of swamp spruce had been discovered along a creek almost at the northern limits of the seigniory. This drove the thought of the island temporarily out of Hilary's head. The days passed into weeks, and now winter showed signs of setting in in earnest, and the river cutting seemed likely to last until the snows. There were several inches of snowfall in the woods already by the beginning of November, and a thin film of ice was on the lakes. They took to snowshoes. Never had Hilary been more hopeful.

"We'll win out, Lafe," he said.

Lafe, cautious as he was, was disposed to agree with him. Brousseau was giving no more trouble either to him or to Madeleine. He had altogether abandoned his pretence of working his own limits, which would, in fact, have been impossible, owing to Hilary's cancelation of the mill lease. Brousseau had not acknowledged the letter; he had been to Quebec, and was back at Ste. Marie, apparently doing little. Conditions there had been bad throughout the early autumn months; but now the lumbermen had left for the camps, and Simeon's place was reported closed, or, at least doing only the trivial business common to all the north-shore hotels and isolated farm-houses. The dance-halls were closed, and the women had mostly dispersed.

Hilary heard from Madeleine almost daily, but they seldom met. Once or twice they made an appointment, but both hated the thought of clandestinity, and Hilary realized the need of concentrating all his thoughts upon his work. Dupont had made three more voyages, and Baptiste, who kept out of sight, had given complete satisfaction. The lumber had brought unexpectedly good prices, and there was now a probability that before navigation closed Hilary would be in a position to carry on till spring. When the winter cutting began, and there was more leisure, Hilary meant to fight out the issue with Rosny. The old man was still partly paralyzed, and he had made no reference of any kind to what had occurred, but his mind was quite clear, and, Madeleine thought, his memory.

Toward the middle of the month the newly discovered spruce supply had all been lumbered. Success seemed now almost assured. Dupont was getting ready to make his last voyage. The snow was not yet deep enough for the teams to be sent into the woods, and Hilary turned his thoughts once more to the island, more from eagerness to explore that part of his domain than from any thought of cutting there that winter.

He was in his office one day when there came a tap at the door, and, to his astonishment, in walked Louis Duval.

The little liquor-seller approached him in an ingratiating manner. "Monsieur Askew," he said, "I am very sorry for that night. I have been away. Now I come back, and Monsieur Tessier tells me that you forgive. Now I come to thank you."

"That's all right, Louis," said Hilary. "You are forgiven, as long as you keep out of that trade of yours. It's bad business when it's run in the Ste. Marie way."

Louis Duval sniffed contemptuously. "I'm out," he announced. "And Simeon's out. And he say he hope you don't bear ill-feeling. Them fellows never pay us a cent. An' I got my head busted open too," he added reflectively.

(Continued on Page 22)

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation, claiming the timber is of poor quality. Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Boniface, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland, the quality of which Lamartine lied about.

Brousseau tries to intimidate Hilary by threatening him with loss of the entire legacy, unless Hilary goes back to the States and leaves the management of the timber to Morris. Hilary refuses, discharges Morris and proceeds to run the holdings alone. Madeleine Rosny, who is engaged to Brousseau learns of the latter's plan to get rid of Hilary. She warns him but he walks into the trap. Hilary is severely beaten. Madeleine and Connell rescue him and take him to the Rosny chateau where Madeleine nurses Hilary back to health. Their friendship soon ripens into love and Madeline tells Brosseau she will never marry him. Brousseau threatens Monsieur Rosny who tells him to leave. Rosny also asks Hilary to leave and then falls into a stupor.



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FOR SALE—Fruit Farm, two miles from Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Pa., 92 acres—sandy loam—20 acres woodland, balance orchard and farm land. Stone house and barn. Over 800-apple trees. Abundance grapes, cherries, strawberries, pears and quinces. 12-acres wheat, 10 of grass. Good markets. Plenty room for dairy trucking or poultry. Offered with or without stock, Crops and equipment. F. H. YARNALL, 934 High St., Pottstown, Pa.

196 ACRE FARM on macadam road near high school; 29 head stock, 3 horses; equipment; substantial buildings; All for $5500.00. $2000.00 down. THEO. FULLER, Unadilla, N. Y.
en."m aotemfw aotrdh aotemfw aotdrh oatrdh aotaota

136 ACRE DAIRY, Truck and Poultry farm near town, good buildings, spring water, will include 300 hens, 13 head cattle, pair horses, farm utensils. $5,500, $1,500 cash. BOX 457, care American Agriculturist.

FARM FOR SALE or exchange for smaller farm—250 acres, milk checks over $400 month. Fine level land, good buildings, all equipped. Close to Oneida Lake, one mile to state road, stores, depot. CHAS. DOWNS, no agents, Canastota, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

NEW HOUSE—9 rooms, large garage, one chicken house, well water, Washington Valley section, Baselor Ave., Bound Brook, N. J. 45 minutes from New York City. Price $3,500, $1,500 down. BOX 458, care American Agriculturist.

FRAME HOUSE, 7 rooms, 26 foot porch, 5 acres land, garage, barn, shed, 4 small chickens houses, fruit trees. Baselor Ave., Bound Brook, N. J. 45 minutes from New York City. Price $4,500, $1,500 down. BOX 458, care American Agriculturist.

FARM OPPORTUNITY

BY REASON OF PENDING FORECLOSURE arising out of unavoidable circumstances one of the best farms in Western New York will be offered at foreclosure sale at Albion, New York, June 8, 1928. This farm of 156 acres situated ¼ mile off the Million Dollar Highway just outside of Albion is one of the most productive farms obtainable. 15 acres excellent-bearing apple orchard; 17 acres young orchard; 68 acres winter wheat with every prospect of over 2,000 bushel harvest this season. Beautiful old Colonial house, modern improvements and electric lights. Farm in excellent condition in every respect. Bank will aid in financing reliable purchaser at a 5% rate. Seldom is there an opportunity to purchase a farm of such character under these conditions. FEDERAL LAND BANK OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. INQUIRE:—George H. Miller, Agent, Albion, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP—We have Jewish young men able-bodied, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with flags and designs on, $1 to $15 paid. Other envelopes before 1871 bought. W. L. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness. GEO. H. PHELPS, Oneida, N. Y.

HIGHEST—Cash price paid for Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness. Series C-97 flat, other series in proportion. Offer good for prompt acceptance. Chenango Valley Telephone stock wanted. M. FRIEDMAN, Norwich, N. Y.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, Bran and Middling Bags. We pay 4c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Pekham St., Buffalo.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS. Prompt deliveries. Moderate cost. Latest styles. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

250 BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid $1.00. 100 berry pickers' Record Tags 40c postpaid. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.26; 10—$2.00; smoking 10—$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs., $1.25. Smoking 5 lbs., $1.00. Box 50 Cigars $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

SPECIAL OFFER: Guaranteed chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; Cigars 50-$1.75; Gillette Razor FREE, pay when received. FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Kentucky.

CIGARS—From factory, trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid $1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

"WOOL—Wanted—good prices. Write for quotation. S. H. LIVINGSTON, wool specialists, Lancaster, Pa. Dept. AG."

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rates Only 7 Cents A Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of $..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

NAME

ADDRESS

Boys' and Girls' Page

What Do You Plan to Be When You Grow Up?

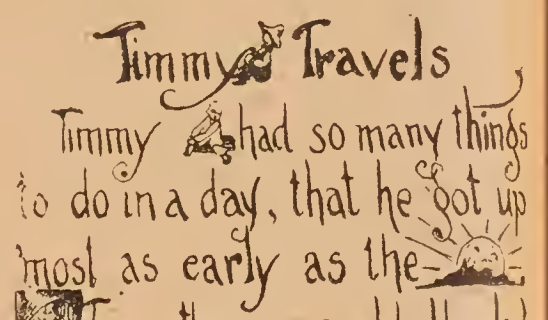
WHAT sort of a person do you want to be when you are grown? I don't mean exactly do you want to be lean or fat, tall or short, or even beautiful or ugly. But I do mean would you prefer to be a lawyer, a doctor, a nurse, a teacher, a farmer or farmer's wife, a minister, a merchant, or any one of a dozen other things, which you may choose? And why would you rather be one of these? And do you know some person now whom you most want to be like?

Not everybody can have beauty but all can make life happier for others by doing little thoughtful deeds. Not all can have wealth but every single person can build a reputation for honesty and dependability by always trying to do the right thing and by never failing when he's counted upon for a task. Not everybody can be the "boss"; if one can not lead then he can follow instructions and help just as truly as if he were the leader. There is some good way for us all to live and be happy and give happiness to other people. I just wonder which way you have already picked for yourself. I believe too, that other readers of the Boys' and Girls' Page would like to read what you are planning for yourself. Write the Editor of the Boys' and Girls' Page, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City, and tell your plans.

Bunny Monogram F



We rather take it for granted that you all know how to make use of these clever likable little monograms being given on our page. The left letter is always for the first names, the right for the last names. Cut and fit together the combination wanted, and trace through carbon paper directly on to your material. Embroider the letter in satin stitch, and the bunny in outline. If you cannot wait until the whole alphabet is finished, for ten cents you may obtain a proof-sheet containing the entire list.



Wooden Spoil

(*Continued from Page* 20)

Hilary sprang to his feet and took the little man by the arms. "Do you mean to tell me Brousseau offered you money to open a saloon in St. Boniface?" he asked.

"Sure he did. He said if I open he set me up, an' he pay me two hundred dollar more if those fellows kill you."

"Good Lord! Is that all I'm worth?" asked Hilary.

"O it ain't that," answered Louis. "I guess you're worth more than that much. But Pierre an' Leblanc, they crazy to kill you, because you thrash Pierre an' you take away Leblanc's business an' his family starve. Maybe he pay them too; maybe they pay him to let them. I don' know. But Pierre an' Leblanc swear they get you yet. An' Simeon's out of the game."

"Are you willing to sign your name to that on a paper?" asked Hilary.

Louis grinned uncasily. "I guess Pierre an' Leblanc get me if I did," he said. "You get them fellows first."

"Where are they?"

Louis shrugged his shoulders. "I don' know," he answered. "I guess they gone to the south shore for the winter. An' I want to tell you something, Monsieur Askew, if you won' bust my head open again."

"Your head's quite safe, Louis. What is it?"

"That damn Brousseau promise me two hundred for the other job an' only pay me fifty."

"What other job?"

"For to get them fellows to saw your boom, Monsieur."

(To be Continued)

HELP WANTED

WANTED: Immediately a good reliable man for farm work. Married man preferred, must be good milker and teamster. In first letter state reference, experience and wages expected. A. W. HUNT, Westfield, Pa.

ELDERLY SINGLE MAN—Some experience, for general farm work, no dairy. Salary according to ability. Good home. JAMES BARR, New Brunswick, N. J. Gen. Del.

MAN WANTED for General and Dairy Farming. Preferably married. State terms. C. JONES, Box 57, New Woodstock, N. Y.

WANTED—On Niagara County Fruit farm, experienced farm hand, single, some dairy. Steady work for right man. GEO. C. SILSBY, Gasport, N. Y., R. D. 41.

FARMER to work New York potato seed farm. Will provide house, salary and bonus. No stock. This is a real opportunity for a real worker. P. O. BOX 26, Bala, Pa.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Children Disappointed with Premiums

WE have a number of complaints recently from our subscribers concerning firms who give premiums for the sale by our subscribers of certain products such as seeds, perfume, etc. The usual complaint is that they have failed to receive the premium offered, although a few complaints mention that the premium when received is practically worthless.

We have followed up a number of these complaints and have secured the premium for our subscribers. However, we would like to point out a few facts as they appear to us:

1: This type of business is not considered especially ethical since it uses the appeal of children to make a sale where the merit of the product alone would frequently fail to do so.

2: Most firms doing business in this way seem to be extremely lax in keeping records which results in failure to receive the premium unless a considerable amount of time is wasted in following up the matter.

3: The amount of money involved is usually so small that a premium of any considerable value can not reasonably be expected.

We are thoroughly in sympathy with attempts of boys and girls to earn money but we feel that this particular method is likely to result in nothing but disappointment.

Another Auto Service Concern

"The National Automobile Service Corporation of 6-20 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., sold me some service insurance last January for two cars. The agent said that they had a service station in town but when the membership certificate and papers came I found that the nearest service station was 25 miles away which makes their service absolutely worthless to me."

WE have written a number of letters in an attempt to get some definite information about this company. Our letter to them has been unanswered and up to date we have been unable to get any definite information concerning this scheme. The experiences of our subscribers with this company and with others of a similar nature are such that we can not recommend them. When money is once paid the chance for recovering it is very slim.

Lights on Sleighs and Wagons in Penn.

Is the Pennsylvania law the same as the New York law in regards to lights on sleighs and wagons?

THE Pennsylvania law as to the licensing of wagons and sleighs, etc., is substantially the same as the New York law on the same subject. The Pennsylvania law enacted in 1919 states that it does not apply to agricultural machinery or to vehicles loaded with hay or straw, and states further that at least one white light shall be displayed from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise.

The New York law enacted in 1914 is substantially the same, and states the same time for the display of lights, and excepts hay wagons from its operation.

Avoid "Home Work" Schemes

"Would you please look up the Cameo Linen Company, 132 West 43rd Street, and see if they are a reliable firm?"

THE Cameo Linen Company is a home work scheme which was started recently. The National Better Business Bureau investigated this concern and found that it was owned by Henry Marks. The Bureau requested the names of the persons who were working for him and he was able to supply only three. Letters addressed to these workers received one reply and two were returned unclaimed. The one reply advised that the writer had completed 12 handkerchiefs for which she was paid $2.00.

When the Better Business Bureau requested information from Mr. Marks as to how much money he had paid out to workers as well as what outlet he had provided to dispose of the work completed by workers no satisfactory answer was given.

In view of this report we repeat the advice so often given: Place no dependence whatever on the promises and claims of any scheme offering work to be done at home.

Another Complaint About the Family History Scheme

Still another man writes: "I was unable, because of illness, to attend the recent meeting held to discuss the payment of the claim which the New Jersey Genealogical & Biographical Socity is trying to collect from me but I refuse to pay $35 for a book which has no value. At the time I signed, I did not understand that I was signing a contract. I understood I was simply signing my personal history."

Money Paid to A. A. Subscribers During April, 1928

Insurance Indemnities

Paid to March 1st, 1928	*$93,679.85*
Paid during March, 1928	*1,209.26*
Paid during April, 1928	*1,485,79*
	$96,374.90

William Allen, Cazenovia, N. Y.	Auto collision—fractured leg.	$ 50.00
Veronica A. Cox, Manlius, N. Y.	Auto accident—contusions.	20.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Green, Aurora, N. Y.	Auto accident—fractured ribs.	44.28
F. E. Chase, New Albany, Pa.	Thrown from buggy—fractured rib.	52.86
Louisa Putnam, Worcester, N. Y.	Auto collision—concussion of brain.	30.00
Roy Lord, Hale Eddy, N. Y.	Auto collision—concussion, cuts.	10.00
William Cockle, Bliss, N. Y.	Thrown from sleigh—dislocated shoulder.	30.00
A. E. Pierce, Stanford, N. Y.	Truck skidded—fractures, contuslons.	70.00
Clarence Kinney, Norwichtown, Conn.	Buggy tipped over—contused body.	10.00
K. J. Millville, LaSalle, N. Y.	Thrown from wagon—bruised back.	10.00
W. R. Briggs, Stockton, N. Y.	Thrown from load of poles—fractured rib.	20.00
O. O. Tyler, Henderson, N. Y.	Thrown from wagon—fractured arm.	50.00
Sylvester Neer, Davenport, N. Y.	Thrown from wagon—fractured arm.	85.71
W. W. Warner, Fallston, Md.	Auto collision—cut, contused body.	20.00
Bertba Bentley, Worcester, N. Y.	Auto collision—cut face, sprained hand.	40.00
J. H. Flynn, Locke, N. Y.	Thrown from wagon—injury to knee.	24.28
Kennetb Martin, Kingston, N. Y.	Car ran over foot—fractured bone.	5.71
P. L. Conners, Auburn, N. Y.	Thrown from wagon—fractured rib.	10.00
R. W. Palmer, Ontario, N. Y.	Auto tipped over—sprained back.	20.00
Jennie Wintenburg, Johnson City, N. Y.	Auto collision—contused side.	57.15
William Recor, W. Cbazy, N. Y.	Thrown from sleigh—fractured rib.	30.00
Frederick Labs, Doylestown, Pa.	Thrown from wagon—fractured elbow.	80.00
L. W. Billings, Friendsbip, N. Y.	Thrown from wagon—cut, brain concussion.	40.00
J. B. Fitzgerald, Towanda, Pa.	Thrown from slelgh—fractured rib.	45.71
Gled Stevens, Linesville, Pa.	Thrown from wagon—fractured rib.	30.00
Frank Meaker, Skaneateles, N. Y.	Thrown from load of hay—fractured ribs.	50.00
J. M. Springet, Schuyler Lake, N. Y.	Thrown from wagon—sprained ankle.	31.42
I. J. Sanford, Manlius, N. Y.	Struck by car—lnjured finger.	10.00
Jane Robbins, Albany, N. Y.	Auto collision—fractures.	80.00
Silas Wright, Martville, N. Y.	Thrown from wagon—..bruised back.	41.43
F. M. Ricber Est., Westmoreland, N. Y.	Auto struck trollcy—mortuary.	130.00
A. F. Elliott, Delbi, N. Y.	Thrown from sled—fractured ribs.	52.86
Everett Stndley, Croton Falls, N. Y.	Thrown from wagon—sprain, fracture.	60.00
Dora Fawcett, Overton, Pa.	Wagon upset—fractures.	54.28
H. C. Jacobs, Ransomville, N. Y.	Thrown from wagon—sprained back.	20.00
G. W. Moore, Riverbead, N. Y.	Auto collision—sprained wrist.	10.00
Cbester Patterson, Edwards, N. Y.	Thrown from wagon—contusions, sprains.	20.00
W. H. Smith, Gayhead, N. Y.	Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs.	30.00
C. L. Hill, Greene, N. Y.	Thrown from wagon—sprained shoulder.	10.00
		$1,485.79

Service Bureau Claims Settled

Everett Studley, Croton Falls, N. Y.	(Payment on radio sold).	$ 10.00
Mrs. David Jenkins, Elmira, N. Y.	(Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise)	3.40
Miss Lucile Van Wagenen, Wallkill, N. Y.	(Refund on knitwear).	6.54
A. Everdyke, Marion, N. Y.	(Returns for goods sold on commission).	46.00
Mrs. M. J. Mead, Sherman, N. Y.	(Refund on unsatlsfactory merchandise).	17.50
Mrs. Nellie Olin, Altmar, N. Y.	(Balance due on shipment of eggs).	5.70
Mrs. Leslie Leach, Norwicb, N. Y.	(Settlement of mail order complaint).	6.00
F. M. Stolzenberg, Albion, N. Y.	(Refund on auto service).	4.50
F. Mouncy, Cbaplin, Conn.	(Rent due on advertising sign).	20.00
Mrs. Hattie Stafford, North River, N. Y.	(Refund on radio reproducer).	10.00
Edgar Mead, Cedarville, N. J.	(Refund on cabbage plants)..	20.00
W. E. Fingar, N. Germantown, N. Y.	(Payment for produce sold).	57.00
J. W. Herda, Towanda, Pa.	(Returns on shipment of eggs).	8.99
Mrs. J. A. Young, Arkport, N. Y.	(Payment for services).	7.80
B. Branaugb, Windham, N. Y.	(Returns on shipment of eggs).	10.00
Earl G. Worden, Fulton, N. Y.	(Payment for services).	2.00
S. Schenk, Jr., Naples, N. Y.	(Payment for produce sold).	50.00
Allie Fass, Wales Center, N. Y.	(Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise).	5.00
Miss Isabel Sagates, Mobawk, N. Y.	(Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise).	5.00
G. A. Wallace, Antwerp, N. Y.	(Payment for poultry purchased).	3.00
Ernest Mabie, Worcester, N. Y.	(Adjustment on dog complaint).	4.00
Calhoun Brotbers, Andes, N. Y.	(Refund on poultry).	8.00
A. N. Brand, Hamilton, N. Y.	(Refund on radio).	81.53
James Galligher, Montgomery, N. Y.	(Refund on radio).	55.00
Mrs. David Adams, Penn Yan, N. Y.	(Refund on radio).	82.50
Albert Cbamberlain, Westkill, N. Y.	(Adjustment on live stock).	10.00
James Woodford, Lawrenceville, Pa.	(Adjustment on dog complaint).	5.00
		$544.46

General Claims Adjusted Where No Money is Involved

James Winne, Altmont, N. Y.	(Merchandise returned to subscriber).
Will Owens, Houghton, N. Y.	(Merchandise delivered).
Mrs. E. Woodwortb, Glenwood, N. Y.	(Cancellation of misrepresented contract).
Harold Crawford, Corry, Pa.	(Adjustment on newspaper subscription).
Mrs. Arthur Griswold, Otego, N. Y.	(Merchandise received).
Mrs. F. Skippen, Batavia, N. Y.	(Account cancelled which was not due).
Miss Addie Austin, Wbiteball, N. Y.	(Exchange on washing machine).
D. G. Crowell, Wallkill, N. Y.	(Merchandise delivered).
C. D. Smith, Freebold, N. Y.	(Exchange of tires).
H. A. Smith, Depeyster, N. Y.	(Settlement on unsatisfactory merchandise).
G. Emerson Pierce, Peekskill, N. Y.	(Cancellation of account).
A. L. Zimmer, Richford, N. Y.	(Order cancelled).
Duncan McLean, Camden, N. Y.	(Order of furs returned).
Miss Ruth Steele, Antwerp, N. Y.	(Contract cancelled).

Total Paid to Subscribers $2,330.25

John Gaspar, Linesville, Pa.	50.00	N. D. Borton, Woodstown, N. J.	50.00
H. A. James, R. D. 5, Canton, N. Y.	50.00	Walter Pike, Avon, N. Y.	50.00
R. P. Runkle, Johnstown, N. Y.	12.50	Deputy Sheriff Sheehan, Fonda, N. Y.	12.50
Wm. Aldrich, Johnstown, N. Y.	12.50	Sheriff S. Hodge, Johnstown, N. Y.	12.50

Mrs. E. A. Garrett, Camillus, N. Y..... 50.00



Good Fishing

There is no sport in the world like a day with your fishing tackle in the spot where the big ones bite. It may be just behind your own farm, or an hour's drive away in the family car, but there will be many times this summer when you can get away to try your luck. You do not need an elaborate assortment of fishing tackle, but it does make the fun greater if you have a good jointed rod, a dependable reel, plenty of strong lines and an assortment of various kinds of baits. You need a landing net, too, and a fish box or running board refrigerator to bring home your catch. Why not rig up a good set of tackle, enough to take the folks along and let them fish, too, and get more fun out of summer opportunities? If you will come into one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores we will be glad to help you select good, practical equipment at a low cost. You can't find better sporting equipment anywhere than at your local "tag" store.



Oil facts for farmers

(No. 2)

Aviators' experience proves more about oil economy in 2 minutes than most salesmen can in 2 hours

Mobiloil was used by:
Col. Lindbergh—New York to Paris; Washington, D. C. to Mexico City and beyond.
Commander Byrd—To the North Pole.
U. S. Army Fliers—Around the World.
Lieut. Maughan—Dawn-to-Dusk across the U. S. A.
Duggan, Olivero & Campanelli—New York to Buenos Aires.
Capt. Stanovsky—From Capital to Capital around Europe.
Lieut. Doolittle—Over the Andes.
Major Dagnaux—Paris to Madagascar.
Major Miller—Around the Union of South Africa.
Kingsford-Smith & Ulm—Around Australia.
U. S. Army Fliers—San Francisco to Honolulu.
Japanese Fliers—Around Japan.
Col. Skala—Prague to Tokio.
Art Goebel—San Francisco to Honolulu. (Dole Prize winner)

Practically all aircraft manufacturers of importance use Mobiloil in their test and development work.



How Mobiloil quality saves money

Aviators insist on Mobiloil because they can't risk engine failure. Their lives are at stake.

Engine failures in your car, truck or tractor do not threaten you with injuries. But they certainly cost money.

Perhaps Mobiloil costs a few cents more per gallon than you now pay for oil. But one small repair caused by your cheap oil may cost *more* than a whole year's supply of Mobiloil.

In addition, Mobiloil usually shows a reduction of oil consumption of from 15% to 50% in tractor engines, thus saving its *extra* cost in lower consumption alone. The extra protection against repairs and breakdowns *costs you nothing*.

How to buy

Most farmers buy a season's supply of oil at one time. We recommend the 55-gallon or 30-gallon steel drums with faucets. Any nearby Mobiloil dealer will give you a *substantial discount* when you buy one of these.

Other Mobiloil containers are:—10-gallon steel drum with self-contained faucet, 5-gallon cans packed in easy-tipping rack. Also 1-gallon and 1-quart cans.

Your dealer has the complete Mobiloil Chart. It will tell you the correct grade of Mobiloil for your tractor, your truck and your car.

Make this chart your guide

If your car is not listed below see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors, etc.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1928 Engine		1927 Engine		1926 Engine		1925 Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Spec. 6-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	A				
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Imp. 80	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A		
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Bros.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant	A	Arc.			A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford, Model A	A	Arc.						
" Model T			E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	Arc.	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland, *all models*			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige, *all models*			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc		
Reo, *all models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4-cyl.					B	Arc.	B	Arc.
" " 6-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.

The correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified above.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

The World's Quality Oil

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 Per Year **May 26, 1928** **Published Weekly**

Lest We Forget

Old Soldier Memories of Experiences of Long Ago

THINGS are made so easy for us nowadays, I wonder if we are in danger of forgetting *why* the paths are so smooth to our feet. It is because of the sacrifices of those that have gone before: the heroes of the Revolution, our pioneer forefathers and mothers, our Civil War veterans, and lastly the World War boys. How they come marching down through the years.

"For thee, our fathers suffered,
For thee, they toiled and prayed;
Upon thy holy altar
Their willing lives they laid."

The ranks of the boys in blue are fast thinning out. Soon there will be none to tell personal stories of the old fights. Let us pause for a moment and go back with one of them to review some of the days that are becoming a dim memory. My father, Captain J. E. Head, who is now eighty-nine years old, had an active part in the long ago struggle and at Editor Eastman's request, I am setting down for you my father's story as he has just told it to me.—MRS. SARAH H. ROBERTS.

* * *

At the beginning of the Civil War, I was like many young men, eager to enlist, but I was an only child and my mother's tears held me back. I had just finished teaching school when Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers and 300,000 drafted men. I volunteered. It was the 13th of August, 1862, when I enlisted. My home was at Paris, New York, but I was teaching school in East Aurora, New York, so I enlisted in a Buffalo regiment, "the 100th New York Volunteers". The Board of Trade of Buffalo adopted the regiment and agreed to keep it full.

By CAPT. J. E. HEAD

As an inducement, they gave $28 each to all volunteers. They sent from first to last 900 recruits.

I went to my home in Paris, to visit my parents and friends before starting out on my soldier's life. That was a sad time, parting from those most dear. My mother was continually in tears. At last the day came for me to leave. My cousin was to take me with horse and buggy to Utica. From there, I was to go by train to Buffalo to join my regiment. My father, a stern, reserved man, could not trust himself to speak but shook my hand in silence; then, walking before me, opened the gate and stood with his hat in his hand as we drove through.



Captain J. E. Head os he looked in 1862, when he was 23. Controst this with his other picture on this poge taken with the Confederote veteron in 1914, when he was 75 yeors old. He is now 89 and we know thot oll A. A. reoders will join with us in hoping that he will live well beyond the century mark.

Our regiment left Buffalo, March 7, 1862. We reached camp at Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, on the York River, where the last real battle of the Revolution was staged by Washington. There we drilled as recruits.

About November 1, 1862, I was taken sick and was in the hospital for some time. Then as I recovered I acted as nurse, until near Christmas of that year. Christmas Day the regiment was ordered on board an ocean steamer bound for no one knew where, but we ended up at Macon City, North Carolina. Our stay there was short. We were ordered aboard again and sent to Hilton Head, and from there to Charleston. Our regiment, all alone, was selected to start closing up Charleston Harbor. We arrived too late to cross the bar. The steamer would rise up in the air, then drop back on the bar. We were soon in great danger, so orders were given to unload half the regiment in rowboats to lighten the ship, so it would float off the bar to safety in deeper water. I was in the second boat, with Charles Kellogg of Company A at the helm. The whole regiment finally landed on Coles Island. Later on at night we were transferred to Folly Island.

On the 18th of July, 1863, nine regiments were in line of battle, one behind the other. The 100th Regiment was the seventh in line of battle.

How we escaped death, in that charge on Fort Wagner, I know not. A Rebel cannon fired on us as we

(*Continued on Page 7*)



Captain J. E. Head (right) and a Confederate soldier (left), whose name unfortunately we do not have, who had their pictures taken together at the great reunion of the Confederate and Union veterans on the Gettysburg battlefield in 1914. It will be remembered that at this reunion Pickett's charge was re-enacted. The old Confederate soldiers formed on one side and the Union veterans on the other. Then the Confederates charged across the field and when they met the Union line the old boys threw their arms around one another, making one of the most dramatic situations in American history.

Put your Model T Ford in shape for *thousands of miles of additional service*

MORE than eight million Model T Fords are still in active service and many of them can be put in shape for two, three and five more years of service—and even longer—at very small cost.

The following list gives the approximate labor charges for re-conditioning the Model T Ford—

Engine

Tune motor (including replacement of commutator case, brush and vibrator points if necessary)	$ 1.00
Grind valves and clean carbon	3.75
Overhaul carburetor	1.50
Reline detachable car transmission bands	1.50
Install new pistons or connecting rods	6.00
Tighten all main bearings	6.00
Overhaul motor and transmission	$20.00 to 25.00

Rear System

Replace rear axle assembly	2.50
Install universal joint	3.00
Reline brake shoes	1.50
Tighten rear radius rod	.60
Replace rear axle shaft, drive shaft pinion, or drive gear	5.00
Overhaul complete rear axle assembly	$5.75 to 7.00
Rebush spring and perches	1.75
Oil and graphite springs	3.00

Front System

Overhaul front axle	$4.00 to 5.00
Rebush spindle bodies and arms (both sides)	2.50
Replace or straighten spindle connecting rod	.75
Tighten radius rod or steering ball cap	.60
Tighten all sockets and joints of front end	1.50
Replace front spring tie bolt or new leaf	2.50
Straighten front axle	1.50

Chassis

Tighten all nuts and bolts	3.00
Replace rear fender	1.75
Overhaul steering gear	3.50
Repair muffler	1.00
Overhaul radiator	7.50
Line up front wheels	.50
Repaint Coupe	25.00
Repaint Sedan	25.00
Repaint Touring Car	20.00
Reupholster Runabout	8.00
Reupholster Touring Car	15.00
Repair seat cushion	2.50
Replace top deck (Coupe or Sedan)	4.00
Overhaul starting motor	3.00
Overhaul generator	2.60

These prices are approximate and are for labor only, because the number of necessary parts needed depends on the condition of each car. The charge for these parts is low, however, because of the established Ford low-price policy.

So that you may get the greatest use from your Model T Ford over the longest period of time, we suggest that you take the car to the nearest Ford dealer and have him estimate on the cost of putting it in good shape. A very small expenditure may be the means of giving you thousands of miles of additional service.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Detroit, Mich.

Trespassers Active Again

Readers Give Experiences and Views

I AM in favor of a $50 fine for trespassing—no less. The fines the justice gives are nothing. Very few will bother to have anyone arrested for stealing small things. I have lost over $300 by stealing and know who it is, but cannot prove it. I have never tried to catch him as I would not arrest him. I think too much of my buildings. The public in general is on the thief's side as soon as he is arrested. The judge gives small or, in most cases, suspended sentences to all young people.

Children from six to fourteen years stole all of my strawberries and when I told their father, he said: "I did not see them and cannot help it. They are only children." I said: "You must look after them; instead of telling them to steal, tell them not to steal. You stop them, or I will arrest them." He laughed and said: "They will do nothing to children. All courts suspend sentence as a rule on children."

Their parents know it and take advantage, teaching them to steal as soon as they are able to carry anything. I read in a city newspaper an article written by a minister saying that sixty-five per cent of the school children stole. I think at home and at school children should be taught not to steal.

One boy who was stealing grapes was told repeatedly by the owner not to take any more. The boy answered him back and ran, but the man could not catch him. Finally he shot the boy in the leg, and the boy died of blood poisoning. The man is in Sing Sing Prison.

One man had his hogs killed and chopped in pieces with an ax. His house and barn were set on fire, and another house near was fired at the same time. A few years ago a man had his sloop sunk by sawing her keel in two.

No one wants to complain as he will have to be the principal witness. The sheriff ought to get his own evidence and not take the complainant's.

Posting land does not amount to much. I was told by a man that trespassers tear down and take off the signs, then you cannot arrest them as the land is not posted.—S. C. S.

EDITOR'S NOTE—*The trouble is that children and many older persons do not regard taking farm products as real stealing. A good fine would impress this lesson on them.*

* * *

Petition Against Posting Law

WE, the undersigned, do hereby petition you to use your influence and make a hard fight to have the trespass law amended:

First, So the farmers and land owners are not obliged to post their farms and land to keep trespassers, hunters and trappers off;

Second, So that any trespasser, hunter or trapper, before entering upon any land other than his own, must have a written permit from the owner or owners, and if the land is rented, he must have a written permit from the owner or owners and also from the renter or renters.—Signed by 24 persons in Sullivan County, N. Y.

* * *

Pomona Grange Commends A. A.

WHEREAS, the present trespass law is difficult to apply, and gives an unfair advantage to the trespasser, therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the farmers of Allegany County, represented in Allegany County Pomona Grange, are heartily in favor of the efforts of the American Agriculturist to secure a better trespass law doing away with the necessity of posting by landowners, and making it necessary for hunters, trappers and fishers to have the written consent of landowners before hunting, trapping or fishing in lands not their own;

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Editior of American Agriculturist. — Allegany County Pomona Grange.

* * *

Send Us Your Experiences With Trespassers

ON this page are several recent letters, petitions and resolutions stating views and suggestions on the trespass problem. With some of these suggestions we agree; with others we do not.

We think the chief remedy for the situation, and probably the only one that can be secured, is to increase the fines and the penalties for illegal trespassing so that the burden of proof when any damage is done will be on the trespasser and not on the farmer.

In those states like New York where there is a posting law, we believe that the law should be amended so that no posting will be necessary whatever, and so that the present penalties for trespassing on posted land will be extended to cover trespassing on all farm land.

Whatever laws are secured, we must be fair about it as farmers so that we can protect our rights and at the same time not prevent persons who want to do the right thing from doing a reasonable amount of hunting. Many farmers themselves like to hunt.

American Agriculturist is going to continue to work on this problem until some relief is secured. Will you therefore do your part by keeping us informed of any experience, good or bad, that you may have with trespassers during the present season?—The Editors.

Shot At Owner's Dog

I AM bothered by hunters on our place who have no regard for my rights whatever. They think because they have a gun and license they can do anything. This month one of them shot at my dog not more than two hundred feet from the house and barn. When my wife asked him why he did it, he replied that our dog (an Airedale) was bothering his hound while running a fox. Has it gotten so that the law will uphold a hunter in this? Have I got to keep our Airedale in a cage or on a chain for the sake of hunters? They tell me I cannot do a thing about it because my property is not posted. It does not look to me as though I should have to kill our dog or let hunters kill him and run things here just as they please. I pay my taxes for the privilege of staying here. Is posting the place my way out of this mess, or am I helpless?—A. H. L., *New York.*

* * *

Heavy Scraping No Good

I HAVE had several years experience concerning maintenance of dirt roads and have found that heavy scraping of dirt roads is a waste of the taxpayers' money. Light scraping and rut filling throughout the year is a necessity. The scraping should be confined to this class of work.—J. B. K.

Trouble in the Albany Milk Market

Milk Sold by Some Dealers Found Unfit Food

THE city of Albany, New York, has been very much excited for several weeks over the milk marketing situation. The facts in connection with this situation will be of interest to every dairyman.

Two or three years ago a senator from the State legislature was taken violently ill and an investigation showed that he had been poisoned by bad milk which he had eaten in a restaurant in the Capitol. At that time a study was made of milk conditions in the city and it was found that a considerable proportion of the milk was handled and sold in such a careless manner that it was unfit for human consumption.

Adequate Supervision Needed

It was thought that the publicity and excitement caused by the affair would lead to an improvement in the quality of milk sold in Albany, but unfortunately it seems that such was not the case. Surveys recently completed in Albany by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets with the help of Professors J. D. Brew and W. E. Ayres of the College of Agriculture showed the great need for more adequate supervision of the milk distributed in Albany and probably also in most other smaller cities and villages throughout the East.

The first of these recent surveys was made during the latter part of February. Samples from the milk delivered for each producer to all the city pasteurizing plants were procured. Sediment tests and bacteria counts were made on these samples. This milk was found to be unclean and many samples contained great numbers of bacteria. In one instance, a sample was found to contain 120,000,000 bacteria colonies per cubic centimeter, and others contained as many as 100,000,000 bacteria colonies per cubic centimeter.

A Score Card For Milk

In addition to sediment tests and bacteria counts, the samples taken from milk being distributed to consumers were tested for flavor and odor, milk fat, solids and acidity. Dealers, who in previous surveys were found receiving and distributing milk of high quality, were still doing so, and dealers who in previous surveys were receiving and distributing milk of less desirable quality were continuing to do so.

The results of the tests made on samples of milk going to consumers were tabulated on the market milk score card adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture. The milk regarded as perfect in all respects is allowed a score of 100. It will be interesting to all dairymen to know how this score is made up.

Milk Judged on Delivered Basis

Milk containing less than 500 bacteria colonies per cubic centimeter is regarded as perfect from the bacterial standpoint and is allowed 35 points, while milk containing more than 200,000 bacteria colonies per cubic centimeter receives no credit from the bacterial standpoint. Between these two extremes certain fixed credits are given. 25 points are allowed for perfect flavor and odor, a lesser number being given when the flavor and odor is not the best. 10 points are given for freedom from dirt as determined by the sediment test. 10 points are allowed for a fat content of 4% or more; 9 points for a fat content of 3.6%, and no credit for milk containing less than 2.7% of fat. 10 points are allowed for milk containing 8.7% and over of solids not fat, no credit being given for milk containing less than 7.8% total solids. 5 points are allowed for low acidity and 5 points for the condition of the bottle and cap. It will be observed that the score card just referred to takes into consideration the quality of the milk distributed to consumers, but does not take into consideration the quality of the milk received at the pasteurizing plants, or the sanitary condition of the plant and equipment.

Some Pasteurizers Not Clean

The score obtained by the various dealers from whom two or more samples of milk were procured was made public on March 22d. It was thought unwise to endeavor to pass upon the quality of milk vended by a dealer from whom but a single sample of milk had been obtained, and such dealers' names were omitted. In publishing the results, the dealers were divided into groups. Those selling Grade "A" Milk and obtaining a score of 90 or over were placed in one group; those obtaining a score of from 80 to 90 were placed in a second group, etc. A like procedure was followed with respect to Grade "B" Milk. Three dealers selling Grade "A" Pasteurized Milk received a score of 90 or over; two dealers, between 80 and 90; one, between 70 and 80; two, between 60 and 70, and two, between 50 and 60. Three dealers selling Grade "B" Pasteurized Milk scored 90 or over; seven, between 80 and 90; five, between 70 and 80; four, between 60 and 70, and four, between 50 and 60.

Aside from the scores, the following general observations with respect to the Albany milk situation were made:

(*Continued on Page* 8)

Society Fails to Compel Payment of $35.00

Another Example of the Need of "Reading Before Signing"

FAILURE to read before signing is causing annoyance and inconvenience to a number of New Jersey farmers, through legal action brought by the New Jersey Genealogical and Historical Society to compel these to pay $35 to the Society.

In the issues of April 21 and May 12 we commented on the activities of this society which is located at Paterson, N. J. On May 10th an action was brought by Mr. J. J. Scannell before Judge Thomas E. Duffy in the Passaic County District Court to compel Mr. Samuel Ronner. R.D.1, Clifton, New Jersey to pay $35 to the society for alleged services rendered as provided for in an alleged contract between Mr. Ronner and the society. Mr. Ronner and several who face similar actions had already co-operated to hire Attorney Edward Merray to defend them.

It was brought out in the trial that the New Jersey Genealogical and Biographical Society is incorporated under a New Jersey law as a non-profit organization, that Mr. Scannell is chairman and treasurer of the Society and that funds of the society are deposited in his name as treasurer.

Mr. Scannell testified that he was employed by the society on a salary, that the venture was not profitable, that he was not engaged in it necessarily to make a living and that in addition to his work as chairman and treasurer of the Society he is also interested in real estate and advertising.

Mr. Scannell admitted that Senator Edge and Senator Edwards recently wrote, directing him to refrain from using their names as being in any way connected with the Society.

Mr. Ronner testified that a man came to his farm sometime in June 1926 and said that he was taking life histories to be put in a book. He said that this man, who was the agent of the N. J. Genealogical and Historical Society and who has since died, asked him a number of questions, took notes and then asked if the information was correct. On being assured that it was the agent then said, "Then sign here."

Mr. Ronner told the agent he could not read or write so he approached Elizabeth Ronner, his daughter, saying "Sign this for your daddy." Miss Ronner signed her father's name and the agent then said, "This will cost you $35."

"What for?", asked Mr. Ronner.

"For the book", replied the agent.

"What good will a book be to me? I can neither read nor write."

The agent replied that the book would not be ready for a year or more and left the house.

The testimony of both Mr. Ronner and his daughter was to the effect that neither of them read the contract, that the agent did not tell them what was in the contract until after Mr. Ronner's name was signed to the paper, that he did not sign the paper and he did not authorize his daughter to sign it.

In summing up the case for the defense Attorney Edward F. Merray pointed out that the N. J. Genealogical & Historical Society was incorporated as an association, not formed for profit and in his opinion was not legally entitled to conduct a business such as they are conducting. He also pointed out that Mr. Ronner did not and could not read the contract and that in fact no legal contract even existed.

The attorney for Mr. Scannell emphasized the fact that Mr. Ronner never wrote to the Society or went to his office to attempt to have the contract cancelled. It was also claimed that a copy of Mr. Ronner's life history was sent him for correction and that a corrected copy was returned to the society, thus showing that Mr.

(*Continued on Page* 13)

Associate Editor Date 192

$35.00

The New Jersey Genealogical and Biographical Society
Incorporated
PATERSON, N. J.

WHO'S WHO IN NEW JERSEY

APPLICATION FOR ASSOCIATE LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Please secure for me in the "Historical Library" of the Society a file to contain a record of myself and family, together with photographs and such other information as I will furnish.

You may write my biography from information I will furnish, and I do hereby authorize you to print, copyright and insert my biography in the HISTORICAL NUMBER of the work entitled: "NEW JERSEY'S FIRST CITIZENS AND STATE GUIDE" devoted to members only, and that I am to receive a complimentary copy of the above work containing my biography.

In consideration of the above, I accept your invitation, and hereby enter my name as an Associate Life Member of "THE NEW JERSEY GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY", for which I promise to pay, to you or your order, the sum of $35.00, upon delivery of the work to my home or place of business. This order is not subject to countermand or cancellation.

NAME OCCUPATION, ...

ADDRESS CITY

ALL CHECKS PAYABLE TO J. J. SCANNELL

A number of New Jersey farmers state that their signatures were obtained to the above contract through misrepresentation. It is claimed by some that the top part of the contract was turned under thus hiding the figures "$35". This case emphasizes the advice so often given by the A. A. Service Bureau "Read before you sign."

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 May 26, 1928 No. 20

The A. A. Editorial Platform

1. For lower and better adjusted farm taxes.

2. For better dirt roads.

3. For swift punishment of chicken and other farm thieves.

4. For relief from farm trespassers.

5. For all the news and farm facts given to farmers on both sides of important problems affecting farm business and farm life.

6. For honoring outstanding farmers by nominating and conferring each year the title of Master Farmers.

Farm Conditions and Markets at a Glance

ANOTHER backward and uncertain spring has inflicted itself upon agriculture. Last year there were much cold weather and heavy rains which ended several times in disastrous floods. This year the rains have not been so severe but there has been plenty of them and the weather almost constantly has been cold and disagreeable. The result is that the farmers have had difficulty in getting their crops in the ground and spring work is very backward.

Too Many Potatoes The slow spring may have a good effect in cutting down the proposed potato acreage. Growers have reported their intention of planting 12 per cent more than last season's acreage. If they do, there is a strong possibility of a break in the potato market next fall.

Fruit Situation So far as can be told at this time, the outlook for fruit is good. The cold weather retarded fruit buds so that there has not been, generally speaking, much injury from frosts.

Winter Wheat In Bad Shape The condition of winter wheat on April 1, according to the Department of Agriculture, stood at the low figure of 68.8 per cent of normal. Only twice, in 1917 and 1925, has the April 1st figure been as low since the beginning of the Department's record in 1879. In the North Atlantic States, that is, in A. A. section, the per cent of normal for wheat is 73.3.

The condition of rye at this time is also bad and indications are now that, unless there is an exceptional growing season from now until harvest, wheat and the resultant dairy feeds will be scarce and high in price. These may be offset, of course, by the production of spring grains.

Poultry and Egg Situation In the poultry and egg markets, there is considerable optimism. The situation this season has been fairly good as compared with last. Production is not too large and markets and demand are good.

Dairy Conditions Dairy markets also are in fairly strong position and have been much steadier since the first of April this year than they were last. The amounts of dairy products in cold storage are comparatively small. Butter stocks in cold storage on April 1st were at a low figure for that date and since then they have been reduced to what is an insignificant amount. Imports of butter this spring have been somewhat less than they were for the same period last year.

Can a Farm Tenant Be a Master Farmer?

NOMINATIONS are beginning to come in for Master Farmers in New York and New Jersey, and with them are raised some very interesting questions. For example, someone asks: "Can a farm tenant be a Master Farmer?" The answer is, "Yes". In the Master Farmers nominated and honored by the Standard Farm Papers in the last several years there have been several farm tenants.

Going to the other extreme, somebody else asks the question: "Suppose a young farmer is left a large amount of money. Of course it is easy for him to succeed because he had a good start. Is it fair to name him as a Master Farmer as against some other fellow who built up his business starting with no capital?"

The answer to all such questions is that a Master Farmer cannot be judged by any single circumstance or condition. He is a Master Farmer not because he is rich or poor but, first, because he is a good citizen, a good neighbor, a good father, and an honorable man. And, second, he is a Master Farmer because he has proved that he knows how to run his farm business and run it well.

For further details of what makes a Master Farmer, be sure to read the article on Page 5 of our May 5th issue and the one on Page 3 of our May 12th issue. We are sure there is somebody in your county among your acquaintances or friends who has the right to be considered for this great honor. If you are fairly sure that this friend qualifies, won't you do your part by helping us to honor the great trade and business of agriculture by sending in his name? Your name as nominator will be considered confidential. Act on this suggestion before it is too late for this year.

Wanted! Good County News Correspondents

ONE of the things that has made AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST very popular in the past has been its newsy county notes. In recent years, other things have crowded these out to a considerable extent but now we are going to put them back in the paper, and we are especially desirous of getting old and new correspondents to send in news of local happenings every week. If you can help us out, let us know.

Congress Thinking About Dirt Roads

THERE are several bills this spring before Congress providing for large appropriations for improving rural post and market roads. It is not certain that any of these bills will pass this year, but at least it gives some hope that legislation will be had sooner or later providing for financial help from the federal government for the improvement of country roads not now included in the federal aid system. The experts report the need of research work to find low cost materials that can be used to improve dirt roads and resurface them without the expenditure of too large sums of money on too short mileage.

What is needed in Congress and with the legislatures is more support on the part of the farmers themselves for state and federal aid for dirt roads. Every farmer who lives on such a road realizes the great need for their improvement. Yet we ask you, outside of what we are trying to do in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, how many farmers or their representatives are making any real effort to bring this great problem to the attention of those who have it in their power to do something for the improvement of these country roads?

Announcement for New Jersey Readers

HAVE you noticed that there is something new doing in almost every issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST? The latest is our decision to give our readers in New Jersey a special edition which will start with next week's issue and continue each week thereafter. In addition to the regular features of interest to every farmer in the East, there will be a special section devoted to the needs and news of New Jersey farms and farmers. If you live in New Jersey, watch for next week's issue and tell us how we can make it better.

More Than Three Thousand Grange Halls

THE Washington representative of the National Grange reports that more Grange halls have been dedicated in the past six months than during any previous equal period in the sixty years' history of the Grange. There are now more than 3,100 Grange halls which, including the furniture and equipment are worth on the average $6,000. Many of them cost $10,000 or more. This is fine.

The building of places for farmers to meet is one of the finest community enterprises. Attractive farmer owned community buildings will do more to put life into the whole surrounding neighborhood than any other single factor. We congratulate the Grange for the splendid work it has done in erecting its Grange halls and we urge every Grange and community without such a meeting place to appoint a committee and give consideration to erecting their own community building.

Eastman's Chestnuts

ONE of the great difficulties of those in charge of prisons and asylums is in handling the maudlin sentimentalists who are always insisting on the release of some inmate dangerous to society. But we imagine the lady in the following story was not keen on any more such releases after she had made a visit to an insane asylum one day.

She began watching a young man, an inmate, and said to one of her companions:

"I am sure there cannot be anything the matter with a young man with such an angel face as he has. I am just going to talk to him."

After visiting with the fellow for a while, she said: "Why, you seem perfectly sane to me. What are you doing here?"

He said: "Madam, I am sane, just as sane as you are. My being here is all a mistake."

"Well," returned the lady, "I certainly think you are right. I am going to take it up with the board and see that you are released."

Then she turned to take her leave and started down the stairs. Whereupon the young man gave her a terrific and well placed kick and as the poor lady went tumbling down the stairway, he yelled after her:

"Now, madam, be sure to keep your promise!"

Get Out Your Old Horseshoes

Farm Bureaus and A. A. Again Announce Big Pitching Tournament

FOR four years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been co-operating with the Farm Bureaus in New York in conducting great horseshoe pitching tournaments. We are glad to announce that the tournament will be continued again this year at the State Fair at Syracuse. Secretary Ackerman and other Fair officers have done their utmost to help make the State tournament a success.

Under the auspices of the County Agents, local county elimination contests will be held during the summer in the different counties and the winners will go to the State Fair at Syracuse to try for the prizes offered by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and for the state championship. So if you are interested in this fine old time outdoor sport of barnyard golf, get in touch with your County Agricultural Agent and let him know that you want a try-out in the county elimination contest. Then study up the special and official rules given on this page, get out the old regulation horseshoes, and practice, practice, practice.

The winners of the county contests who attend the state tournament at the New York State Fair will have their carfare paid by the State Fair Association.

We suggest, if you are interested in horseshoe pitching, that you send to the National Horseshoe Pitchers' Association of America at London, Ohio, and get the little book called "Horseshoe Pitching." This book costs thirty-five cents and is well worth the money. It tells you all the rules of the game, the official records, and gives a history and description of barnyard golf that you will find intensely interesting.

There follow on this page the rules which will govern the game. The official rules will govern in all cases where there are no special rules. We suggest that you save these rules very carefully. Extra copies will be furnished upon request to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Watch the columns of future issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and your Farm Bureau News for more instructions and suggestions for the coming tournament.

Special Rules for the Contest

1. Tournament to be singles only.

2. Each county entering the State Fair Contest must send two men, one of whom shall compete in the tournament, and the other to act as scorer. The alternate can enter the tournament if the other does not start. However, there can be no change of pitcher after the games have begun.

3. An entrance fee of two dollars will be required of all contestants, but this will be returned to the player unless he fails to finish. It is fair to everyone that those who start shall stay with the tournament until it is completed.

4. Counties must do their own eliminating and may decide their own rules for such eliminating.

5. All county Farm Bureaus must certify to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the names of those candidates who will enter. We should have an early report of the counties that will compete and then a report of the actual candidate as soon as his name is obtained by the county.

6. Contestants must report at the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST headquarters at least one hour before the contest starts so that the schedule can be arranged. Contest will start at eleven A. M. on Tuesday of State Fair Week. Contestants must remain at the courts all of the time that the pitching is in progress unless excused by the tournament manager.

7. The alternates from each county who will act as scorers will report to the manager in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST headquarters and be assigned to their duties as official scorers at the beginning of the contest. Scorers must be on the courts at all times unless excused by the manager.

8. This contest is for amateurs only. An amateur for these tournaments is defined as one who has not won any prize money in any national or state tournament, and no entry will be received from the winner of the first prize money at the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST State tournaments.

9. The games in both New York and New Jersey will consist of twenty-five points, but the tournament committee reserves the privilege of using some kind of an elimination contest if it becomes necessary on account of a too large number of entries.

10. The method of giving prizes has been arranged so every contestant will have a chance at the prize money. Seven cash prizes will be given to the winners as follows: first, $50; second, $40; third, $30; fourth, $20; fifth, $10; sixth, $5; and seventh, $5. In addition, the winner of the first prize will also be presented with an appropriate medal.

Official Rules of the National Horse Shoe Pitchers' Association

The following are the official rules of the National Horse Shoe Pitchers' Association:

GROUNDS AND COURTS—Rule 1.—The grounds shall be as level as possible. Pitcher's box shall be filled with Potters' clay or any substitute of a like nature; the clay must be kept moist and worked to a putty-like condition and to a depth of not less than six inches and at least 18 inches around the stake.

PITCHER'S BOX—Rule 2.—The pitcher's box shall extend three (3) feet on either side to the rear and front of the stake. Said box shall be constructed of material 2x4 and shall not extend more than one inch above the level of ground. Where several courts are constructed a 2x4 shall be laid full length of such courts three feet in front of the stakes. In delivering the shoe into the opposite pitcher's box a contestant may stand anywhere inside the pitcher's box. For indoor pitching the boxes shall not exceed six inches in height above the adjoining grade.

STAKES—Rule 3.— The stakes shall be of iron, one (1) inch in diameter, perpendicular, inclined two (2) inches toward the opposite stake and extending ten (10) inches above the ground in the pitcher's box. On single courts the stakes shall be set in the center of the pitcher's box. Where several courts are constructed the stakes shall be not less than eight (8) feet apart, in a straight direct line where possible.

HORSESHOES—Rule 4.— No horseshoe shall exceed the following regulations: seven and one-half (7½) inches in length, seven (7) inches in width, two and one-half (2½) pounds in weight. No toe or heel calk shall measure over three-quarters (¾) of an inch in length. Opening between the calks shall not exceed three and one-half (3½) inches, inside measurements. No horseshoe constructed in a freak design will be considered regulation.

REGULATION GAMES—Rule 5.— A standard regulation game shall consist of 50 points and the contestant first scoring this number after all shoes have been pitched, shall be declared the winner. In all match and exhibition games between two contestants, eleven (11) games of 50 points each shall be an official series, the one winning six (6) games shall be an official series, the one winning six (6) games shall be declared the winner.—See modifications above.

PITCHING DISTANCE—Rule 6.— The standard regulation distance shall be forty (40) feet from stake to stake, measuring where the stake enters the ground. For women in contests and tournaments the distance shall be thirty (30) feet.

PITCHING RULES—Rule 7.—No contestant shall walk across to the opposite stake and examine the position of his opponent's shoes, before making his first or final pitch. All contestants shall pitch both shoes from the pitching box, into the opposite pitching box or forfeit the value of one (1) point to his opponent. All contestants shall, when having first pitch, after delivering both shoes, stand back of a line even with the stake and out of the pitcher's box. Any contestant failing to comply with this rule shall forfeit the value of such shoes pitched. Any contestant delivering his shoes landing outside of the opposite pitcher's box shall forfeit the value of his pitch. Wrapping the fingers with tape, or the wearing of gloves shall be permitted in any or all games. If at any time a shoe is broken, such as striking another shoe, the frame of the pitcher's box, the stake or other cause, such shoe shall be removed and the contestant entitled to another pitch.

RINGERS—Rule 8.—Any shoe to be scored as a ringer shall encircle the stake far enough to permit a straight edge to touch both heel calks and clear the stake.

FOUL LINES—Rule 9.— A foul line shall be established three (3) feet in front of the stake and any pitcher stepping over the foul line in delivering his shoe shall lose the value of his pitch and no score shall be credited to him.

FOUL SHOE—Rule 10.—A shoe that does not remain within six (6) inches of the stake, in all National Tournaments and match contests, shall not be entitled to score. (This does not apply to informal pitching or games where the players decide otherwise.) If a shoe strikes the frame of the pitcher's box or other object such shoe shall be considered a foul shoe and shall not score.

POINTS—Rule 11.—The most points a contestant can score in a single game shall be fifty (50) points. A pitcher shall be credited with all ringers pitched. If a shoe when thrown moves another shoe, both shoes are counted in their new positions.

TIES—Rule 12.—All equals shall be counted as ties. If both contestants have one shoe each an equal distance from the stake, or against the stake or ringers they shall be counted tie and the next closest shoe shall score. In case of all four shoes being tie or equal distance from the stake, or four ringers, no score shall be recorded and the contestant who ptiched last shall be awarded the lead.

MEASUREMENTS—Rule 13.— All measurements shall be made by use of calipers and straight edge.

COACHING—Rule 14.—No contestant during the progress of a game, contest or tournament, shall coach, molest or in any way interfere with a pitcher in any manner, except that in four-handed games partners shall have the right to coach each other.

FIRST PITCH—Rule 15.— At the beginning of a game the contestants shall agree who shall have the first pitch either in single, three or four-handed games, by the toss of a coin, the winner to have his choice of first pitch or follow. At the beginning of the second game the loser of the preceding game shall have the first pitch.

NATIONAL AND STATE TOURNAMENTS—Rule 16.—In all championship tournaments the Rotation Group method shall prevail. In each group each pitcher will pitch each other one game. Same procedure shall prevail in the finals. All tie games shall be pitched off. No championship shall be won or lost, only in a legal tournament.

DISPUTES AND FINAL JURISDICTION—Rule 17.—In case of any dispute, or where the rules do not specifically cover a disputed point, the referee or committee in charge shall have full power and final jurisdiction.

SCORING RULES—Rule 18.—Anyshoe that does not remain within six (6) inches of the stake shall not be scored or counted. The closest shoe to the stake (within six inches) shall score one (1) point. If both shoes are closer than the opponent's they shall score two (2) points.

A ringer shall score three (3) points. A ringer and a closest shoe shall score four (4) points. A double ringer shall score six (6) points and is the highest score a contestant can make.

(Continued on Page 11)



It is time to get out the horseshoes and practice up for the contests this summer. This picture shows a moment of suspense at the contest at the Syracuse State Fair last fall.



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With the A. A. Fruit Grower



The Problem of Spray Residues on Apples

THE problem of spray residues on apples is receiving the attention of experiment stations and growers. It is important from at least three angles.

First comes the requirements of foreign governments where apples are exported. Second is the possible effect on consumption in this country and third is the revised requirements regarding spray tolerance regulations put out by the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. As we understand it these regulations state that apples shall not have more than .01 gram of arsenious oxide per pound of fruit.

Some Experimental Results

In a recent issue of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society News, Dr. H. C. McLean tells of the results of some experiments recently at the New Jersey Experiment Station.

Some of the conclusions indicated by the experiments are:

1. There is a heavier spray residue per pound on small apples than on large ones and it is advisable to adopt orchard practices, such as proper pruning and thinning to increase the size of fruit.

2. Apples on the lower limbs have more spray residue than those nearer the top of the tree.

Late Sprays Increase Spray Residues

3. Where the last application of spray is made before July 1 there is less residue than where spray material is applied later in the season even though the amount of arsenate was reduced in the later sprays.

4. On the average the spray residue is distributed on the apples as follows: On the peel 45%, in the stem cavity 33%, in the calyx end 22%.

5. Tests on the efficiency of mechanical fruit cleaning machines show that they give excellent results in removing dirt and in polishing apples but that they are unsuitable for removing spray residue.

Washing the apples with water in a washing machine was found to be a little more efficient.

6. Experiments with cold, diluted Hydrochloric acid gave encouraging results. The apples were treated for 5 minutes in a solution containing from .5% to 1% of acid. The apples after treating were put in cold storage and came out in good condition after 14 weeks in storage.

Arrangements are being made to conduct experiments on chemical fruit washing machines.

Efficiency of Cold Dilute Hydrochloric Acid as a Solvent

Treatment		*Strength of Acid and Period of Contact*			
		.5% 5 min.	1% 5 min.	.5% 5 min.	1% 5 min.
None	Winesap	.0176	.0144	.0205 (1)	.0299 (1)
Acid Washed	"	.0036	.0036	.0090	.0078
None	Delicious	.0305	.0279	.0174	.0177
Acid Washed	"	.0053	.0025	.0025	.0033
None	Grimes	.0404	.0455	.0305 (1)	.0282 (1)
Acid Washed	"	.0058	.0026	.0085	.0076
None	Stayman	.0167	.0396	.0553 (1)	.0386 (1)
Acid Washed	"	.0058	.0066	.0268	.0158

(1) *Apples Very Waxy.*

How Fertilizers Affect Orchards

THE Pennsylvania Experiment Station has conducted fertilizer experiments on apples for a number of years, not only at the college, but at most of the fruit sections of the state. One of the first facts discovered through these experiments was that the response to fertilizers is very different in sod orchards than it is in orchards under cultivation.

Factors to Consider in Cultivated Orchards

The statement was made by Professor R. D. Anthony, of the State College, that orchards under cultivation where the organic matter in the soil has been maintained, have never responded to any fertilizer in any experiments in the state. There is a different story to tell, however, when conditions are such that the cover crop does not make good growth. In other words, the emphasis in a cultivated orchard should be put on the growth of the cover crop rather than on the use of any particular fertilizer. If the use of a nitrogen carrier will help to grow a good cover crop where otherwise it is too light for the best results, then nitrogen will pay. If nitrogen does not give the desired results, it is possible that phosphorous or potash may help, although in experiments made there is no instance where potash has proved of particular value. The Pennsylvania Station reports that heavy applications of barnyard manure or nitrate of soda in a cultivated orchard, may result in a succulent growth which favors the development of fire blight. There are cases, however, where manure is very helpful in starting a good cover crop where it seems to be particularly difficult to grow it.

Sod Orchards Lack Available Nitrogen

In sod orchards it has been found that there is very frequently a lack of available nitrogen and that this lack is most acute during the time when the tree is blossoming. Orchards in sod have usually responded very favorably to a Spring application of a nitrogen carrier. This fertilizer not only supplies nitrogen for the growth of the tree, but also helps the grass crop to make a heavier growth, which when it is cut and allowed to lie in the orchard, forms a heavier mulch which helps to build up the supply of humus in the soil.

Recently there has been some attention paid to a permanent alfalfa sod in the orchard. This of course lessens the amount of work required to keep the orchard in good condition and because of its ability to add nitrogen to the soil, it gets away from one of the disadvantages of a grass sod. The use of alfalfa in the orchard has been so satisfactory that the acreage in Pennsylvania is rapidly increasing. Where the alfalfa is cut and allowed to lie on the ground for several years, the results have been as successful as those in the best cultivated orchards.

Lest We Forget

(*Continued from Page* 1)

advanced. It discharged a tin can about the size of a 4-quart measure, filled with cast iron bullets about as large as hickory nuts. The can would burst as it left the muzzle of the cannon and rain death on an advancing army. Lieutenant McMann, who was in command of Company A, was struck by one of these bullets in the corner of his mouth, just escaping the jugular vein. He was taken away in the ambulance and Company A pressed forward without an officer.

I settled myself in an embrasure and was loading and firing as fast as I could. It was now dark. You could not tell friend from foe; darkness soon brought an end to the hostilities. This was the 18th of July, 1863. From that date until the 6th of September I was under fire every other day during the siege. Most of this time I was on detached service, on what was called a Requa Battery—twenty-four rifle barrels in a row which could all be discharged at once, by one large cap in the center of a friction bar.

While there, I saw one of the most sickening and ghastly sights of my whole army experience. The 85th Pennsylvania Regiment was fighting close by us. A shell from Sullivan Island struck one poor fellow between neck and shoulder; not a bit of his head, neck or shoulder could be found. This shell burst, and according to my diary, ten others were killed or wounded by it.

* * *

While in this battery, I was promoted to corporal, about August or September, 1863, and assigned to duty on the colors.

A corporal on the colors is not subject to any other duty. There are eight in all, whose duties are to guard the color sergeant and the flag. A corporal on the colors cannot be assigned to duty inside or out, so I was set to drill recruits. September 24th, 1864, I was promoted to first sergeant, and November 19, 1864, I was commissioned first lieutenant of Company A. George A. Stowits was captain of Company A but was acting as assistant adjutant-general at corps headquarters, so all returns of camp and garrison equipment, clothing for the men, muster and pay rolls, were in my care, following my promotion. On our way back from Appomattox, I was mustered in as captain, to rank from March 28, 1865. Captain Stowits had been promoted to major of the regiment. As captain, I was transferred to Company B. I felt very badly to leave Company A. As a farewell present, they presented me with a silver mounted pistol, sword and sash as a "token of remembrance for my conduct as a soldier and gentleman."

* * *

On April 2, 1865, along about three or four o'clock in the morning all that fifty mile front of Grant's army was aroused and ordered into battle. I was standing at the left of the major commanding the regiment, a captain on his right.

He said to the Captain: "I have an order to send an officer out to assist the lieutenant to move forward the picket line—no firing—just to find out if the enemy in front is in heavy force."

The Captain replied: "You know, Major, I am ranking captain of the regiment. If you are disabled, the command would fall on me."

"That is so," said the Major, then turned to me and said: "Lieutenant Head, you go out."

I followed orders; found Lieutenant Skeldon already moving the picket line forward. We recited orders; he moved to the right, I to the left, until close to the abatis.

It was nearing daylight and my cook came with my breakfast. It was not an easy place to enjoy a meal—a stray bullet might perforate your coffee cup! Suddenly, "Hurrah, boys!" and through the abatis and over the breast works the boys in blue were rushing. I followed suit and finished my breakfast in a Rebel tent. After breakfast, Skeldon and I got our men together and started up the line with a few prisoners. General Grant and his staff came riding by. Our boys cheered, and the prisoners asked who it was. Someone replied, "General Grant," and they said, "Well, if it were Bobby Lee, *we* would cheer."

When I was promoted to corporal in August, 1863, we had two United States flags. One was so tattered and torn by musket balls and bursting shells it was but a fringe. The other flag was new.

The chaplain came to me and said: "You had better take off that oilcloth cover from the new flag. I heard General Grant and General Meade saying they must have communication between the 24th and 2nd corps, and that our regiment was to make the charge to open the way."

The colonel's orders rang out: "Form line of battle on right. Company colors in center." Order number two: "Forward, double quick, march!"

We captured a battery of eight-inch Columbian guns, also a ten-inch mortar and opened communications half an hour after. General Grant, and the other generals, were passing in front of our regiment formation. I dipped the flag, and General Grant honored the salute. This battle was of four or five days' duration.

The 100th New York was one of the regiments classed as a fighting regiment, according to the number killed in line of battle.

The last real battle was April 2, 1865. War ended April 9, 1865, at Appomattox. I was in the war three years and fifteen days.

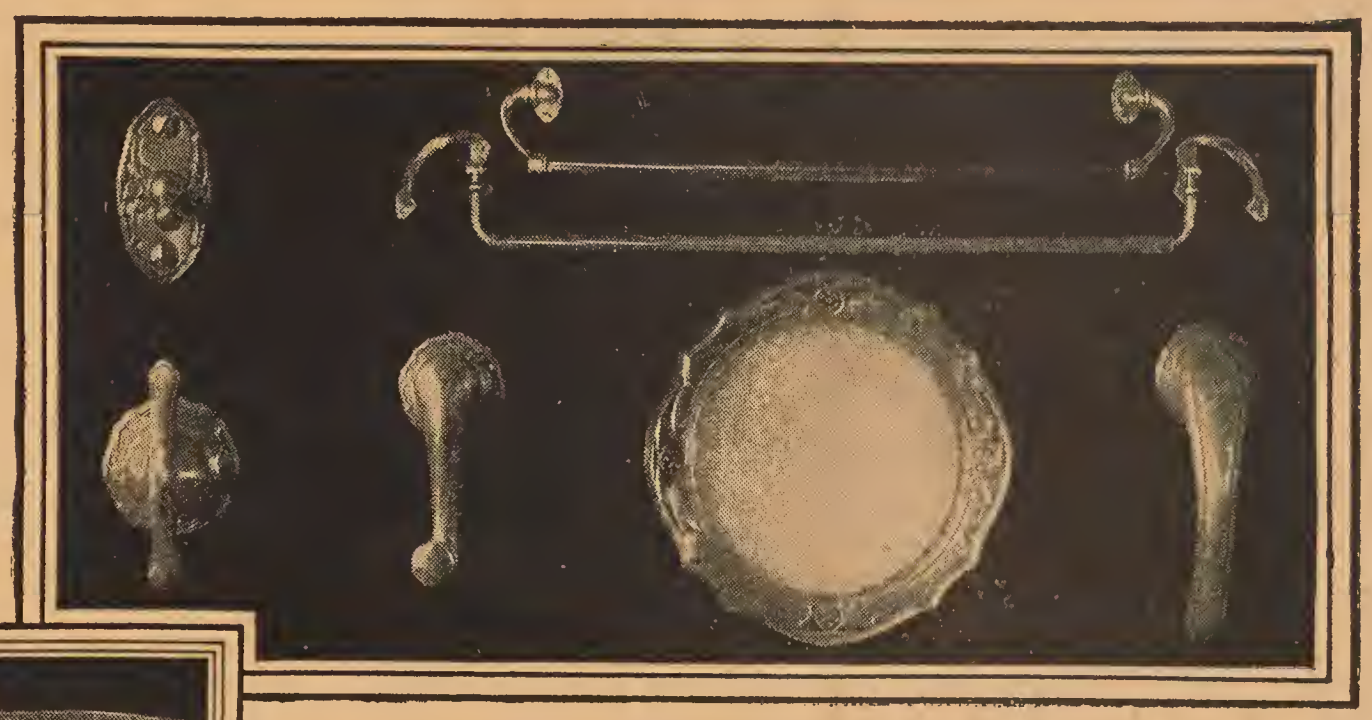
I came home with my comrade, Captain Pratt, somewhere about September 29th. The next day was Sunday. We were a little late to church, and as Pratt and I in our captain's uniforms marched in, Parson Dudley paused in his remarks until we were seated. Then he gave out the opening hymn, and you can imagine the deep significant meaning that every word of the grand old song, "America," had for us as we sang it together once more with the home folks:

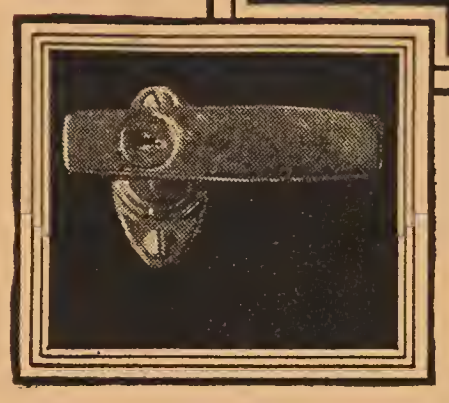
My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty!
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrim's pride,
From ev'ry mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country! thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

Our Father's God! to thee,
Author of liberty!
To thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

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Trouble in the Albany Milk Market

(Continued from Page 3)

Milk delivered to the city pasteurizing plants in many instances was found to contain excessive amounts of sediment and dirt.

Milk delivered to city pasteurizing plants, in many instances, contained a larger number of bacteria per cubic centimeter than the maximum number permitted by either the State Sanitary Code or the local milk ordinance.

Several plants were accepting milk from producers on alternate days instead of requiring daily delivery. Presumably some of the milk was more than twenty-four hours old when received at the plants.

The sanitary condition of some of the city plants was found to be unsatisfactory and in fact some plants were found in a condition which menaced the healthfulness of the milk handled in them.

In some instances, the city milk plants' equipment, including pasteurizers, was not properly cleaned and sterilized.

Same Equipment for Two Grades

Grade "A" and Grade "B" milk was being handled with the same equipment in some of the city plants. This is regarded as a questionable procedure and it is not surprising that the Grade "A" milk, sold by some distributors, was of no better quality than the Grade "B" milk.

The number of bacteria in many samples of milk vended as pasteurized exceeded the number permitted in the grade under which the milk was sold. Unclean plant equipment was believed responsible for the excessive number of bacteria found in some samples.

Much of the milk as delivered to consumers was found to be only fairly clean from the standpoint of sediment and some was found to be dirty.

The importance of the information was quickly recognized by the local papers and this resulted in a great amount of publicity. The publicity, in turn, aroused both consumers and distributors. Many of those who had been procuring milk from the dealers receiving a low score at once changed their source of supply. While the local health officer endeavored to dispute the accuracy of the information made public, the State Department of Health announced that the results of an independent survey of the Albany pasteurizing plants indicated the prevalence of very unsatisfactory conditions. This announcement effectively supported the results obtained in the investigation made by the College bacteriologists and the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

An Honor Roll For Dealers

One of the local papers conceived the idea of a "Milk Honor Roll" and for several days printed in a conspicuous manner a list of the dealers whose milk had been found to score 80 or over, and intimated that names of other dealers would be added as rapidly as they succeeded in reaching that goal. While this idea was sound in principle, it threatened to ruin the business of some of the distributors whose milk had scored less than 80, and because of this fact the Department of Agriculture and Markets again secured the assistance of Professors Brew and Ayres in making a further survey so that those dealers who had improved the quality of their milk since February might be placed in a more favorable position. A large number of samples from milk being distributed were were again obtained on March 30th. Despite the fact that great pressure had been brought upon distributors by reason of publicity, and many of the distributors had been notified that unsatisfactory conditions must be remedied, much high bacteria count milk was being sold on that date. One of the larger distributors of pasteurized milk, however, had apparently succeeded in lowering his bacteria count. Two others in the same class, who had evidenced much concern about the situation, were still distributing milk containing even a greater number of bacteria than during February. By the use of the microscope, the type of bacteria resulting in these enormous counts was found to differ from the types present in the milk received from producers at these two plants. It was the type referred to by the milk bacteriologists as "long rods" and was believed to be caused by inefficient sterilization of plant equipment. Upon learning of this, one of these two distributors adopted means of clearing up the source of contamination and microscopic tests made on April 3rd showed that this plant had been successful in its efforts. This was further confirmed by subsequent counts on pasteurized milk. The other distributor mentioned was not as successful, but with the assistance of

(Continued on Opposite Page)



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Will ship C.O.D.
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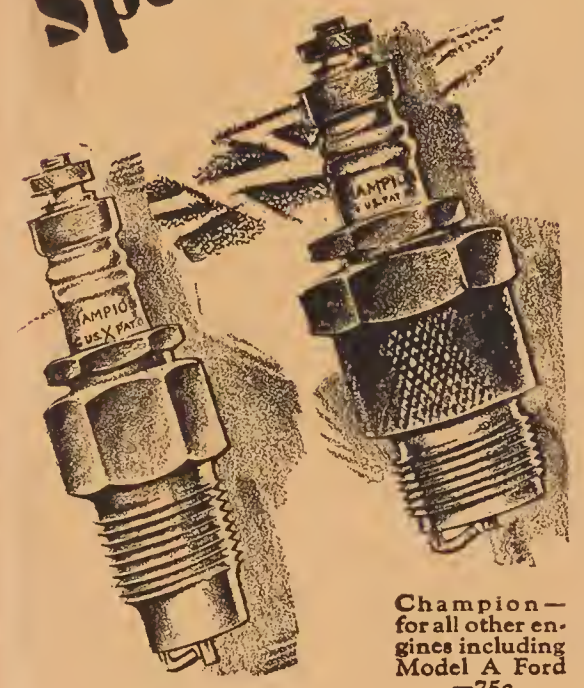
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CHAMPION Spark Plugs

TOLEDO OHIO

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

Professor Ayres, who spent an entire day in the plant, succeeded in reducing the count and it is believed that means of eliminating the difficulty was found.

If these conditions may be considered typical of conditions throughout the State, and with a few exceptions it is believed that they may be, it is evident that there is great need for improvement.

The public is placing much dependence on pasteurization. Properly pasteurized milk is undoubtedly the safest milk. It appears, however, that some pasteurizing equipment cannot be depended upon to render milk thoroughly safe and that as a result of improperly sterilized plant equipment more bacteria may be added to milk than are killed.

Recommendations For Improvement

Several small distributors have their milk pasteurized by some one of the dealers operating a pasteurizing plant. One of these was a producer who delivered milk of his own production to such a plant, where it was mixed with the general supply, and obtained his supply of bottled pasteurized milk therefrom. The milk which he delivered to the plant on the day it was sampled by the inspectors contained 30,000 bacteria colonies per cubic centimeter. The "pasteurized" milk he was delivering to his customers was found to contain 784,000 bacteria colonies per cubic centimeter.

The following recommendation for the improvement of the Albany milk supply were made:

(1) Require that all plants be put in a proper condition physically.

(2) Require the permanent closing of plants which are not capable of being put in suitable condition for handling milk.

(3) Require that plant equipment, including pasteurizers and bottling machines, be properly cleaned and sterilized before each use.

(4) See to it that milk sold as pasteurized is heated to the proper temperature and maintained at such temperature for the required time.

(5) Require that cans returned to producers be properly cleaned, sterilized and dried.

(6) See that producers use precaution in the production of clean milk and that it is properly and quickly cooled and held at a low temperature until delivered.

(7) Require daily delivery of milk to plants by producers.—or the rejection of milk more than twenty-four hours old.

(8) Inspect premises where milk is produced, giving first attention to dairies delivering high bacteria count milk.

(9) Exclude milk from dairies where conditions make it impossible to produce wholesome milk or where the dairyman persistently fails to observe proper sanitary precautions.

(10) When milk from a dairy has been rejected because of unsatisfactory conditions, see that no other plant accepts milk from that farm until the conditions have been remedied.

While dairymen who are interested in their own welfare, as well as in the welfare of all milk consumers, should do their utmost to produce and deliver clean wholesome milk, and should insist on all other producers doing likewise, there is ample evidence to show that attention must be given to the manner in which milk is handled after it leaves the producers' hands.

Of course, there is not much use of dairymen spending time, effort and money to produce clean milk if the dealer does not keep it clean and in proper condition until it reaches the consumer. It seems to be a rather curious fact also that the larger the milk dealer the larger the chance will be that the milk will be kept clean and wholesome. Of course, there are many exceptions to this, but generally speaking there are so many necessary steps that have to be taken in preparation of milk for the market after it leaves the hands of the producer that the larger dealers are in better position to maintain the large amount of necessary equipment, machinery and personnel to do the job properly.

Another curious conclusion that one is forced to reach from the facts is that generally speaking the farther the consumer is from the source of milk supply the more likely he is to get a wholesome product. Again there are many exceptions, but it is certainly true, for example, that the quality and wholesomeness of milk in New York City, two or three hundred miles from the source of supply, are better than they are on the average in some of the smaller villages and cities within a few miles of where the milk is produced. There are several reasons for this, one being that dairymen selling milk to the New York market have learned to comply with the strict regulations of the New York City Health Department, while such regulations do not usually apply to smaller cities and villages.



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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the May prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk....	2.90	2.75
2	Fluid Cream		1.90
2A	Fluid Cream	2.06	
2B	Cond. Milk.. Soft Cheese..	2.31	
3	Evap. Cond. Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.20	1.90

4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.

The Class I League price for May 1927 was $2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Shortage Sends Butter Upward

CREAMERY SALTED	May 16	May 9	May 18, 1927
Higher than extra....	47 -47½	45 -45½	44 -44½
Extra (92sc).....	46½	44½	43½
84-91 score.....	43½-46¼	42½-44¼	37 -43
Lower Grades.....	42½-43	40 -42	35 -36½

Toward the end of the second week in May, and over that week end, up to the 15th, a shortage developed in the butter market that sent values upward rather sharply. We all know that the season was fully two weeks behind that of last year. The make has not kept up with that of a year ago. At the same time consumption has been unusually good, and all this has made for a strong market. Many operators were reluctant to shove the market higher, fearing that accumulations would result that would do more harm than a price increase would do good. However, the shortage that became apparent earlier continued to increase. It reached the point when there was hardly enough to supply the regular trade, to say nothing of the out of town trade. As a consequence values were forced upward in spite of everything much to the gratification of those of us who are looking out for the farmer's interests. We know that the increase in the make is bound to come soon, and that it will result in a revision downward in the price column, but the present temporary condition, which may continue to exist for several days is to the farmer's advantage. Buyers have been trying to force the market downward, but the receivers were of the opinion that the available supplies did not warrant the reduction and they were doubly fortified by a half cent increase in Chicago.

Good Demand for Fresh New York Cheese

STATE FLATS	May 16	May 9	May 18, 1927
Fresh Fancy	22¼-22½	-22½	22 -23
Fresh Average			21½
Held Fancy	29½-31	29½-30½	27 -28
Held Average	28 -28½	28 -28½	26 -26½

The demand for fresh New York State whole milk flats shows more force, and it would not be surprising to see an increase in prices. The inside price of 22¼ cents shows quite conclusively that the trend is upward and unless something unforseen intervenes to change the aspect of things, we may expect a fractional increase. This might easily be expected when we consider cold storage holdings which, according to *The Producer's Price Current*, totals in the ten largest cities making daily reports 7,921,000 pounds on May 10, as compared with 10,206,000 pounds on the same day a year ago. Furthermore the into-storage movement report states from May 3 to May 10 was about one third lighter than the movement the same period a year ago.

Western Receipts Weaken Egg Market

NEARBY WHITE Hennery	May 16	May 9	May 18, 1927
Selected Extras ..	34½-36	35 -37	31 -33
Average Extras	33 -34	34 -34½	29 -30
Extra Firsts	32 -32½	32 -33	27½-28½
Firsts	30½-31½	30½-31½	26 -27
Gathered	29 -32½	28 -32½	25 -28
BROWNS			
Hennery	34 -36	36 -36½	28 -32
Gathered	29 -33½	30½-35	24 -27

Heavy shipments of eggs, particularly mixed colors, from Iowa and other western states, have weakened the supports under the egg market. The speculators have gone back into their holes and with more eggs arriving on the market than the regular trade can handle, prices had to retreat. Nearby eggs feel the sentimental effect of the easier markets and naturally values have had to be reduced to effect clearances. In spite of the situation however, it is not hopeless. On May 14 twenty-six of the largest cities reported a lighter into-storage movement for early May than a year ago, for the same period.

It is felt that the reduction is only temporary, and once buying starts it is going to shove values a little higher. The speculators have been a thorn, but they can not remain off the market very long if they wish to acquire sufficient stock for their May options.

Once again we call attention of producers to the precautions that must be considered with the approach of warm weather. Frequent collections of eggs are necessary to avoid the effect of heat. Buyers in the New York market can, when candling eggs, identify a heated egg by the condition of the yolk, and naturally these goods must suffer where prices are concerned. In addition to frequent collections the eggs should be stored in a cool well ventilated cellar.

Poultry Values Vary Widely

FOWLS	May 16	May 9	May 18, 1927
Colored	27-28	20-27	25-26
Leghorn	22		26-27
BROILERS		30-50	
Colored	25-50	20-40	40-50
Leghorn	20-37		22-37
CAPONS			
TURKEYS			20-22
DUCKS, Nearby	18-24	18-24	25
GEESE			

The live poultry market was characterized during the week ending the 19th by widely varying values. Colored fowls that were small received first consideration, the heavier lines were not wanted. Some leghorns sold well, others were almost "give aways." Broilers were also hard to classify, due to the wide variations in prices in the various breeds. Some very fancy Barred Rock broilers from Maryland and Delaware brought 50 cents, other fancy stock from less favored sections brought a nickle less. Some poor stock as low as 35 cents. Reds sold all the way from 25 to 43 cents with a few extra choice bringing a slight premium. Leghorns varied all the way from 20 cents for little stuff up to 37 cents for the better lines.

Long Island spring ducks have been selling well at 24 cents, and the liberal receipts of these goods have cut into the live poultry market in many instances.

Rabbits are still averaging from 26 to 29 cents.

On May 30th is Decoration Day, when broilers will be in demand. However, only choice stock gets consideration, and those who try to unload some undesirable birds are usually doomed to disappointment. The best market days are hard to define with any degree of accuracy because of the interference of the week end. Undoubtedly the 28th will act the best trade, altho there will be some buying and selling the week previous. Those who contemplate catering to the holiday trade should time their shipments accordingly.

Potato Market Dull

STATE	May 16	May 9	May 18, 1927
150 lb. sack.....			
Bulk, 180 lbs.....			
MAINE			
150 lb. sack.....	2.25-2.75	2.50-3.25	5.25-5.60
Bulk, 180 lbs.....	3.00-3.50	3.50-4.00	6.25-6.75
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack.....			
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack.....	3.50-4.00	4.00-4.25	5.25-5.50
Bulk, 180 lbs.....		4.85-5.10	

The whole potato market has shown some weakness of late. Old potatoes are meeting a small demand and it looks as though the market was headed further downward. Trade is less active on new potatoes in Florida, following more liberal supplies. It looks as though the market on these goods is going to go lower, especially since stocks have not been clearing properly. This has been especially true of sacked goods.

Meats and Live Stock

Live calves are higher, some prime marks selling at 16.75 to 17.00. Anything that could be classed as good has sold for 16.00 or better.

Steers are steady. Some primes as high as 14.00, but most of the stock selling at 12.00 to 13.25, other commons down as low as 10.00.

Bulls are steady, a few selected as high as 9.50. Heavy fat states 9.00 to 9.25, medium weights 8.25 to 8.75, others down to 5.50.

Cows are steady, heavy fat states 7.25 to 8.00 with a few choice reaching 8.50, other qualities and grades varying down to 4.00.

Lambs are steady, 70 pounds springers generally selling around 20.00, nice ones 50 cents higher.

Hogs show little or no change. 160 to 200 pounders bringing 10.50 to 10.75, with lighter and heavier weights lower, especially lighter weights.

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist co-operating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAF. The reports are broadcast during noon hour daily except Saturday.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	May 16	May 9	Last Year
Wheat (May)	1.49⅜	1.58¼	1.42½
Corn	1.02¼	1.07¼	.86⅝
Oats	.63⅝	.65⅛	.49
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	2.15½	2.23¼	1.56
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.24	1.29⅛	1.05¾
Oats, No. 2.....	.81	.81½	.61½
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	May 12	May 5	May 14, 1927
Grade Oats	44.50	43.50	35.00
Spring Bran	40.50	42.50	32.00
Hard Bran	41.00	44.00	34.50
Standard Mids	42.00	43.00	32.00
Soft W. Mids		48.00	38.50
Flour Mids	44.00	45.00	35.50
Red Dog	45.00	45.50	40.00
Wh. Hominy	45.50	46.00	34.50
Yel. Hominy		46.00	34.50
Corn Meal		45.00	37.00
Gluten Feed	44.75	44.75	35.00
Gluten Meal	59.00	59.00	46.00
36% C. S. Meal	60.00	59.00	37.00
41% C. S. Meal	67.00	66.00	40.25
43% C. S. Meal	69.00	68.00	41.75
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	54.00	54.50	47.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Bean Market Unchanged

The bean market shows little or no change from previous reports. There is very little life to the bean market, marrows have been selling anywhere from 9.50 to 10.25. Peas covered about the same range 9.75 to 10.25. Red Kidneys are a little lower 8.50 to 9.25, with white kidneys showing better at 9.75 to 10.50.

Hay Holds Recent Gains

The hay market continues to hold the gains made recently altho receipts are beginning to increase. On the 16th supplies in New York were liberal and moderate in Brooklyn. The demand has been active, especially in No. 1 Timothy which is scarce. A few irregularities in the market suggest caution. Timothy No. 1 is still generally quoted at $24.00, altho occasionally we hear of the sale of some particularly choice stock at 1.00 premium. Other grades selling all the way down to 15.00. Timothy and clover mixtures vary from 19.00 to 23.00. State alfalfa has advanced, and on the 16th was selling from 26.00 to 30.00 Rye straw is again higher being quoted at from 27.00 to 29.00 a ton. Oats straw 16.00 to 17.00.

New York state, excluding Long Island, grows more than 60 per cent of all the Danish cabbage produced in the United States.

New Jersey Farm News

Unfavorable Weather Worries Growers

UNFAVORABLE weather during the first two weeks of May has the fruitgrowers and vegetable men of New Jersey worried over the prospects for early crops this season. With heavy frosts even up to the middle of May, the temperature dropping below 40 degrees and the cold winds from the North, all crops are at a practical standstill.



Amos Kirby

Fruit growers are particularly alarmed over the situation, as the injury to the apple and peaches as well as cherries appears to grow worse as the season advances. Reports from the Horticultural Department of the Experiment Station shows that the injury is widespread all over the state and it has been so serious that they are unwilling to predict the full extent of the damage.

In his weekly comment, County Agent, Samuel Foster, Haddonfield, Camden County, states that it is well to anticipate somewhat more cold injury upon apples than the present percentage of dead buds indicates.

In the opinion of Prof. M. A. Blake, of the Experiment Station, the peach can stand much lower temperatures than the apple when it once is in full bloom, but the unusual weather conditions of the past two weeks has been so unfavorable that even the peach crop may show up considerable more injury than at present is anticipated.

No estimate is being made on the cherry situation, as the weather has been extremely unfavorable at the time of pollination and it was so cold and windy that the bees were of little aid on the cherry. Some growers are expecting a larger June drop this season than usual due to the unfavorable weather on the fruit trees at blossom time.

Miss Grace Ziegler Resigns

The resignation of Miss Grace Ziegler, Assistant Manager of the Frelinghuysen Calf and Pig Club fund became effective on May 15. She resigned her position with the Department of Agriculture, Trenton, to accept a much better offer as a private secretary to the president of one of the big pottery manufacturers in the city. Miss Ziegler is well and favorably known to nearly 1,000 boys and girls in New Jersey who have been helped during the time this fund has been in operation. She has served in the Department of Agriculture for over eleven years and will be greatly missed, as she was known to the hundreds who monthly visited the office of the Secretary of Agriculture, William B. Duryee.

Busy Canning Asparagus

The Woodstown Canning factory has again opened up and is busy packing a big supply of asparagus. They have opened up much earlier than in former years and are buying all of the asparagus that they can secure. They are paying the grower five cents a pound for asparagus just as it comes from the field. The growers consider the price equal to $3 per dozen bunches, when the cost of the tape, waste, crates, and shipping charges are taken into consideration.

Poultrymen Hold Banquet

On May 25, the newly reorganized Hunterdon County Poultry Association will hold a banquet to go over the plans of the Egg Laying Contest that the Agricultural College expects to establish next fall. Prof. Willard C. Thompson, New Brunswick will be the principal speaker.

Potato Growers Reorganize

South Jersey seed potato growers are staging a come back following the disastrous season last fall. With the exception of the tuber unit stock from the late Harry Kandle farms near Elmer, the members of the Kandle Seed Club have purchased certified stock from the North with which to again start in the business. The club will have a possible membership of 35 members, all of whom are vitally interested in the production of a high grade seed potato.

Importing Tomato Plants

Southern grown tomato plants are being imported into Burlington and Camden Counties by the carload this spring. The Campbell Soup Company, Camden, have 500 acres of land under contract in Georgia on which they are growing plants for their New Jersey farmers. The seed is sown in February with a grain drill and never cultivated. This results in a big healthy plant that is able to withstand the climate in Jersey in mid-May. Several carloads have already been received and put in the fields. The plants travel northward in special ventilated express cars attached to fast passenger trains.

Pomona Grange

The Cape May County Pomona Grange held its spring meeting on May 11 and initiated a large class of new members in the fifth degree. A number of visitors from neighboring counties attended the meeting and enjoyed an excellent program put on by the lecturer of the Pomona.

Move Beetle Headquarters

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture, has moved its Japanese Beetle Quarantine headquarters from Riverton to White Horse, on the outskirts of Trenton. From this point, all quarantine matters will be handled that affect the movement of fruits and produce from the state this season. This does not affect the research laboratory at Moorestown in the least. Beginning with the opening of the season on June 15, the force of inspectors will be increased.

Treat Potato Seed

Cumberland County farmers treated over 2,000 bushels of white potatoes this spring with the organic mercuric compounds now on the market. This is the largest acreage ever treated in South-Jersey in any previous year.

To Establish Forest Nursery

The Department of Conservation and Development has announced that they are planning to start a supplementary nursery in the Belle Plain Forest Reserve of Cape May County in the near future. Particular attention will be given to the growing of short leaf pine, larch, swamp cedar, spruce and fir. The starting of this nursery is planned on the fact that the temperature is much milder in Cape May County than in Mercer County where the present nursery is established.

Build Cold Frames

At a cost of only $2.08 an acre, Cumberland County tomato growers have been able to construct cold frames for the raising of tomato plants for the canning factories. Old lumber around the farm has been used for the frames and the actual expenditure of money mentioned above represents the cost of the muslin that was bought to put over the frames. Excellent plants were grown this way this spring states County Agent D. M. Babbitt, of Bridgeton.

Another Junior Grange

Another Junior Grange is about to be organized at Jerseyville, Monmouth County. Over twenty names have been submitted for members in the new organization. Nearly 500 boys and girls are now members of the Junior Grange movement in this state.

Organize Dairy Show

A tri-County Dairy show is to be held by the Juniors of Mercer, Monmouth, and Middlesex Counties this fall. It is planned to hold the show some time in September preparatory to the Trenton State Fair.—AMOS KIRBY.

News from the "North Country" of New York

Alfalfa Acreage Will Be Increased This Spring

AT last farm work has gotten a good start and a good bit of sowing and seeding has been done. If nice weather holds on for a while, the late start will be largely overcome. There are many tractors now, and they help to speed up the work very materially. Alfalfa suffered severly in many sections and there is a decided trend toward sowing a larger acreage this spring. Grimm is being largely used as there is not much difference in price between that and Ontario Variegated. The supply of the latter is so limited too, that there is not much to be had at any price.



W. I. Roe

With the low prices prevailing for hay during the past year, the main thought now is to be certain that there is clover in most grass seed mixtures so as to insure hay of the future being of good quality for stock feeding rather than for sale. Both mammoth and medium of verified northern origin, together with northern grown alsike, are being mixed in. Some are including white blossom sweet clover in some of their mixtures to be used either for hay or for pasture. There are not a great many in the North Country who are using this as yet however.

Some Add Alfalfa to Regular Seeding

Quite a number add a few pounds of alfalfa to their seed mixture as they are coming more and more to the idea that hay with a higher protein content means a lower feed bill later. A 20% protein ration used consistently under these conditions gives a larger net profit, and as a rule the cows do not have so much udder and other troubles brought about, in part at least, by forcing continuously with large quantities of protein.

Organized Watertown Produce Exchange

Dairy interests have been making plans for the future. The Watertown Produce Exchange—an organization composed of cheese sellers from the different factories and cheese buyers from different sections—held its 1928 organization meeting last week. Lewis H. Lonsdale of Dexter was elected president with Frank Churchill, G. K. Loveland and D. W. Rouke, vice-presidents, and John G. Case for secretary-treasurer. There will be less cheese sold on this board this year than last as more milk is going into fluid market. Not so many years ago the Watertown Produce Exchange handled more cheese than any other in the world.

J. A. Coulter of Watertown, was nominated to succeed himself as a director of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association from the district represented by Lewis and Jefferson counties, at a meeting held May 9th. C. E. Putnam of Croghan, who has been president of this district for several years, refused to run again, and S. K. Rodenhurst of Theresa was elected president. Mrs. Earl McPhilmey of Port Leyden and Mrs. William Cagwin of Adams Center were selected as women delegates at the home meeting held before the annual Co-operative League meeting in June.—W. I. ROE.

Chamber of Commerce Entertains Farmers

The other day over at Hermon, the Chamber of Commerce entertained the farmers of the surrounding territory at dinner, with a general get acquainted session. This seems to me to be one of the finest things I have heard of in a long time. All too often both village and farm people forget or ignore the fact that for a prosperous community they have got to consider each others interests. Misunderstandings of the problems affecting each other lead to trouble many times, where a feeling of mutual interest would help all.

WGY Agricultural Hour Now On Tuesdays

DURING the summer months the weekly agricultural program broadcast from WGY will be given from eight to eight-thirty, daylight saving time, which is from seven to seven-thirty Eastern Standard time.

Get Out Your Old Horseshoes

(Continued from Page 5)

In case of each contestant having a ringer, the next closest shoe shall score and all such ringers shall be credited as ringers pitched but not counted as a score. If each contestant has a double ringer, both double ringers are cancelled and no points scored. If a contestant shall have two ringers and his opponent one, the pitcher having two ringers shall score three (3) points.

In case of a tie of all four shoes such as four ringers or all four shoes an equal distance from the stake, no score shall be recorded and the contestant who pitched last will be awarded the lead.

Where ringers are pitched and cancelled, they shall be credited to the contestant who pitched such ringers and no score shall be credited as point scored. All equals shall be counted as ties and no points scored. Any shoe leaning against the stake shall have no advantage over a shoe lying on the ground and against the stake; all such shoes are ties. If a contestant has a shoe leaning against the stake it shall count only as a closest shoe.

Where Three Are in a Game

THREE-HANDED GAMES—Rule 19. —In three-handed games where two contestants each have a double ringer and the third contestant no ringers, the two contestants having double ringers shall score their closest shoe. If all three contestants each have a ringer they shall score the closest shoe. If two contestants each have a ringer and the third contestant no ringer, the two contestants having ringers shall score their closest shoes.

In all three-handed games the contestants having ringers shall at all times score their closest shoes over their opponents who have no ringers, whether it be two contestants with double or single ringers each. In any and all games the contestant scoring shall have the lead or pitch.

Central New York Farm Notes

THE southern cabbage that a few years ago appeared in the New York market in February, now begins to arrive in November, and the number increases right on through the winter. This southern competition is presenting quite a problem to both the growers of winter cabbage and the store-house men in Cortland, Onondaga and other central New York counties.

Howard Reed of Cortland, who took the practical winter short course at the college of agriculture at Cornell this winter, says it was a great success. The number that attended was fifty per cent more than the year before.

Sheep-killing dogs have cost Ontario County so much money that Sheriff Frank M. Corwin has instituted a county wide dog hunt. Every dog found at large after sun down is free target for the deputies.

The heavy damage to macadam roads is being rapidly repaired and greased down for the summer. Autos slither through the oil to the rat-a-tat-tat of crushed stones from the repair jobs.

Our local home bureau unit had a project this winter to save dough by making bigger holes in doughnuts, but after careful measurements of the flour used they found that it took more dough to go around a big hole than around a little one.—C. T.

DAIRYLEA
Powdered Skim Milk
Best for Baby Chicks, Growing Stock and All Layers

Fresh, pure, sanitary. Uniform in texture and analysis. Highest feeding value—contains 32% Protein, 50% Lactose(sugar of milk), and 8% bone-building Minerals. Can be fed dry in the mash or dissolved in water. Sour it if you want lactic acid.

Dairylea Powdered Skim Milk is valuable for Calves—saves high-priced whole milk. Makes Pigs grow faster.

Write today for *free* Bulletins and latest prices. Please mention your dealer's name.

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.
Room 2110, 11 W. 42d St.
New York City

Made for Farmers in Farmer-Owned Milk Plants

CLEAN OFF A BOG SPAVIN



or thoroughpin promptly with Absorbine. It is penetrating but does not blister nor remove the hair. You can work the horse at the same time. $2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Write for valuable horse book 4-S free.

A user writes: "Had one horse with bog spavin on both hind legs. One bottle Absorbine cleaned them off. Horse now going sound and well."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Baby Chicks

BABY CHICKS
100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. From Free Range Stock.

Lots	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks	10.00	47.00	90.00
S. C. Reds	10.00	47.00	90.00
S. L. Wyandottes	11.00	52.00	
Assorted	6.50	30.00	58.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.00	70.00
Light Mixed	7.00	32.00	60.00

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

Quality Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up
Our June and July Hatched Baby Chick prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff.....$10. per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas.....$12. per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....$14 per 100
Custom Hatching. Eggs for Hatching.
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks: Light, 8c; Light and Heavy, 10c; Heavy, 12c.
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J., Phone 1604 or 337.

BABY CHICKS

100% Delivery	Summer Prices 25	50	Catalogue Free 100	500	1000
Light Mixed	$2.00	$3.75	$ 6.50	$31.50	$60.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
S. C. White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Bd. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop., Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks Will ship C.O.D.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$3.50	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$90
S.C.W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8	37.50	70
Assorted Light	2.25	4.00	7	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8	37.50	70

Pay postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed, full count. These chicks are all from free range and heavy laying flocks. FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS
Large type S. C. W. Leghorns $7.00 per 100 from our free range flock. Will ship C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. B. FRYMOYER, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

Special prices on 500 or more. 100% delivery. Healthy free range flocks. Cash or C.O.D.
B. N. LAUVER McAlisterville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS $33; Eggs $14-100 "Duck News" Free
ROY PARDEE
Islip, L. I., N. Y.

Mammoth-Pekin Ducklings $25 per hundred, delivered. Small lot, $28. Harry Lester, Ransomville, N. Y.



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



New York Home Egg-laying Contest Results

THE poultry department of the New York State College of Agriculture is conducting a New York State Home Egg Laying contest which started November 1, 1927. 398 flocks are competing in this contest. For the first four months a flock of 45 pullets owned by Leo Chamberlain of Watertown led in the number of eggs laid. During February this flock averaged 22.6 eggs for each pullet which was 78% production. A flock of 48 pullets owned by August Riegel of Delmar, Albany County, was second to Chamberlain's flock with an average production of 22 eggs each.

For state-wide honors for the four months a flock of 149 pullets owned by Mrs. Edward Skowrya of Malone is second to Chamberlain and a flock of 181 owned by Claude Thorpe of Oswego is third. In the medium size a flock owned by Mrs. C. S. Van Order of Catskill holds first place for the month and that of Mrs. M. Moose of Wayland is second.

In large, commercial flocks of pullets, A. P. Hopkins of Parish is first with an average of 18.5 eggs from each of 873 pullets, and R. Tyler Space of Homer is second with an 18.2 average from 1130 pullets.

In the classes for older birds, M. B. Didge of Frankfort takes first place among small flocks; W. S. Mapes of Middletown, first among medium-size or farm flocks; and J. M. Barker of Browmansville, Erie County ,first for large, commercial flocks.

Reds and Leghorns Tied at Farmingdale

DURING the 27th week of the Sixth Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 4,393 eggs, or 62.8 per cent. This is a decrease of 63 eggs, or .9 per cent under last week's production. Total production to date since November 1, 1927, is 75,,064 eggs.

High Pens for the Week

White Leghorns

E. E. Chamberlain	62
Sunnyside Poultry Farm	59
Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich. R. O. P.	59
Hillcrest Poultry Farm	59
Kilbourn Poultry Farm	59
Claraben Court Farm	58
W. N. Hendrick	58
Warren's Farm	58

High Pens to Date

White Leghorns

Warren's Farm, Webster Groves, Mo.	1117
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Trenton, N. J.	1093
Waverly Poultry Farm, Whitehouse, N. J.	1084
E. C. Foreman, Lowell, Mich.	1026
Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, Malone, N. Y.	1015
Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Flint, Mich.	1010

Rhode Island Reds

Joseph P. Moynahan, S. Hadley Falls, Mass.	1117
Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass.	1032
Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass.	883
Frank M. Corwin, Riverhead, L. I.	875

White Wyandottes

Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.	626
Harvey V. Byerly, Sharpsville, Pa.	571

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Robert C. CoCbb, Littleton, Mass	908
A. C. Jones, Georgetown, Del.	876
Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.	848

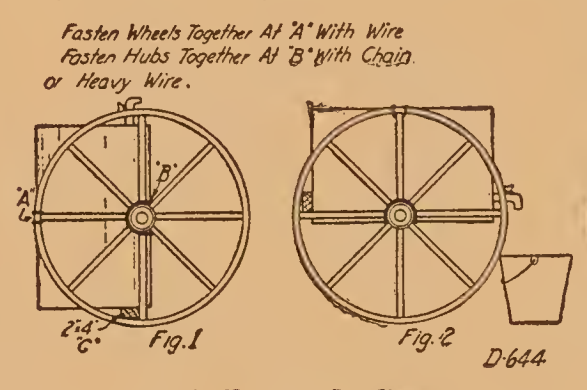
White Plymouth Rocks

E. A. Hirt, S. Weymouth, Mass.	877
William R. Speck, Utica, N. Y.	810

Barrel Tipping Device

I WOULD like to submit my tipping device for barrel of fuel, oil, or other material.

Old cart or buggy wheels may be used to rock a barrel of oil or fuel up so a person can readily draw it out in a bucket or measure. First place the wheels and barrel in position as in Fig. 1. (D-644). Wire the two wheels together on each side of the barrel as at A. Also chain or wire the two hubs together at B. Then rock barrel back and place a piece of 2 by 4 through spokes of wheel under



~Barrel Tipping Device~

barrel as at C. To get some oil, rock the barrel forward on the wheels as in Fig. 2, and it is high enough to get a pail or measure under it."

This is a simple but very practical device which will be appreciated by every one who has tried to handle oil or fuel by the barrel.—I. W. D.

A Case of Cannibalism

Every five or six days I find one dead chicken or about to die from loss of blood through the rectum. The opening becomes stretched just as if something dropped out and is about to die. Once in a while we find a double yolk egg but I do not attribute the loss to this.—J. V.

WE are wondering if your trouble is not from cannabalism. From the few symptoms you give it would seem that this is the most probable cause for your trouble. Where pullets are forced for production or when they lay either double yolked eggs or exceptionally large eggs there is likely to be a slight eversion of the oviduct and the other pullets seeing this begin to peck at it.

This often continues until the bird is killed. If this is the trouble you will doubtless find that as soon as the pullets get out on range that this will disappear.

About the only other treatment that can be given is to cut down slightly on stimulating feeds, increase the percentage of scratch grain they are getting, feed them plenty of green feed and see that they get enough exercise.

Some Common Poultry Diseases and Parasites

1. Colds—Colds are caused by dampness and lack of ventilation in the poultry house. They are especially prevalent in the fall when the hens are first put in the house.

The control consists primarily of removing the cases, although it will help to move badly affected birds to especially warm and dry quarters until they recover.

2. Roup—Roup is a contagious disease which often follows colds and it is said that roup cannot affect hens unless the membranes of the nose and throat are inflamed from a cold.

The symptoms are inactivity, sneezing and discharges from the nose and mouth. Individual treatment is not entirely satisfactory. Remove your affected birds from the flock, improve the ventilation of the house and write to your State College of Agriculture for possible control methods for this trouble.

3. Limber Neck—Whenever hens eat meat scraps which are partly spoiled or having access to some dead an-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so I thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 420, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail." —Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines if diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send $50 for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 420, Waterloo, Iowa

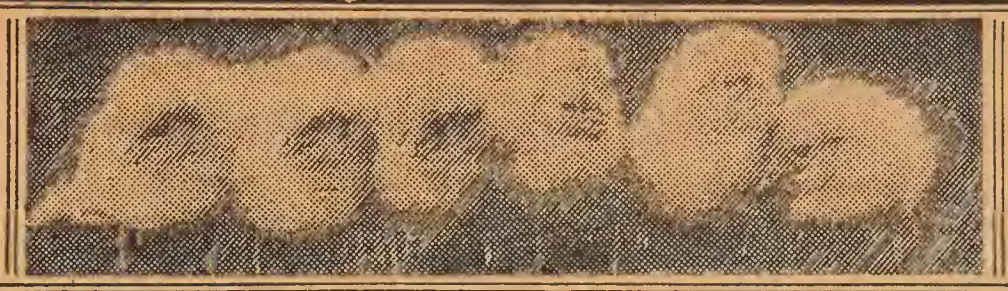
Eye Glass Wearers !

Improve your vision. Davis' Eyeglass cleaner removes smudge from lenses like magic. Prevents blurring. A simple, quick and effective way for cleaning Eyeglasses. A 50c bottle lasts 3 months. Sent prepaid or C.O.D. Write today.

DAVIS LABORATORIES, 480-5th Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

When writing Advertisers
Mention American Agriculturist

BABY CHICKS



KEYSTONE CHICKS

HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGOROUS. FULL OF VITALITY.
Member I. B. C. A.

We have decided to sell for the last part of the hatching season (as per our price-list). Real chicks—at prices made extremely low to get new customers interested in Keystone Chicks. Hatched by men who know how, with 18 years experience. Catalogue and price list free.

S. C. White Leghorns	8c each,	$75.00	per	1000
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8c each,	$75.00	per	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks	9c each,	$85.00	per	1000
S. C. R. I. Reds	10c each,	$95.00	per	1000
S. C. Black Minorcas	10c each,	$95.00	per	1000
Heavy Breeds—Mixed	8c each,	$75.00	per	1000
Light Breeds—Mixed	7c each,	$65.00	per	1000

REMEMBER there is only one Keystone Hatchery in the U. S. Trade Mark registered. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid by parcel post. Ask for hatching dates. THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, (The Old Reliable Plant), RICHFIELD, Pa.

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS;

hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $11 per 100; Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $13 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $14 per 100; Jersey Giants $17 per 100; Heavy Broilers $10 per 100; Light Broilers $8 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30 per 100.

Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

Nunda Poultry Farm, *Desk H*, Nunda, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association

200,000 CHICKS 1928

Goodling's Super Quality. Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns				
Young and Barron strain	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	5.50	10.00	47.00	90.00
Broilers—Heavy Breeds	4.50	8.00	37.00	70.00
Light Breeds	4.00	7.00	32.00	60.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular Free **The Valley Hatchery,** RI, Richfield, Penna. Box A

Clear Spring Chicks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed $7.00 a hundred; Heavy Mixed $9.00 a hundred. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Order from ad or write for free circular. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of

BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
R. I. Reds	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60

STONY POINT HATCHERY, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR DUCKLINGS

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings $17.00 per 50; $32 per 100; White Indian Runner Ducklings $16 per 50, $30 per 100. Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe arrival guaranteed. 20th year Producing Ducklings that Live.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R33 Phoenixville, Pa.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED



Prices effective May 20th

	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90
R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	90
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100
Mixed	4.00	7.00	60

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C.O.D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER McALISTERVILLE, PA.



Class A Chicks & Pullets

Chicks at 6c up. No money down 100% live delivery postpaid. We will have from 2 to 3000 healthy, well-developed pullets ready to ship in June. All varieties. Low prices.
BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R.2A

CHICKS

White Leghorns, $7; Barred Rocks, $9. Mixed $6 per 100. Postpaid. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Culled for heavy laying. Circular, free.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS FOR AFTER MAY 22nd

White Legborns 7c, Large Barron W. Leghorns 8c. Barred Rocks 9c. Heavy Mixed 8c; Light Mixed 6c. 100%. All good chicks guaranteed. "New" circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks

Pure bred Blood tested, free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas 10c. Rocks, Reds, 12c. Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 13c. Black Giants, 18c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual free.
Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

imals they are often affected by a form of poisoning which causes them to lose control of their neck muscles. When this condition occurs the source of the trouble should be hunted out and removed.

4. Paralysis—Many poultrymen lose a number of hens every winter through paralysis. The hens become inactive, lose the use of their legs and finally die.

This is often caused by liver trouble brought on by lack of sufficient green feed. Treatment, of course, will consist of supplying range if possible during summer time and a plentiful supply of green feed at all times.

5. Mites—Red mites can be controlled by thoroughly cleaning your poultry roosters once or twice a year by painting with waste oil from the crank case or with some commercial coal tar product.

6. Lice—Lice can be controlled by dusting the hens once or twice a year, either with a commercial insect powder, sodium phloride, the Cornelia Louse powder or by using mercurial ointment. American Agriculturist will be glad to send complete directions for any of these methods on application.

Society Fails to Compel Payment of $35

(Continued from Page 3)

Ronner accepted the terms of the contract. Mr. Ronner, however testified that he did not correct the sketch or authorize it to be corrected.

Judge Duffy in his decision stated that he doubted the claim that the society was doing an illegal business under their incorporation as a non profit association since this contract stated that the $35 was paid for an "Associate Life Membership" in the Society and not for the book published by the Society.

However, Judge Duffy ruled that a contract had never existed between Mr. Ronner and the society, therefore he denied Mr. Scannel's application for a judgment for $35 against Mr. Ronner.

Several actions are still pending which Mr. Scannell has started against others who claim the matter was misrepresented to them. Several persons interested in the case predict that it will be more difficult for others to win their cases than it was for Mr. Ronner due to the fact that they could read. However, it is believed by many that they stand a good chance of winning in their effort to prevent a judgment against them. The result of other cases will be published as they are brought to trial.

Irrespective of the outcome of future actions brought by Mr. Scannell, the whole case emphasizes the necessity of reading and understanding any paper before signing it.

Daily Water Consumption, Under Average Rural Conditions

Use	*Number of gallons*	*Average number of gallons*
For each person, water in kitchen only	10—15	12
For each person, water in kitchen and bathroom	20—30	25
Horses	6—12	10
Cattle	10—18	12
Hogs	1½—2	2
Sheep	1—2	1½
Hens (per 100 birds)	3½—4	4



Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 38 Fairport, N. Y.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



CHICKS C. O. D. *send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.*
Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send full amt. with order and save ptge.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Br. and Buff Leghorns, S.C.M.Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$ 8.00	$38	$ 75
S.C.B. Minorcas, Bd. & Wh. Rocks, R. & S.C.R.I. Reds	2.50	5.00	10.00	48	95
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.00	11.00	52	100
Jersey Black Giants	4.25	8.00	16.00	75	145
Asst'd. Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.50	42	80
Asst'd. Odds and Ends	2.00	4.00	7.00	34	58

For Quality Prices Add 3c Per Chick to these prices. Pullets 6 wks. 50c each —8 wks. at 75c each.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1. GIBSONBURG, OHIO



SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 10c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N. Y.

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS



June Prices, Postpaid

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$2.75	$4.00	$ 7.50	$36	$ 70
Br., Bf. & Bl. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas	3.00	4.50	8.00	38	75
Barred & White Rocks, Black Minorcas	3.25	5.00	9.50	46	90
R. I. Reds & Buff Orpingtons	3.50	5.50	10.00	48	95
Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Barron Wh. Leghorns	3.75	6.00	11.00	53	105
Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyd., Reds, Rocks, Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns	4.25	7.00	13.00	62	120
White & Buff Minorcas	4.25	7.00	13.00	62	120
Heavy Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00	38	75
Light Mixed	2.75	4.00	7.00	34	68

Pekin Ducklings 26c each. Not postpaid to Canada. We ship C.O.D. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmers State Bank Free Catalog.
The New Washington Hatchery Co., Box R, New Washington, O.



SUMMER CHICKS -- Reduced Prices

C.O.D. or Cash with order.
Send $1.00 for each 100 chicks ordered.
Pay balance when chicks arrive.

	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Brown, Buff Leghorns	$4.75	$ 9.00	$42.00	$ 80
Bd. & W. Rocks, Reds, Bl. Minorcas, W. Wyan.	5.75	11.00	52.00	100
Heavy Mixed or Broilers	4.50	8.00	40.00	80
Light Mixed	4.00	7.50	37.00	73

Send for free catalog. Chicks prepaid 100% live arrival.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 408 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks *Win Gold Medal* for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania State Contest for Best Project $926.40 clear in 6 mos.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS
Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Penna

3c Per Chick Discount From June 1st on. You can do as well, catalogue of these Sturdy Well Bred Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds. *Write now.*

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

Ship C.O.D. Wyckoff and Tancred Strain.

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.25	$ 8.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.75	5.25	10.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	4.00	7.00

We pay Parcel Post and Guarantee 100% Good, strong chicks on arrival. Our 10th year. Free catalogue. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Proprs., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. 20,000 Weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS *Box 40* WALDEN, N. Y.

Pekin Ducklings

Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity. Catalogue free.
Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.

8 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

$1 EACH—F. O. B. RED BANK, N. J.

Order Now For June and July Delivery.
EIGENRAUCH FARMS
RED BANK NEW JERSEY

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wyckoff Strain W. Legborns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8	$37.50	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	2.75	4.50	8	37.50	70
Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
Mixed	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	65

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

High Grade CHICKS

Every Chick produced from Pure Bred Heavy Laying Flocks. Immediate Delivery.

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$11.00	$50.00	$100.00
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds..	13.00	60.00	120.00
W. Wyandottes & Bl. Minorcas	14.00	65.00	130.00

Assorted chicks—Light 8c, Heavy 11c; Pekin Ducklings 28o each. 25 and 50 lots 1c more than 100 prices. Order direct from adv. or write for Circular and prices. Also special Mating and Two-Week Old chicks. Bank Reference. Postage paid. 100% Live Delivery.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box 12, LIBERTY, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

WYCKOFF AND TANCRED STRAINS

Lots of	100	500	1000
	$8.00	$37.00	$70.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.



Give them Bicycles

There is no one thing that you can buy for your youngsters that will bring more useful service or better exercise than a good, substantial bicycle. It becomes play for the youngsters to run errands when they have them. At our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores you will find good bicycles, carefully selected to give years of service and to withstand the abuse they are apt to get in rough and tumble play. We also have coaster wagons, velocipedes and other wheel toys for children of all ages.

Make your boys and girls happy this spring with a bright, shiny, new bicycle. You will get almost as much fun from their having it as they will themselves!

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



In Season of Rhubarb

Use Freely This Wholesome Vegetable with Its Fruit-Like Flavor

Rhubarb Conserve

Three pounds of rhubarb, three pounds of sugar, cut the rhubarb in small pieces, mix with sugar, let stand over night. In the morning take the grated yellow rind, pulp and juice of three oranges, three cupfuls of sugar, mix with rhubarb. Boil twenty minutes. Place in jelly glasses.—MRS. R. C. DL., *N. Y.*

If rhubarb is used while young and tender and furthermore if the tender outside skin is left on, a delicious pink color is developed in the cooking which adds to the attractiveness of the conserve.

Rhubarb With Strawberries

Two quarts of rhubarb, one pint of strawberries, three fourths pound of sugar to each pint of fruit. Cut rhubarb in dice and stew until soft with just the water that clings to it. Add strawberries and cook until quite broken. Add sugar and simmer until quite thick. Place in jelly glass.—MRS. R. C. DL., *New York.*

No family larder is complete without a combination of rhubarb and strawberries which nature kindly provides for us at the same time. The acid of the rhubarb when cooked with the milder strawberries makes a wonderful combination of flavor.

Rhubarb Cream and Bananas

Cut into dice a pound of rhubarb without peeling and cook with one cupful of water, add two cupfuls of sugar. Mix together a tablespoonful of corn starch and a tablespoonful of sugar, add a little of the rhubarb juice, stirring until smooth, then return to the balance of rhubarb and cook, stirring almost constantly for five minutes. Beat two egg whites until stiff and when rhubarb mixture is cool fold it into the egg white. Arrange in sherbet glasses and decorate with bananas. —MRS. R. C. DL., *New York.*

If the beaten egg white is combined with the rest of the mixture long before it is used the clear pink juice settles to the bottom. If you do not wish this to happen then combine the two mixtures just before serving.

Rhubarb Relish

Cut into small pieces one cupful of rhubarb, add one half cupful of water, one and one half cupfuls of sugar, the pulp and sliced rind of a lemon and an orange, one half package each of seeded raisins and currants. Cook all over a slow fire until thick.—MRS. R. C. DL., *New York.*

If you are not particularly keen for raisins use raisins and currants in one half the quantity given in the recipe.

Canned Rhubarb for Pies

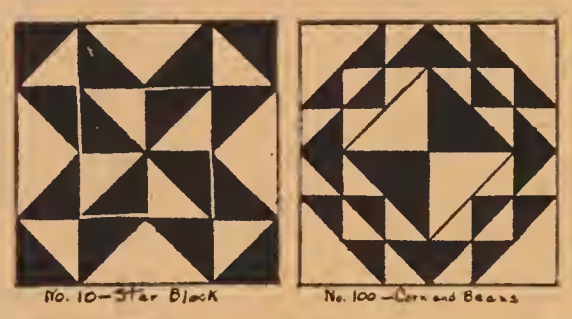
Wash rhubarb. Cut in nearly even lengths and pack into fruit jars. Fill the jars with cold water and seal.—MRS. R. C. DL., *New York.*

If you use this method in canning rhubarb be sure that all air bubbles are out and that the jars are filled to overflowing.

Rhubarb Punch

Cook rhubarb until soft if fresh, or one can if used canned. Mash through sieve. To each cupful of rhubarb juice and three cupfuls of water and one half cupful of sugar, the juice of a lemon, one half cupful of strawberry juice or other fruit juice may be added if desired. Serve ice cold in glasses.—MRS. R. C. DL., *New York.*

This may be made stronger by omitting some of the water. A few fresh strawberries cut in halves or quarters add greatly to the appearance of this drink.



The New York department stores are showing beautiful pieced and patchwork quilts which are duplicates of those our mothers and grandmothers used to make. Fortunately, we are able to furnish you paper patterns of some of the best old designs for 15 cents per block. A completed block in colored materials may be had for 30 cents. Order by number and name and address the Household Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

Memorial Day

L. M. Thornton

Memorial day, flowers above
The graves we honor, laud and love;
The flag beneath whose folds they bled,
The loyal souled, the noble dead.
Floating where, dust to dust, they sleep,
While we their day of memory, keep.

Memorial day, rich gift they gave,
Sterling of soul, unflinching, brave.
Enriched by all the years increase,
Glad on this day that knows but peace,
We pause a tribute in each heart
To those whose lot was valor's part.

Pictures You Want To See

(Recommended by the National Board of Motion Picture Review)

Pictures are given with their audience suitability as follows:

Unmarked—General audience—Pictures primarily interesting to adults, and while not especially interesting to boys and girls neither objectionable to them.

Hs—Family audience, including young people. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting to and wholesome for boys and girls of high school age. juvenile).

J—Family audience, including children. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting to and wholesome for boys and girls of grammar school age. (juvenile).

o—Especially interesting or well done but not necessarily exceptional.

J **Rough Riders, The,* Paramount 13 rls. Frank Hopper. A spirited story of how Roosevelt gathered together the Rough Riders, went up San Juan Hill with them and came down the other side as a presidential candidate. (May)

hs *Silver Comes Through,* F B O 6 rls. Fred Thomson. Western romance. A ranger's horse saved when a colt from a lion, repays his master by faithfulness and wins a cross-country race, thereby gaining the purse for his master.

hs *Spring Fever,* Metro 7 rls. William Haines. Story of a shipping clerk who becomes a golf champion and tries to marry for money in order to keep up his bluff of being a millionaire, but love triumphs. (Play by Vincent Laurence) (September)

Swim, Girl, Swim, Paramount 7 rls. Bebe Daniels, Gertrude Ederle. Comedy drama of a college girl who becomes a swimming champion and gets the man she loves. (August)

**Uncle Tom's Cabin,* Universal 12 rls. All star. An elaborate production based on the famous novel showing conditions of slavery in the South before the Civil War. Though rather sentimental and partisan many details of atmosphere and scenes of slaves in states of hope and hopelessness are fine. Characters of Simon Legree and Uncle Tom fit in with conceptions derived from the book. (November)

j *West Point,* Metro, 9 rls. William Haines. A smart alec enters West Point and is treated in the fashion his conduct necessitates. He finally makes good, however. Authentic scenes of the school.

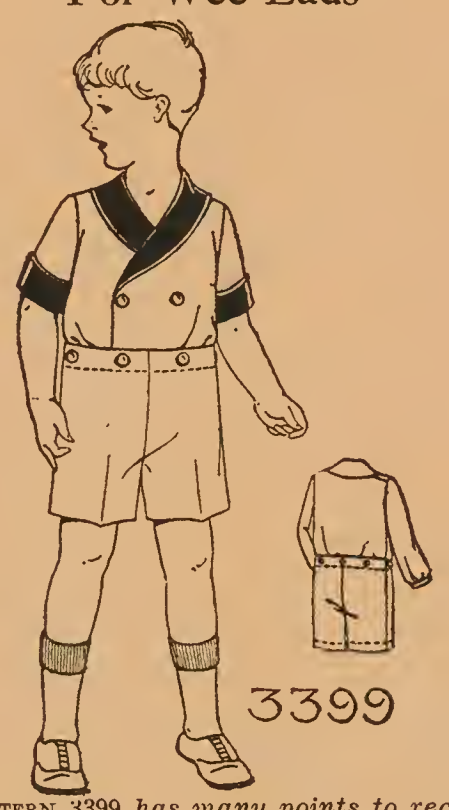
Wife's Relations, The, Columbia, 6 rls. Shirley Mason, Gaston Glass, Ben Turpin. Farce comedy—hero employed as butler masquerades as his employer and successfully woos and wins the girl to whom his employer is engaged—the girl's parents are won over when the hero invents an automobile paint. (Novel by Stephen Cooper) (Jan.)

j *Winners of the Wilderness,* Metro 7 rls. Tim McCoy. Colonial romance of the pre-revolutionary days showing General Braddock's defeat in his advance on Fort Duquesne while the hero has many sensational escapes. (January.)

j *Fireman Save My Child,* Paramount, 6 rls., Wallace Beery, Raymond Hatton. Comedy of the Fire Department. The Chief's daughter rings for the fireman any time she wants an odd job done but like the boy who called "wolf, wolf" once too often, she finally almost burned to death. (July)

hs *Four-Flusher, The,* Universal, 6 rls. George Lewis, Marion Nixon. Charming story well acted, of a shoe clerk who makes good with an arch supporter which he has invented. (Play by Caesar Dunn).

For Wee Lads



PATTERN 3399 *has many points to recommend it to mothers of little boys. There is nothing about it to bind or to hinder freedom of motion; besides, its shawl collar is very becoming and can be made in a becoming color. The pattern cuts in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. For the 4-year old, it only takes 1¼ yards of 40-inch material with ⅜ yard of 27 inch contrasting and ⅜ yard of 36-inch lining.* PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Summer Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

The Debt None Can Repay

Kate D. Ames

Our dead
Are leaders still. Their spirit fine
And constant, faith that's not outgrown
Enfolds and moulds a goal unknown
That bursts anew in leaps that shine
And mark the deeds of sacrifice,
Advance God's plan till men arise
And grateful, owe the debt
None can repay.

Our dead
Who lie asleep, who kept the faith
Who fell in strife and left a track
Of radiant life none would call back,
Their lives have wrought a richer faith
Who fought that mankind might be free!
Our praise we grant to them and Thee
And grateful, owe the debt
None can repay.

Our dead
Who took the choice that makes men great,
Whose graves today we deck with flowers,
Whose radiant souls outgrew the dowers,
Their sires had left and led by fate
Have wrought anew, have left a track
Of finer life. We looking back
Now grateful, owe the debt
None can repay.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

How One Farm Girl Overcomes Discouragement over Her Problems

THE letter that the 18-year-old farm girl, who was discouraged because she couldn't sell her ducks, wrote to Aunt Janet's Corner touched my heart. I, too, am a farm girl who also not so many years ago was 18. This girl's letter well expressed the discouragement that I, myself, have often felt over living on a farm. I am older than she and farther along the road, and the way has grown easier to my feet than it was at 18, when I felt very much as she does now. I would like to tell what I have learned from my experience and I hope very much that it may help her, and other girls in the same circumstances.

I have lived practically all my life on a farm, and have performed most of the labor incident to farm life with the exception of barn work. It has been my good fortune to live in fairly comfortable circumstances, but we have never had many luxuries, and I have dressed myself on about a quarter the money that the working girl would spend on her yearly wardrobe.

I only partially completed a High School course, but I have been able to make up some of the deficiencies by a careful process of self-education. I tell this to show that it is not merely a theory with me, but actual practice. What I have done, other girls can do also.

I read a good deal, and I am also a careful student of the Bible. I am indebted to many people who are better educated than I, for I have learned much from observing them. It is worth a great deal to train your sense of observation and make it help you. To be specific, I have watched my grammar, tried to cultivate a pleasant tone of voice and gradually increased my vocabulary. The thing that has helped me best to do it, was listening to people who are good conversationalists.

The essential good manners are not hard to acquire. Being well-bred is merely doing the kind thing. The lady-like girl does not chew gum, paint her face, or show her knees. She shows consideration for people older than herself, she is kind to children, and she never makes herself unpleasantly conspicuous. The nice appearing girl is not too "smart" in this generation of "smart" young people. Cheerfulness, good humor and wit are all to be admired but I deplore this modern tendency to be too smart, which really indicates insolence and bad breeding.

I think I recall that the young duck farmer said she wanted to be well groomed. Being well groomed is not so much a matter of money as many people imagine. First of all, it is a matter of being clean. It means many baths, clean lingerie, shampoos, taking care of your teeth and finger nails. If your budget is very limited, you must learn to deny yourself the non-essentials in favor of the dentists' services. One must use good judgment in her expenditures if she is to achieve good grooming. Taking proper care of clothing, keeping dresses on hangers, and shoes on shoe trees, will go a long way toward helping one to make a presentable appearance. Good grooming is a matter of unceasing care and effort and it can be achieved even if one never owns silk lingerie, or a fur coat.

Finally, one thing more I would like to say to young farmers, everywhere. I know full-well how weary we farm people grow of our unceasing round of labor, but let us never be ashamed of our occupation, or apologetic for it. For we have no reason to be. Only in the minds of uneducated people is farming an occupation to be looked upon with scorn. The farther along the road we are, the more clearly we see, that daily faithfulness to the irksome tasks before us builds character and building character is a slow and often painful, but always beautiful growth of the soul.—FARM GIRL.



Set No. 5573 is a most attractive design in the pillow cases and scarf, and is furnished in the set only. The scarf is 18 by 45 inches and pillow cases 42 inch size only. The pillow cases are stamped and hemstitched on beautiful linen finish, seamless tubing of fine count with absolutely no filling. The scarfs are hemstitched on all four sides on Lynchburg, a good weighty fabric bleached a snowy white with a fine linen finish. A detailed working chart is furnished with each piece. The price of the set consisting of scarf and pillow cases is $1.50 postpaid to any address.

For an additional 25 cents we will send you our book "The Art of Embroidery," consisting of 10 complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches in embroidery. Our catalog of stamped goods is 10 cents per copy. Enclose money order, check or stamps and address to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

A Frock of Graceful Lines



PATTERN 3383 *with its graceful jabot and skirt frill makes up into a charming afternoon frock of printed silk, voile or the new material, celanese. It is simple of construction, yet has the best style features of the season. It cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3 *yards of* 40*-inch material with* 1½ *yards of* 3 *inch ribbon.* PRICE 13c.

Remember!

THE message of the Buddy Poppy is simply: "Remember!" It is all too easy to forget the sacrifices Our Boys made in the Great War, but one visit to any veterans' hospital will show you how they still pay and pay and pay. Then too the families of these boys are often left without their mainstay as his health breaks because of his war experiences. Buddy Poppies are made by veterans in Government hospitals and in a factory employing war-disabled men, and sold on the streets or elsewhere for relief work. A portion of the sales goes to help support widows or orphans of ex-service men in the V. F. W. National Home at Eaton Rapids, Mich.



"Sunday" Hands

When you're in your "Sunday best" do your hands fit into the picture you make—or do they have a "Monday" look? Fels-Naptha helps your hands stay nice! For Fels-Naptha does the work so much more easily and quickly. The *extra help* of two active cleaners blended together and working together does it—plenty of naptha to loosen dirt and good golden soap to wash the dirt away. For washing or cleaning . . .

Nothing takes the place of

FELS-NAPTHA

ORDER FROM YOUR GROCER TODAY

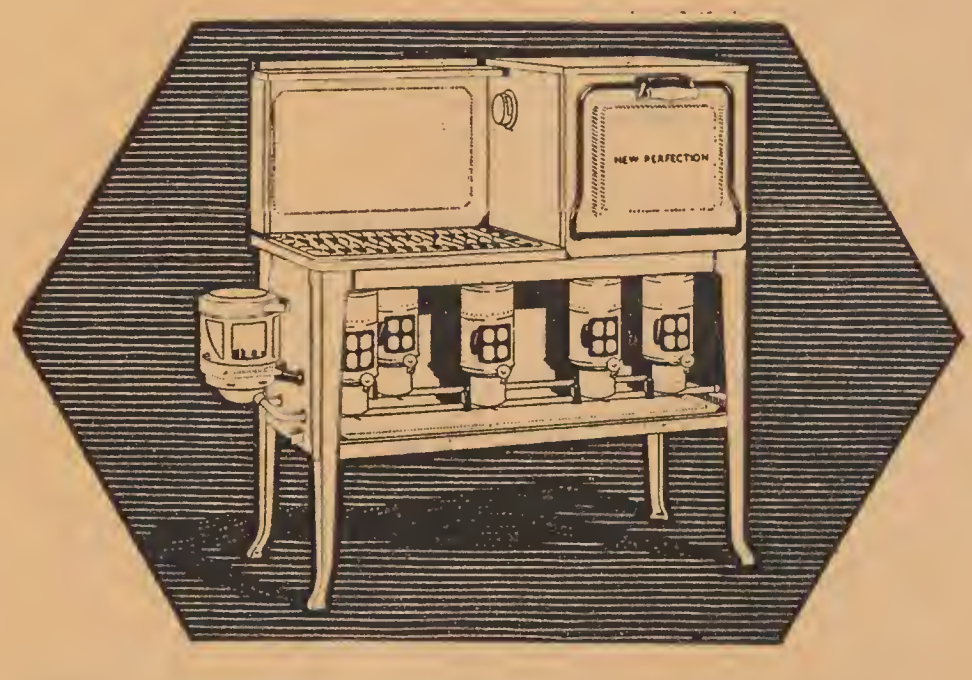
WOOL BLANKETS— BATTING— ROBES— and Colonial Coverlets. Send us your wool and we will make beautiful serviceable products that will give satisfaction both in possession and the service they render. We sell direct. Write for catalog and samples. WEST UNITY WOOLEN MILLS, Dept. G, West Unity, Ohio.

When writing Advertisers
Mention American Agriculturist

Never before

—an oil range like this

PERFECTION
OIL RANGE

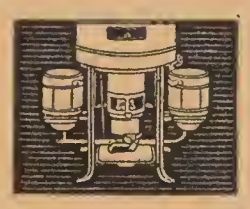


THE new Perfections will cheer up any kitchen. They're light in color! Snow-white in full-porcelain enamel. Silver gray and dove gray in the new Perfectolac finish—a brilliant, durable lacquer like that on the modern automobile.

The new Perfections have burners that give clean, intense, fast cooking heat. They have all-grate cooking tops, "live heat" ovens, and temperature indicators.

And all of them burn that safe; economical fuel—SOCONY kerosene.

These new light color Perfections are sold in your own town—in all sizes and at a wide range of prices. Drop in today and look them over.



PERFECTION *Water Heaters*

Whether you have a pressure system or just a kitchen pump, the Perfection water heater will give you hot water for shaving and plenty of hot dish water in a few minutes. Rapid, reliable, moderate in price; ask your plumber.

SOCONY KEROSENE OIL

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

"So it was sawed, was it?" demanded Hilary furiously.

"Yes, Monsieur. I get three fellows from the south shore, an' I fell into the water an' got rheumatiz, an' pay ten dollars for medicines, an' that damn Brousseau——"

"Louis, will you sign your name to that?"

"O sure, if you get them fellows an' Brousseau first," replied the little man, edging toward the door. Finding that he was not pursued, he halted. "Monsieur Askew, I gone back to my fishing job," he said.

"You have a boat?" he asked,

"Oh sure," said Louis. "New sails an' rudder—all new except the boat. A ver' fine boat, Monsieur."

"Could you take Mr. Connell and myself over to the island and back tomorrow?"

"I think so, Monsieur Askew, if the sea ain't running too high. But we got to go an' come on the tide, else we can't make the island at all in this weather. We got to leave at four in the morning."

"I can't get Mr. Connell here by then. What time could we start later in the day?"

"Not till one o'clock, maybe."

"What time will we get there?"

"About four, if the wind ain't against us. If the wind come, maybe any time."

"Be ready with your boat at one," said Hilary with decision.

It was practically his last chance for six months of visiting the island, and he was determined to go, even if it meant returning late at night. He sent a messenger with a note to Lafe at the camp, asking him to be in St. Boniface at noon. Then he wrote his daily letter to Madeleine. He mentioned his projected journey, but nothing else, except his love and his hopes, which were weighty enough.

As he entered the store to mail it in the letter-box there he thought the loafers seated about the place looked at him curiously. He was walking back when he saw a boy outside the office.

"Captain Dupont says he is ready to sail, Monsieur," he said.

"Tell him I'm coming down to speak to him," said Hilary.

He went toward the wharf. It was a trifling matter about which he wanted to see Dupont, who had received his final instructions.

Dupont was on the wharf, talking to Baptiste. As he approached, Hilary saw the two cease their conversation and look at him. Then Baptiste walked slowly away toward his vessel. Dupont, who had just received the message from the boy, stood motionless where he had been, waiting.

Hilary became suddenly conscious of an atmosphere of hatred. When he reached Dupont the old man eyed him with the same searching and malignant stare that he had given him on the occasion of their first encounter. But now the eyes that blazed a foot from his own did not relax their gaze. There was a menace there, immediate and hostile, though the face was immobile. It flashed through Hilary's mind that the old man was mad, that his long brooding had at last broken the fragile vessel of the mind.

Disregarding the Captain's look Hilary explained briefly the matter on which he had come. All the while he spoke Dupont continued eyeing him.

Hilary began to feel uneasy. "Well, is that clear?" he inquired.

"That much is clear," answered Dupont reluctantly.

"Well, what's the matter, then?" demanded Hilary sharply.

Suddenly he perceived that the old man's face was twisted with passion. His expression was so fanatical that Hilary thought he was going to attack him. Without a word, Dupont swung into the ship and left him.

Baptiste's vessel was moored next to the wharf. As Dupont crossed it to reach his own, Hilary saw Baptiste on deck, bending over a tarpaulin. The two men did not speak, and Hilary, moved by a sudden impulse, walked the length of the wharf and accosted the little Frenchman.

"Baptiste," he said, "some time ago I told you I didn't know whether you had any knowledge about the cutting of my boom or not. I want to say I'm sorry. I know that you had none, and I shouldn't have spoken as I did." And he put out his hand.

"I don't shake hands with you!" he cried, and the tears began to stream down his cheeks. "You keep out of my way, or I kill you!"

And he rushed below, leaving Hilary utterly nonplussed at his behaviour.

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation. Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Bonifice, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland. Brousseau, one of the clique, tries to intimidate Hilary by threatening him with loss of the entire legacy, unless Hilary goes back to the States. Hilary refuses....Madeleine Rosny, who is engaged to Brousseau learns of the latter's plan to get rid of Hilary. She warns him but he walks into the trap. Hilary is severely beaten. Madeleine and Connell rescue him and take him to the Rosny chateau where Madeleine nurses Hilary back to health. Their friendship soon ripens into love and Madeline tells Brosseau she will never marry him. This creates a scene at the chateau in which Brousseau threatens Rosny, and Rosny orders Hilary away. The excitement caused Rosny to suffer a stoke. He slowly recovers. Hilary learns from one of Brousseau's men that Brousseau paid to have Hilary's log boom cut.

CHAPTER XVIII

MARIE AWAKENS

WHEN Brousseau, driving furiously homeward from the Chateau, reached the cottage of Jules Dupont, he saw the solitary figure of the girl Marie seated outside the door. He let his horse rest for a breathing spell before continuing up the hill, doffed his hat, and saluted her.

Brousseau had never been able to force a smile from her lips. For a long time he had dreaded this silent girl, then he had ceased to think about her: of late he had again begun to hate the presence of that lonely figure upon the porch, which was always there whenever he drove into St. Bonface or back to his garish house by the seashore.

The cure' had not told Hilary all that related to the old Captain's history.. But the thread of madness that linked him to the past was spreading into a web that strangled the normal life of the man. Jules Dupont, never one of many words, had been more sullen and morose than ever of late.

During the past week Marie had been terrified at the way her father looked at her. He had never meant very much to her, and now, when he was about to pass out of her life, she felt no regret. Her mind went travelling back to her earliest memory. She was on the seashore with her mother, watching for the return of the fishing fleet, and her father's boat, and on the shingle lay the sailing boat of a young student from Quebec whom she had seen often at their cottage during her father's absence. The young man was laughingly inviting her mother to go for a sail. At last the girl consented.

The sail was a very long one. Little Marie, who had fallen asleep, was awakened by the sound of her mother's screaming, and the young student's laughing protestations that it was too late in the day to return now. She did not understand all that was said. and her next memory was of a squalid lodging in Quebec, and her mother's tear-stained face, and a sense of unhappiness.

Then she was back in the cottage, standing beside the bed on which her dying mother lay, and the sick woman, gripping her hand fast in her burning one, was repeating a name over and over. "Say it again, child!" she was whispering.

She reiterated this demand over and over again.

"Say it!" she muttered. "Say it, and never forget. And carry it with thee through life, saying it in moments of temptation, that thou mayest remember thy mother and understand. Now swear by the Virgin to say it morning and night, and never forget!"

The frightened little girl had sworn, catching the words from her mother's lips. She had said the name morn and night until it had become engraved upon her memory for ever. But it was long before she understood its meaning.

Then she remembered her father shaking her by the arms. "The name thy mother told thee—speak it, Marie!"

"No," answered the little girl obstinately.

He threatened her, but the child of five years pressed her lips together and would not utter a word.

"Listen, Marie! If you tell me thou shalt have everything in the world. A new dress, and thou shalt sail with me upon my ship, and I will buy thee the big doll that opens and shuts her eyes. The name, Marie!"

Marie remained perfectly silent. And for years she resisted her father's threats and promises and pleadings, not understanding that it was a mental inhibition which she could not break. The sight of her dying mother had inflicted a wound in the child's soul that never healed. And every week at first, every month later, the scene with her father was renewed.

She never pretended to have forgotten, as she might well have done. As she grew older her father's outbursts became less frequent. But the insane rage which agitated him grew rather than lessened as the years went by. Sixteen had passed; she was now twenty-one, and she looked back on a childhood that had been a torture.

Her estrangement from her father was as complete as from the village life. At first the scandal had been against her, and later her aloofness had set the tongues of the St. Boniface women to wagging. "Like mother, like daughter"—so runs the hard proverb in every country. Marie Dupont grew up friendless and utterly alone. The girl had never had a friend, nor had she ever even had a sweetheart until six months before.

Pierre, in the course of his peregrinations along the coast, at that time as assistant on a smuggling craft, had come to know the solitary figure that paced the beach. In those days the girl's heart, cut off from natural communication with the young people of St. Boniface, had turned, with the vague yearning of youth, to dreams of the world outside.

When Baptiste began to show an interest in her she hated him. She had never thought of him as a lover, and hardly as a man; he was a part of St. Boniface, of the hateful life that encompassed her, clutched at her and would not let her go free. She came to invest Baptiste with the qualities of all that she loathed.

Pierre scraped acquaintance with her. He had the intuition of the base man who must perforce win his victims by guile. He listened to her confidences, shyly given to one who, by his wandering life and through the tales that he told, seemed the exact opposite of all those whom she had known.

Pierre listened, and misunderstood the poor little spiritual drama for the desire of excitement. He was incapable of understanding, but he never compromised himself by haste. He sent Nanette to see Marie, choosing the time when Dupont was away.

Nanette was not bad; like most of her kind she was below normal mentality. When her lover, who had brought her to Ste. Marie, abandoned her, she worked in a large and cheap lumbermen's summer boarding-house. Pierre promised her that the man would return to her if she obeyed him. She met Marie upon the beach, and insinuated herself into her confidence. At last she took her to Simeon's dance-hall.

Even before Marie realized that her visits with Nanette shocked public sentiment and set the women's tongues wagging more volubly than ever before, she felt instinctively that the knowledge would enrage her father. But he knew nothing for a long time, and nobody in St. Boniface dared risk the old Captain's fury by informing him.

The girl's innocence found an ally in the lumbermen, who protected her, and she was, in fact, as safe there as in her home. Pierre was angry at first, but afterward he was glad, for he saw her dancing in Simeon's place and began to conceive an infatuation for her. He renewed his advances, telling her of Quebec, of the free life of the world beyond. When her imagination was enkindled and her cheeks flushed and her eyes sparkled at the picture, he asked her to accompany Nanette with him on board his vessel, come to Quebec, and marry him.

That was three days before, and it was of this that the girl was thinking as her father walked back toward the cottage after his meeting with Hilary. On the same day Dupont, running a small load along the shore, had learn-

(*Continued on Page* 18)

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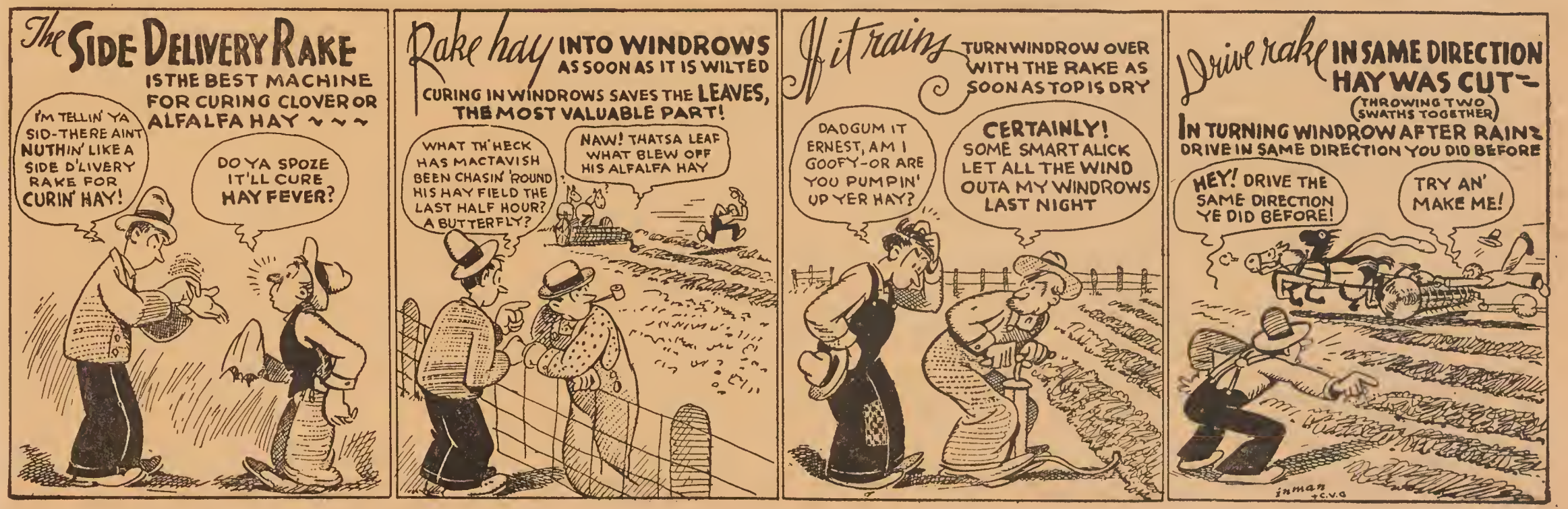
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Additional Classified "Ads" on Next Page

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — ***To Get Good Legume Hay*** — **By Ray Inman**



Wooden Spoil

(Continued from Page 16)

ed the gossip about his daughter from a gabbling woman at Ste. Therese, twenty-five miles away—so far the news had travelled. She had gone to Ste. Marie in his absence, to dance with Hilary, who assuredly had a wife in his own country; if he had not, he was not likely to seek one among the habitants.

The story burned into the Captain's brain. It was the solvent of his sanity, the snapping of the only bond that had linked him to the common life.

He stood at the cottage door, looking at his daughter, who had risen and faced him. Jean Baptiste remained outside.

"I sail for Quebec to-night," said Dupont. "Jean waits two days to complete his cargo."

She nodded; her thoughts were far away.

"Perhaps I shall not see thee again," said Dupont sombrely; and the words, echoing her own thoughts, frightened her. She shrank away, and Dupont put out his hands and grasped her by the wrists. "The name!" he said.

She shook her head,

"What do you mean?" she stammered.

"The name!" he raved; and for the first time since her childhood he raised his clenched fist as if to strike her.

Baptiste, outside, heard him and saw the gesture. He came running up to the cottage door and caught Dupont by the arm. The Captain hesitated; then, collecting himself, as a new thought came to him, he allowed Baptiste to lead him back to the schooner.

The new thought was this: if Marie would not give him his name, at least he would prevent a repetition of her mother's history.

Baptiste, having seen Dupont aboard, went back.

"Forgive me if I annoy thee, Marie," he said humbly. "Thou knowest——"

"Yes, Jean, I know that you have persecuted me more than all St. Boniface," she answered.

"Marie," he cried passionately, "if I could know that thou wast safe here, I should never trouble thee again."

She turned on him angrily. "Well, I can take care of myself," she answered. "If I choose to go to Ste. Marie, what is it to you?"

"But he is here," persisted Baptiste stubbornly.

"Who?" she cried in agitation, fearing that he had discovered her secret.

"He—Monsieur Askew."

(Continued Next Week)

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SEND $1.00 for 12 beautiful Dahlias. Fine for cut flowers. All colors, labeled. Worth $3.50. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Conn.

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HARDY NORTHERN GROWN CABBAGE and cauliflower plants. Chemically treated Danish seed. Safe arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment. Golden Acre, Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Glory of Enkhousen, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead, Red and Savoy. Prepaid 200, 65c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.25; Express collect 5,000 $7.50. Cauliflower prepaid 50, 40c; 200, $1.00; 500, $2.25; 1,000, $3.75. PORT B. MELLINGER, North Lima, Ohio.

CERTIFIED—Oswego ensilage corn. Excellent for silage, matures two weeks earlier than West Branch Sweepstakes. Seed from college inspected field for sale. Germination 97%. Limited quantity, at $5.00 per bu., shipping point. Cash with order or sent collect. HAYNES E. SNYDER, Fulton, N. Y.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Ready now. Tomatoes all varieties. Transplanted $8.00 per 1000. Seedlings $3.00 per 1000; Potted $30.00 per 1000. $3.25 per 100. Peppers—all varieties same prices as tomatoes. Egg plants—potted $30.00 per 1000; $3.50 per 100. Cabbage —field grown re-rooted (ready June 1st) all varieties $2.00 per 1000; 5000, $9.00. Cauliflower, field grown re-rooted (ready June 1st) $4.50 per 1000; 5000, $20.00. Salvia, Zinnias, Chrysanthemums, Snapdragon and Geraniums. Ready now. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

SEND $1.00 for 15 dahlias, detached from labels. Many expensive giant varieties. MRS. B. D. BAILEY, Dahlia Specialist, Litchfield, Conn.

WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair $1. Beige, nude, gray, peach, tanbark, black, sizes 8½-10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.26; 10—$2.00; smoking 10—$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs., $1.25. Smoking 5 lbs., $1.00. Box 50 Cigars $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

SPECIAL OFFER: Guaranteed chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; Cigars 50-$1.75; Gillette Razor FREE, pay when received. FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Kentucky.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

"WOOL—Wanted—good prices. Write for quotation. S. H. LIVINGSTON, wool specialists, Lancaster, Pa. Dept. AG."

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Official Auto Owners in Trouble

THE Nassau County Grand Jury on May 3rd, handed a presentment to Judge Lewis J. Smith severely scoring the methods used by the Official Automobile Owners' Association of 1440 Broadway, New York City.

On May 6, following an indictment by the grand jury, Maximillian Bloom, President of the Association, pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of conspiracy and was released on $5,000 bail, pending trial.

"According to their own story," says District Attorney Elvin N. Edwards, "the operators of the association, which is incorporated under the laws of this state, have taken in from 5,000 members something like $150.000 during the year between March, 1927, and March, 1928."

The following is a part of the presentment by the grand jury.

"We find that the officers, agents and salesmen of this association are promising and collecting money for services which are not and cannot be rendered for the price charged.

Little or No Service Rendered

"They pretend that they will issue to all members a five thousand dollar ($5,000) bail bond for use in the event of the holder being arrested in any automobile case; and they deliver to all their victims a legal appearing document which actually imitates in form and appearance such a bail bond, with the figures five thousand dollars ($5,000) showing very prominently.

"These concerns also pretend that they maintain service stations which will furnish to the victims free towing under certain conditions and reduced rates and prices on gasoline, oil and automobile supplies.

"The concerns do not maintain or control any stations whatever; but we find that under similar false pretenses and without fulfilling their part of the bargain, they induce garage owners and accessory stores to let their names be used as "official stations"; that these concerns are not in a position to require any garage or accessory store "officially" or otherwise to render the services promised and that in nearly all cases practically no service is really rendered.

"We consider the whole scheme vicious, fraudulent and an imposition upon the public, and that the concerns involved are deliberately attempting to get petty membership fees, generally $29.75, from every possible victim, without rendering or intending to render or being in a position to render the so-called services recited in the membership contract.

"Out of this fee the "high pressure salesman" is paid $18, leaving $11.75 only, to cover all the other overhead expenses and service costs.

"The great majority of those who have paid membership fees have received no service or benefits whatever, and from their experience realize that there is no chance of obtaining any special service through their membership."

Mohawk Auto Equipment Co. Bankrupt

Do you know anything about the Mohawk Auto Equipment Company of 1222-1224-1226 South Wabash Street, Chicago, Illinois? They sent out a number of lists of auto parts in this section. I wrote them and received prompt reply. They claimed to sell c. o. d. charges. I sent them a small order of 68 cents and large c. o. d. order. I do not care so much for the loss to me as I do to find out what their game is and to warn others who may get taken in badly. They made no answer to my letters or did not send the c. o. d. order.

WE have just learned that previous to April 1st, 1928, the Mohawk Equipment Company was considered fairly reliable. On that date, however, they were petitioned in bankruptcy and Chester Willoughby, 137 So. LaSalle street, is receiver. The good will was purchased by the Unexcelled Auto Products Company, 1430 South Michigan Ave., Chicago. Complaints against the company previous to the bankruptcy should be addressed to the receiver.

Chicken Thief Reward Goes to Onondaga County

ONE morning early in December Mrs. Emma Garrett, housekeeper for our subscriber, Mr. James Horan, discovered that 18 chickens had been stolen. Mr. Horan who is 75 years of age was not enjoying the best of health, and consequently Mrs. Garrett was obliged to do whatever was done in an attempt to find the thieves.

A light snowstorm allowed her to track the thieves and she followed the trail to a house. She then called up the sheriff's office and Deputy Sheriffs Poulsen and Ripley soon responded. Mrs. Garrett gave them the information and they secured the confession from the thieves and arrested them. They found that 9 of the hens were all dressed ready to be cooked and that 6 had been sold for the sum of $9 and they were able to return three of them to the owner.

Poultry House Was Locked

The two thieves, Edward Sassin and Martin Ksonguk, had been in trouble several times before, having served time at least once and were at the time of the theft on parole for another case of stealing. The fact that the poultry house was locked added to the severity of the sentence which they received. When Sassin and Ksonguk came to trial they were given a sentence of 10 years in Auburn prison.

There was some question as to whether Deputy Sheriffs Poulsen and Ripley should share in the reward. We have taken the position that sheriffs and deputy sheriffs are entitled to a part of the reward only in case they went beyond the usual limits of their duty in securing evidence on the case. After a personal visit from a representative of the American Agriculturist it was decided that Mrs. Garrett gave the information which resulted in the arrest of the thieves and a personal check of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., was sent to her.

Chicken Owners Feel Easier

Following the receipt of the check Mrs. Garrett wrote us as follows:

"This locality feels a good deal at ease since they were sent away. There was not one thing out of the ordinary since they went away while before that there was something missing all the time. I know the town of Camillus will appreciate and approve your liberal co-operation in ridding this county of chicken thieves. Mr. Horan says that he feels well paid in the loss of his chickens in seeing them captured and sent away."

9

NUMBER 17932 NEW YORK, N. Y., APRIL 9 1928 192

Manufacturers Trust Company 1-357/2

513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43rd STREET

PAY FIFTY DOLLARS & ----------00/100

TO THE ORDER OF MRS. EMMA GARRETT, CAMILLUS, N.Y. $ 50.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.

Henry Morgenthau Jr. PRES.

Photostatic reproduction of reward check sent to Mrs. Emma Garrett

Money's Worth and More

That's what you get in the

Postal Life Insurance Co.



Is Your Life Insurance Quota Filled?

See How Easy It Can Be Done in the Postal Life

See what a small sum is required to add a substantial policy to your present holding: less than $2.00 a month for the younger ages will add $1,000; if you are thirty—$1.91.

Then, too, the economies of the business as conducted by this

Non-Agency Company

reduce the amount of the premium payments: dividends of 9½% are guaranteed in its policies

No one who is insurable should disregard the importance of increasing his insurance estate from time to time during his producing years. Some persons add $1,000 each year as their income improves; $10,000 or $5,000 in one transaction is outside the reach of many at age 30.

Nowhere can a small sum of money be invested so advantageously as in *standard life insurance* issued by this Company.

Deal with this most modern Company; avail yourself of its economy. A knowledge of its benefits is spread throughout every community, gaining for it a nationwide membership.

Write for information; get the glow of a personal satisfaction in acting for yourself and saving money.

The Company's twenty-one years of experience have given more than in-looks; they record the results of careful tests put into practice in every department of the Company. They will have a telling effect in future years.

The Record Shows		*What Sustains and Helps the Record*
There have been paid to policy beneficiaries $27,358,910:		Standard policy-reserves, resources $14,000,000
On claims by death	$13,662,202	Standard old-line legal reserve.
In maturing Endowments	1,763,092	Standard policy provisions, approved by the New York State Insurance Department.
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Simply use the Coupon, or write and say, "Mail me information as to Policy mentioned in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Be sure to give

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All Standard forms of Life and Endowment insurance are issued by this company and information as to any of them will be gladly furnished.

When your inquiry reaches us no agent will be sent to visit you. We desire to co-operate with you directly, and have you think out with us your problems, from documentary matter submitted. Because we employ no agents the resultant commission savings go to you. It is the only non-agency life insurance company in America.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

WM. R. MALONE, *President*

511 Fifth Ave., Corner 43rd St., New York

A.A.-5-26-28

Postal Life Insurance Co.,
511 Fifth Ave., New York

Without obligating me, send full particulars for my age.

Name

Address

.....

Occupation

Exact date of birth

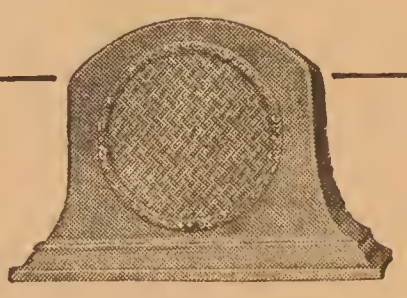


RADIOLA 16

will give you a seat on the platform at the Presidential Conventions

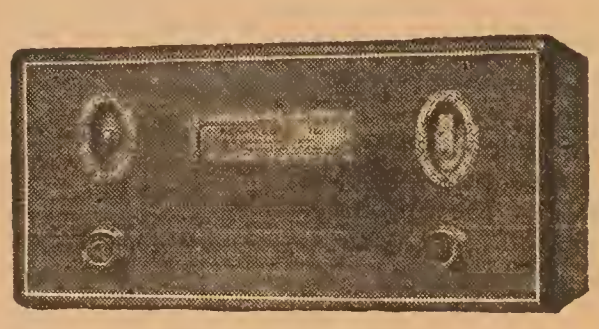
THE whole country will listen in when the big political conventions gather at Houston and Kansas City.

With a Radiola 16 in your living room or on your front porch, you and your neighbors will hear everything from the pounding of the Chairman's gavel to the final "The convention stands adjourned." The bands, the cheers, the tumult of the marching delegates, the nominating speeches, the polling of the States—you can hear it all at home with the wonderful Radiola 16.



RCA LOUDSPEAKER 100A

Most popular low-priced loudspeaker ever designed. Its rich, mellow tone places it in a class by itself. $35



RCA RADIOLA 16[7]

Compact storage battery receiver with 6 RCA Radiotrons. Simply tuned with one control. Mahogany finished cabinet. A big performer for a low price. Equipped with Radiotrons $82.75

Radiola 16 was designed by the same engineers of the Radio Corporation of America and its associated companies—General Electric and Westinghouse—who built the great broadcasting stations that will report the conventions. It's small and moderately priced—but it's ruggedly and expertly built, employing the same tested materials and the standard RCA Radiotrons that are found in cabinet sets selling at much higher prices.

The best loudspeaker to use with the Radiola 16 is the popular RCA Loudspeaker 100A.

Buy with confidence Authorized Dealer RCA *where you see this sign*

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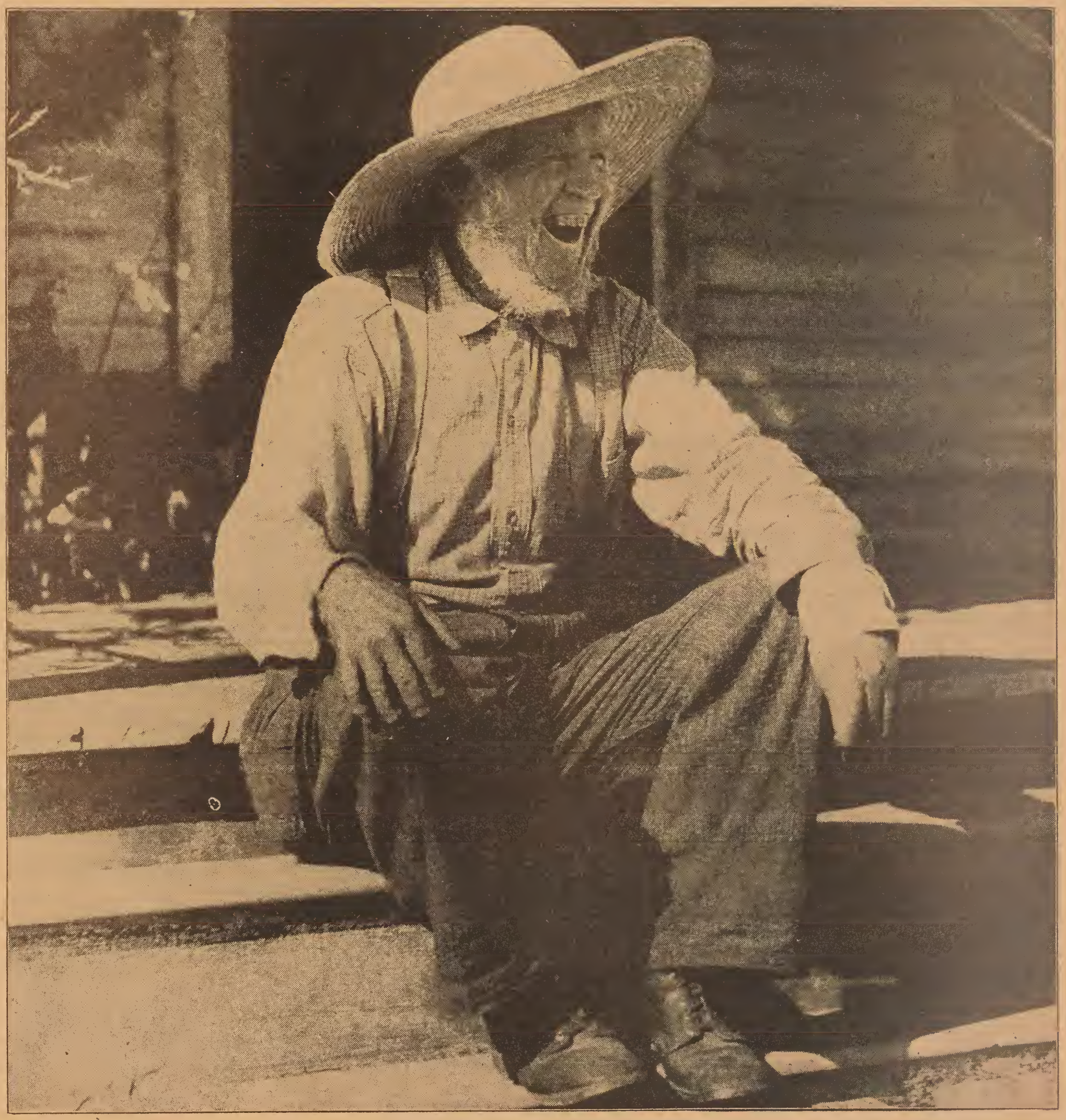
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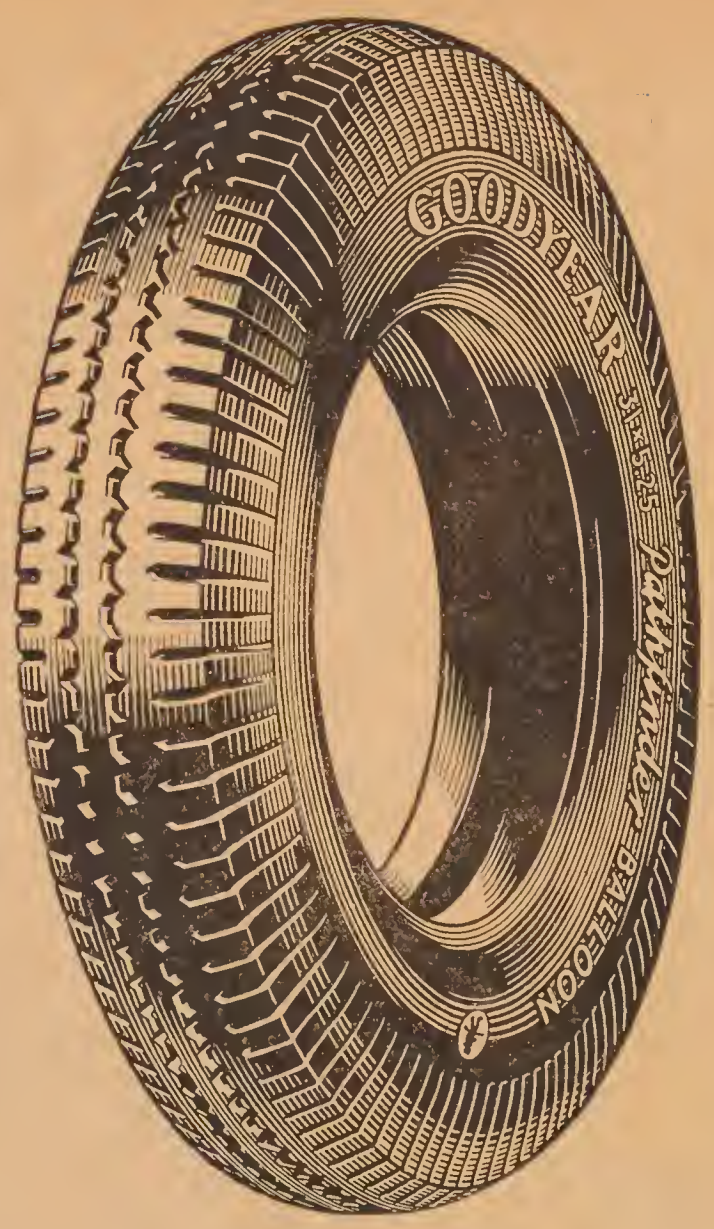
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 Per Year | June 2, 1928 | Published Weekly



"Well I'll Be Hornswoggled!"





THE FAMOUS
GOODYEAR PATHFINDER
Car owners have already bought nearly 8,000,000 of these lower-priced, high quality Goodyears

Yourself, in person—

You don't have to write a letter, buy a money order, mount the tire yourself or do anything of that sort when you buy a Goodyear Tire.

You simply call on your local Goodyear Dealer and in person pick out the tire you want.

You get a good tire—the most popular in the world—the biggest money value—the Goodyear name guarantees that.

And you get the sincere service of a home-town merchant who is seeking to build up a permanent business on the basis of satisfied patrons.

This Goodyear Dealer will help you choose the right type and size of tire for your car, will mount it on the rim for you, and fill it with air.

And as long as you have that tire he will help you give it the care it should have in order to deliver you mileage at the lowest cost.

Goodyear makes a tire to suit *you*—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the thoroughly dependable but lower-priced Goodyear Pathfinder

The Greatest Name in Rubber

GOODYEAR

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For Better Dirt Roads

Suggestions On How to Get Them

I THINK the best way to answer your inquiry in regard to road building would be to give you our working conditions first. Our town has about ninety-two miles of dirt roads to maintain. It is an inland town with no railroads and only one small village with any amount of abandoned farms. The roads are hilly, wet and very stony.

My agreement calls for forty-five dollars per mile to be used on dirt roads. Out of this we have to pay thirty dollars per day for tractor, buy sluice tile, oil, gas, culvert plank and pay our men.

I believe the most important part in maintaining a dirt road is drainage, and that should not stop at the road ditch. Good deep ditches are of no benefit to a road if there is no place for the water to go after it reaches the ditches. Cutting the timber off has about rendered the old sluices and culverts useless. They will not carry the water. Hence we are putting in bigger tile as fast as we can. The York stone rake has taken the place of from four to six men.

Keep New Dirt Out of the Road

My idea of maintaining a dirt road for the present day traffic is to maintain the crown with gravel in the wet places, and the less new dirt you put in the road the better the road will be. A good many town superintendents, since they have had powerful tractors and road scrapers, seem to delight in scraping a lot of sod and mud into the road. That is a mistake in my opinion as it makes a lot of extra expense, besides putting the man who travels the road in misery. I am a hill farmer and absolutely in sympathy with the man on the hill farm. He should have a decent road to travel on. The more the road drag is used after each rain the better the road will be. Remember that we are maintaining roads in a good many of the towns with about the same amount of money that we did before the increase in traffic.—David Dain.

* * *

State Should Help More

THE things Commissioner Mark Graves of the New York Tax Department has pointed out for the relief of the present unequal tax burden in the rural communities will in my opinion do more to reinstate agriculture for the farmer than all the proposed farm legislation can ever hope to do.

I appreciate what you have already done through the columns of your paper in this direction. It appears to me that now is the time to prepare for action through the next legislative session.

I am really dumbfounded at the apparent indifference of our farm organizations on this all important problem of the farmer. Get the farm organizations solidly back of Mark Graves' proposition for the State to take over all the expense of new road construction and repair of the same, and assume largely the expense of educating the children, leaving the details to the legislature, and I am of the opinion there would be favorable action. I believe such action would be economically and constitutionally sound.

Relieve the farmer from his unequal burden of taxation and he will surely and swiftly reinstate agriculture without any further tinkering with his affairs by professional politicians.—G. E., New York.

* * *

Taxes Six Per Cent of Valuation

YOU sure are right on the tax and road question. This road program is the most stupendous graft this country has ever been afflicted with. Roads are being built at enormous cost through sparsely settled country, and in many instances there are two improved roads built from one small town to another simply to give employment to a gang of officials at salaries out of all proportion to their worth.

For instance, a county superintendent is getting thirty-six hundred dollars salary per year. The county furnishes him an auto, gas and oil, and a secretary at twenty-one hundred per year. The secretary's job is found for him by a prominent politician to whom he was indebted to enable him to pay the debt. There is also a man employed to look after the machinery and stay in the garage at ten dollars per day, not because he is a machinist but because he and the superintendent sing together in the church choir. The truck drivers get fifty to sixty cents per hour, and their hotel bills paid when they are away from home. The superintendent puts in a bill for expenses this year for thirty-six hundred dollars in addition to being furnished with an auto, fuel, oil and repairs.

The tax in this town, including school tax, is over six per cent of the valuation.—C. L. New York.

A Monument of Soft Mud

WITH your permission, Mr. Editor, I would like to say to V. N. V. not to get disheartened about the daylight saving nuisance but live in hope.

Furthermore, the party who invented daylight saving surely deserves a monument made out of some soft mud.—J. G. G., Pa.



WIFE—*Run, honey, run!*
BEE VICTIM—*Darn it, don't call me honey! You make 'em desp'rate.*
—JUDGE.

Shall Eastern Farmers Raise Their Cows?

Dairymen Who Buy Replacements Invite Disease and Low Returns

By A. R. MERRILL

Dairy Specialist, Conn. State College of Agriculture

THE business of dairying has seen many changes during the last fifty years. Some of these changes have been beneficial and some have been open to question. The dairy cow situation is now at a point that calls for serious thinking. The cow population has undergone a great decrease during the past eight years. The last census figures showed that from January 1, 1919, to January 1, 1925, the cow population of the United States decreased 10 per cent. Heifers from 1 to 2 years of age decreased 19 per cent and heifer calves decreased 36.8%.

It also showed that the greater part of this decrease took place during the last half of the five year period. This shrinkage appears to have kept up until about a year ago when the decline stopped and a slight tendency for an increase appeared.

Every state in New England showed a decrease in cow population during the year except Maine, which showed no change. The yearling heifer population for New England decreased 1,000 head during the last year.

The Economists tell us that the downward trend for the United States has stopped and that by 1931 we will be getting back towards a normal cow population. They tell us that high prices go in cycles and that the high price on this cycle will probably come around 1931, with a sharp decline from that time on for the next several years. The past cycles have covered from 14 to 16 years each and the low prices have come at approximately 15 year intervals. Previous low points in production occurred in 1898 and in 1912. We are about at our low point at the present time. Under normal conditions the theory of high prices until 1931 with a sharp decline immediately thereafter seems to be sound, but is it?

Has there been at any time during any cycle the abnormal decrease that has taken place during this present period?



Any calf that is worth raising is worth raising well. It goes without saying that thrifty calves like those shown in this picture are worth raising.

Has there been any cycle that has seen as much area testing for tuberculosis as will have been witnessed during this cycle and in the next?

Has there been any cycle that has witnessed such a spread of diseases as has been taking place during the past few years?

Will it not require more than the usual length of time and a faster rate of increase to bring the numbers up to a point that will cause a big slump in prices?

It is not probable that the prices will tend to hold up to a reasonably high level rather than dropping suddenly in 1931 as predicted. Undoubtedly lower prices will ultimately prevail, but will they come at the same place and in the same abrupt way as during the past?

The New England Outlook Conference recently met in Boston and voiced the opinion that the time for raising dairy stock for sale purposes, with the expectation of receiving extremely high prices, had passed. Economist H. P. Young of the Vermont Agricultural College believes that it will be poor policy for Vermont daiymen to raise stock for sale purposes. He feels that more money will be made from sales of milk rather than cattle. He does believe, however, that Vermont dairymen should raise their own herd replacements.

Whether this contention is correct, or not, one fact remains, and that is, that if the theory is put into ef-

(*Continued on Page* 9)

One Tax That is Popular

It Costs Less To Train Children Than to Correct Them Later

By MABEL FEINT

"WHEN people are exposed to disease germs or to bad habits they take those germs or habits. If exposed to good things, like books for instance, these also "take" and the results are so good in some 253 counties in the United States that the library tax is one tax that is truly a popular one with the people." This was one statement of Miss Julia Wright Merrill of Chicago, executive assistant in Library Extension of the American Library Association, in an address before the recent school for grange lecturers at the New York State College of Agriculture.

"If you go into New York or any other large city today you do not need to go to one large city library to get a book. They are scattered over the city in book stations and you get book service as you get gas service at gasoline stations. You do not think of a city library as a building but as a system. In the city every foreign child is exposed to books. They have story hours designed to arouse and to stimulate their interest in books. They have some trained help select the right book.

"This is easy to do in the cities. Yet a farm editor tells me that if things were right libraries would be placed in the country, for rural people are better readers than are city people.

"Surely books for rural people can be as easily managed as books for the city, through the county library plan. A county library can be had as easily as a county nurse or as county roads or other county services.

"There are 253 counties in the United States now trying this new system and it means to the county just what it does to the larger cities, books scattered over the country in grange halls, in schools, country stores, homes, churches, town halls, local reading rooms and clubs. These smaller stations are real travelling libraries, served by a book truck which makes neighborhood stops on a schedule that is known over the county.

"The books are kept moving. They never get stale as so many small collections of books do. Too little variety and stale books is one reason why many do not read more.

"If a club wants half a dozen books to prepare for a debate the books are hurried there as this library gives service. Meeting the idea that books are needed by the people but that a librarian is not needed, she asked her audience to picture a rural school system without a superintendent of schools. The librarian is a big part of the county system. She is sure to be well trained for her work and likely to be a sympathetic person liking people and understanding country conditions. She is usually a "folky" person, telling stories to the children, making a suggestion here and there to interest and help all ages.

"Miss Merrill believes that the service to schools is the biggest single feature of the work, keeping at all times a fresh, interesting lot of books in the schools. "Think what it means to a teacher to have plenty of live material on hand to make her pupils' studies real to them, a life of Washington and of Lincoln for those interested in that period of history, a book on China to read to her class in geography as they study that country. If you could see the

(*Continued on Page* 20)



—Courtesy American Library Association.

There is no doubt of the interest of these children in the book truck which comes to their door in Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, or
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Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 — June 2, 1928 — No. 21

Greetings

HELLO, A. A. folks! How has the week gone? One thing is certain; we know you have been busy. It is always easy to tell when farm folks are working especially hard by the amount of mail that comes into the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST office. We get a lot of it at all times which keeps the staff busy answering letters, but this time of the year when you are getting out into the fields and putting in such long hours, there is not much time or ambition left for writing letters.

Up to the time of this writing anyway, there has been another cold and disagreeable spell of weather. It seems hard to remember a spring when the sun has shone less in most sections of the East or when the wind has blown more, or harder. Yet probably we think this because we have forgotten other bad seasons.

You will be interested in reading the little article on the opposite page about the changing weather. Do you think that the weather is worse now than it used to be?

A. A. Folks Are Naming Master Farmers

NOTHING that we here in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST office have done in a long time, has interested us so much as our Master Farmer work. Already there are upwards of a hundred nominations in and judging from those of the names whom we personally know, a good majority are of real Master Farmer material. It is going to be a hard job for the judges to pick the fifteen to be named the first year from all of the fine list of nominees.

We have been particularly pleased with the spirit in which our folks have taken hold of our suggestions to send in nominations. In some cases the nominators have nominated their own relatives. One father nominated his son and some wives nominated their husbands. Why not? Who is any better able to know what a man really is at heart than those who live in the same family with him?

The most interesting nomination came from a young farmers' club, a club of boys in an agricultural high school, who nominated one man. What an inspiration it would be to this man to know that he had the love, confidence and respect of a whole group of boys in his community who thought enough of him to nominate him for this high honor. Boys are real judges of human nature. For the sake of these boys, we hope that he can pass the rigorous examination of the judges and be one of the fifteen who make the grade.

If you want to have a personal part in this movement to honor farmers and agriculture, send in your nomination. For detailed directions, if you live in New Jersey see the issue of May 5, and if you live in New York, see the issue of May 12. Your name as a nominator is kept confidential.

We knew that this work of naming Master Farmers was going to be interesting and valuable. but our own enthusiasm and that of our readers so far, has exceeded all of our expectations.

The Editor Goes A-flying!

TOMORROW, if the weather is good, I expect to fly from New York City to Chicago on the United States mail plane of the National Air Transport Company. The plane leaves the flying field near New Brunswick, New Jersey, at 12:15 P. M. and arrives at Chicago at 7 P. M. the same day. The fastest, extra-fare trains require twenty hours and before the days of the railroads, the same trip required many weary months. Thus has man conquered time and distance almost within the span of one lifetime!

It is impossible for all of you to take an aeroplane journey, so I thought that possibly the next best thing was to do it for you and then tell you about it in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Last summer, you may remember, I rode on the engine of a fast New York Central passenger train. The story of this experience and the other articles written by our staff and contributors on travels and unusual experiences have brought forth a good many favorable comments from our readers so we think that many of you are especially interested in articles of this kind. The trip in the mail plane tomorrow will be over some of the greatest farming sections of the world and at a time when all Nature is at her best.

Watch for the article in an early number of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—E. R. EASTMAN.

The Fight Against Imitation Butter

ANOTHER big fight has been going on in Congress recently, against the increasing number of imitation butter products. In recent hearings in Congress, there were ten of these products either shown or described to the Congressional committees. Every one of the samples shown were colored exactly like butter and put up in quarter and one pound typical butter packages.

When an attempt was made to enforce the oleomargarine laws against these new imitation butter products, the courts decided that these new products were not subject to taxation or regulation. The courts ruled that "imitation or semblance of butter" means that oleomargarine must be mixed or churned in milk or cream. But these new products are mixed or churned in brine or water and although they have the color, moisture, saltiness and general texture of butter, the courts have held that they are not oleomargarine as now defined by law.

A bill called the Norbeck-Haugen Bill, proposes to add to the tests for oleomargarine, a third test or definition as follows: "Churned, emulsified or mixed in cream, water or other liquid, and containing moisture in excess of one per centum." This would bring these new imitation products under the oleo law.

Every dairyman has the right to expect that his representatives in Congress support this amendment. We have no right to object that any wholesome food product be sold on its own merits. But whenever such products try to fool the public by imitating a fine food like butter, then it is certainly time that both dairymen and consumers join in asking for legislation that will put a stop to such practices.

Legislature Studying Sheep and Dog Law

THE Hon. D. P. Witter and his associates, Senator Leon F. Wheatley of Hornell and Assemblyman Frank M. Smith of Otsego County, in the New York State Legislature, are doing a very good job in the hearings that they are now conducting in the different counties to find out what is the matter with the sheep and dog law. That there is trouble with this law, those who know sheep emphatically agree. There are a good many indications that sheep are coming back to the East, but one of the big factors holding up this movement is the increased losses suffered from dogs. Fifty years ago there were 65,000 sheep in one small New York county. Now there are less than 5,000.

Before any change in legislation was made, however, the Legislature appointed a joint committee, of which Mr. Witter is chairman, to go out into the counties this summer and to make a real investigation of the sheep industry. Hearings have already been held in several counties and before the investigation is completed, the committee expects to visit at least twenty-five New York counties. Then it should be in good position to draft a better sheep and dog law.

"Grain Through the Ages"

A VERY interesting, readable and attractive book has just been published by the School Health Service of the Quaker Oats Company, entitled, *"Grain Through The Ages."* The book is written by Grace T. Hallock, an author of considerable note on child health subjects and Dr. Thomas D. Wood, Professor of Health Education, Teachers College, Columbia University.

From either a parent's, a teacher's, or a farmer's point of view, the book is worth reading and can be obtained free of charge by writing to the Quaker Oats Company, School Health Service, 80 East Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill.

Beware of Lightning

NOTHING short of death itself is more disheartening or more discouraging than to be burned out, and fire losses of farm buildings are rapidly increasing. Every year hundreds of splendid barns and farm homes are destroyed. Buildings that were built in times when materials were cheaper can never be replaced at present high costs.

This is the beginning of the season of thunderstorms and lightning, and lightning is one of the chief causes of farm fires. It can be guarded against by properly grounded lightning rods. If purchased from the right sources, these are not expensive or difficult to install.

We urge you to protect your buildings. Your turn to lose them may be next.

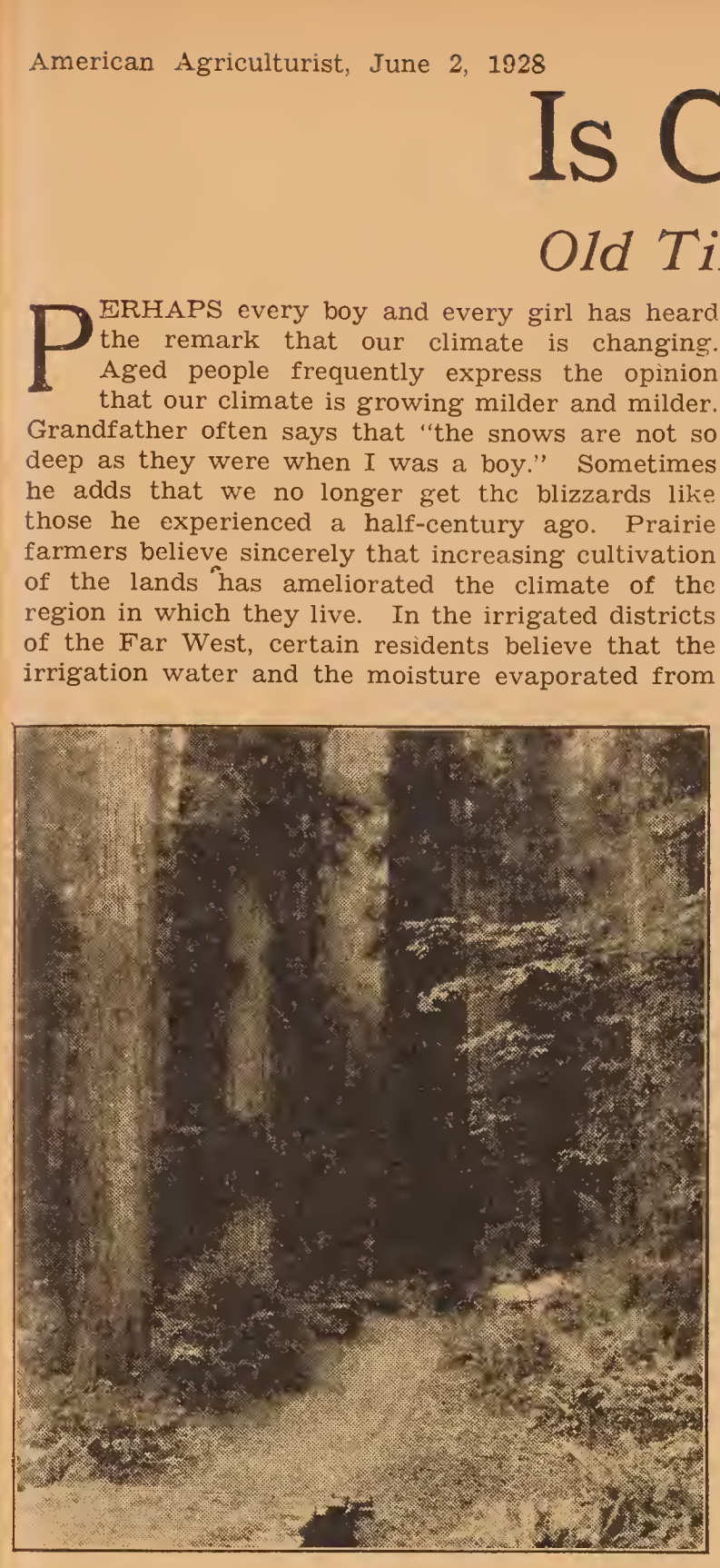
Eastman's Chestnut

WHAT is more disagreeable than to be lost on a dark night and drive and drive without seeing a person or a signboard to get your location. If you have had such an experience, you will know how our friend Curry Weatherby felt when coming down through New Jersey from New York State recently he became lost in a maze of roads between the Liberty Highway and the ferry across the Hudson to uptown New York. It was dark and rainy and after traveling for some time Curry finally came to a crossroad and a little park where there was some kind of a pole and sign. Stopping his car he took his flashlight and went over to read the directions, but he could not see it very well and so he shinned up the pole to get nearer the sign. Then hanging on with one hand and flashing his light with the other, he read, "Wet Paint."

Is Climate Changing?

Old Timers Say Yes--Scientists Say No

PERHAPS every boy and every girl has heard the remark that our climate is changing. Aged people frequently express the opinion that our climate is growing milder and milder. Grandfather often says that "the snows are not so deep as they were when I was a boy." Sometimes he adds that we no longer get the blizzards like those he experienced a half-century ago. Prairie farmers believe sincerely that increasing cultivation of the lands has ameliorated the climate of the region in which they live. In the irrigated districts of the Far West, certain residents believe that the irrigation water and the moisture evaporated from



Giant redwood trees in California indicate that there has been no marked change of climate there in the last 5,000 years.

plants and trees grown under irrigation have changed the climate appreciably. Others say that the removal of the primeval forests of pine and spruce from the northern states of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota has influenced the climate. That the notion of changing climate is not a new one is evident from the following remark of Thomas Jefferson relative to the climate of Monticello, Virginia, recently discovered in his writings:

"A change in our climate is taking place very sensibly; heats and colds are become much more moderate within the memory even of the middle-aged. Snows are less frequent and less deep. They do not often lie, below the mountains, more than one, two, or three days, and very rarely a week. They are remembered to have been formerly frequent, deep, and of long continuance. The elderly inform me that the earth used to be covered with snow about three months in every year. The rivers, when they seldom failed to freeze over in the course of the winter, scarcely ever do so now. This change has produced an unfortunate fluctuation between heat and cold, in the spring of the year, which is very fatal to fruits. From the year 1741 to 1769, an interval of 28 years, there was no instance of fruit killed by the frost in the neighborhood of Monticello. An intense cold, produced by the constant snows, kept the buds locked up till the buds could obtain, in the spring of the year, so fixed an ascendancy as to dissolve those snows, and protect the buds, during their development, from every danger of returning cold. The accumulated snows of the winter remaining to be dissolved all together in the spring, produced those overflowings of our rivers, so frequently then, and so rare now."

Scientists dispute the statement that our climate is changing anywhere in America, or has changed permanently and appreciably during the last 300 years, which is the duration of our longest weather record in New England. The removal of forests has not affected air temperature or rainfall. While we experience series of cold or warm years, and wet or dry years, there is no evidence in the long weather record that a permanent change in climate has occurred anywhere in America during the past three centuries. In prehistoric times, that is, thousands of years ago, there were many changes of climate in America, as there were elsewhere on the earth. As recently as six or eight thousand years ago, the northern half of the United States and most of Canada was covered at intervals with an ice sheet perhaps hundreds, and possibly thousands of feet thick. During these Ice Ages the climate of North America was certainly much colder than it now is. But there is no record or evidence of marked climatic changes during historic times.

Psychologists are able to explain the current mistaken notion of a changing climate. Our memory tends to exaggerate the intensity of past experience. Moreover, when father was a little boy three feet tall, a snowfall of a foot in depth semed very deep, because of his short legs; but when he had grown six feet tall a snowfall of one foot depth seemed quite commonplace. Our dwellings are now of better construction than they formerly were, they are efficiently heated in winter, when they are also provided with double windows. While indoors we do not suffer from cold, as did our ancestors. No longer is it possible for fine snow to be driven in through cracks in the roof, or through holes where shingles are missing, for our houses have better roofs now. All these improvements have ameliorated the effects of severe weather, and we erroneously conclude that the climate is growing milder. People change, and our surroundings change, but climate changeth not.



Government records kept at Paradise Inn, Rainier National Park, Washington, indicate that this is one of the regions of greatest snowfall in America.

The Court Bailiff Trades Horses

By TAX DUPLICATE, ESQ.

THE Bailiff was a good judge of horses. He went to the county fairs and watched the races and bet on the horses that didn't win. He owned a good horse that he drove around town; and said he was going to do some horse trading and show them a thing or two, because as he said, it was more fun to beat a man in a horse trade than it was to beat him in a lawsuit.

A farmer who had been subpoenaed as a witness, hitched a nice looking horse in front of the Court House of Steam Corners and the Bailiff bantered him for a trade. The farmer said he didn't want to trade, his horse suited him, and he didn't know much about horses anyhow.

The farmer's talk made the Bailiff keen for a trade; he offered the farmer twenty-five dollars boot as he pushed a hand full of Court House lead pencils into the farmer's vest pockets.

After the trade the Bailiff discovered his new horse had the heaves, was off in the wind, was moon eyed and wouldn't back up. The lawyers gave the Bailiff the laugh and told him not to trade horses again with a man who didn't know much about horses. "It was a shame the way you skinned that farmer", they said. "You not only got his good horse, but you got a long list of valuable diseases and horse idiosyncrasies along with it. That horse will give you some invaluable experience. See how you let that poor farmer down, and how generously he set you up high and dry."

The Bailiff took the banter as good naturedly as he could, and said he'd get even with somebody when he traded him off again.

One day the junk man came to collect the old paper around the Court House. The junk horse was thin but he would go and stop and back up at a word. After a little talk with the junk man the Bailiff traded horses with him and got ten dollars to boot. Then he bragged to the lawyers that he was getting his money back and had a better horse. He said he was done giving boot, getting boot was the big point in a horse trade.

The Bailiff fed the junk horse good and curried him a lot but the horse wouldn't get fat. In a few days he noticed the horse was a terrible windsucker and got spells of colic and pulled on his halter strap. These things he kept from the lawyers for he knew well enough how they would brag up the junk horse if they knew the facts.

One day a sewing machine agent came to the Corners driving a small horse that appeared to be a good traveler. The Bailiff remarked, "I can beat that man, he is only a sewing machine agent."

They made a trade after a good deal of dickering, the Bailiff getting five dollars boot. This was an honest horse but he had spavin in his left hind leg and sweeny in his right front shoulder. There was no go in him until he had been warmed up for a half hour or more.

The Bailiff gave a horse doctor fifteen dollars to fix him up so that he could trade him off again and kept a faithful watch for a new victim.

One day a bunch of Gypsies came through Steam Corners driving some horses and leading some, offering to trade any of the ones they were leading. The Bailiff showed the Gypsies his horse and offered to trade. They surrounded his horse and each Gypsy looked him over, then they all shook their heads.

Finally the Bailiff traded his spavined horse for a pony, guaranteed by the Gypsies to be four years old and no blemishes and gave them ten dollars to boot.

Here is where the Bailiff learned something new about horses. The pony was not broke, couldn't be hitched up and driven, didn't know gee, haw, getup nor whoa. The Bailiff couldn't do anything but ride him, and being a tall man his feet almost dragged the ground. If the lawyers ever caught sight of him riding that pony—well, it wasn't to be thought of.

He was bound to get rid of that pony somehow and traded it off for two coon dogs and a shot gun and got seven dollars and fifty cents and an old watch to boot.

He tried to keep the whole transaction secret, but lawyers are very devils to ferret such things out and soon enough they knew all about it.

Then their banter began again. "Where are you going to hunt coon? Every coon within miles and miles of every Court House has years ago been hunted down and skinned". Then they got serious and told him confidentially, almost in a whisper, that his neighbors were complaining about the noise those dogs made at night and threatened to have him arrested for maintaining a nuisance.

"You had better get rid of those dogs", they advised, "one lawsuit will cost you more than two coon dogs".

The Bailiff couldn't quite give up

(Continued on Page 10)

Bloom Indicates Fair Apple Crop

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE period of several weeks of dry, bright rainless weather was succeeded on May 18-20 by one of clouds and rain. It was beginning to be dry enough to affect plowing and grain and meadows were much in need of moisture. On the other hand no rain meant practically no apple scab spores had been shot and that the trees, buds and foliage were clean of fungus up to the rainy period with ample time to get on the spray protection.



M. C. Burritt

Early on the morning of May 14 we had telephone warning through the Farm Bureau Spray Service that a rainy period was coming the latter part of the week and that all fruit should be covered before then. A persistent east wind confirmed the prediction and thousands of spray rigs were in action all the fore part of the week.

Early Varieties Have Heavy Bloom

The top of a spray tank is an excellent place to appraise the fruit bud prospects for a crop. When one has been almost constantly there for two weeks and over orchards twice he pretty nearly knows what his own prospects art. The limitations of such observation, however, are their confinement to one set of conditions. One must check up with others and get their observations. And of course, blossom buds are not fruits. There is many a condition to survive between the beautiful pink bud and the finished apple in the barrel. But without the bloom certainly there can be no crop.

My own observation together with such check up with others as I have been able to make, indicates that the general situation in western New York, west of Rochester, is a full bloom of early and fall varieties, a fairly good bloom of some winter varieties, notably Greening and Northern Spy, and a very light bloom of Baldwin. Such varieties as King, Twenty Ounce, and Hubbardson are showing a heavy bloom. Wealthy and Dutchess are a little more uneven but will probably average a fair bloom. McIntosh are reported as having a good bloom. While Baldwins are somewhat spotted with an occasional orchard reported with good bloom, the general condition is apparently not over a 25 to 30 per cent bloom. Summing up the present indications I would say that the bloom indicates a *possible* apple crop of from 65 to 75 per cent of a full yield.

Other fruits are blooming well. Pears are in full bloom now on May 20th with Bartlett blooming rather more freely than Kieffer. Psylla injured most trees so badly last year however, that we must expect a light set as a probability. In addition the three days of rainy weather so far will interfere with pollination. Peaches are reported as blooming well. The loss of peach trees from winter killing is very severe—probably 60 to 75 per cent in the last three years. Plums bloomed full and the petals are falling now.

The rain and warm weather have caused wheat to jump and it looks much better than anyone thought it could a month ago. But present appearances are deceiving for so many of the plants are killed that a good stand is impossible. Vigorous stooling out may help some but the average yield cannot be high. Most spring grain is sown and early sown fields are up. Conditions have been and are very favorable. My alfalfa seedings both new and old never looked better and are growing apace. We have about eighteen acres to harvest this season and have plowed under six acres for cabbage. The alfalfa is an excellent crop with a growing market and fits in well with the present necessity of limiting the purchases of commercial protein. We are planning further new seedings this season. I hope to discuss our experience more fully later.

Spring Plowing About Finished

Spring plowing is well along. Many have finished and most will do so this week. It is a problem to know what to plant as cultivated crops this spring. Judging from the price of seed and many expressions of intentions there will be a heavy swing back into bean and potato acreage this year. The canning crop acreage will probably be rather lighter for these and other reasons. Spring grain seeding has been heavier than usual.

Although field corn for grain is almost always a losing enterprise due to high costs and low return, it will probably be heavily grown again on account of present high feed prices. Little or no information is available on intentions to plant cabbage. I look for a smaller acreage as the crop was a very unprofitable one last year and one quarter of the crop was not marketed at all. Our own planting plans include sweet corn, cabbage and cauliflower again with enlarged acreages, because these crops have more possibilities for profit and less for heavy losses under our conditions. More of this later, too.—M. C. BURRITT.

"The Farmer and His Taxes"

E. R. EASTMAN, editor of American Agriculturist, will speak from radio station WGY Tuesday evening, June 26. His subject, "The Farmer and His Taxes," is one of interest to every reader of American Agriculturist. Be sure to tune in on Station WGY at 7 to 7:30 Eastern Standard time, which is 8 to 8:30 Daylight saving time.

Farmingdale School to Have Farm Day

Sixteen organizations are co-operating in plans for the Country Life Rally at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale on June 2. The program indicates that it will be an unusual event.

Business meetings of the various organizations are scheduled during the morning. The New York State Council of Agriculture and Markets will meet for the first time in its history on Long Island when it convenes at 10:00 A. M.

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With the A. A. Vegetable and Crop Grower

Growing Mushrooms

By PAUL WORK

THE mushroom industry has shown rather remarkable growth during the past several years, particularly in southeastern Pennsylvania. Readers have recently inquired regarding the methods of production.



Paul Work

Mushroom culture is gaining as public demand increases, and there are probably opportunities near many of our smaller cities. On the other hand, a good deal of care and some experience are necessary for success. The items of cost are fairly heavy, but the range of profit for the successful growers is quite favorable.

Growing mushrooms is a very highly specialized business, although general farmers in Chester and surrounding counties of Pennsylvania are carrying the enterprise along with general farm operations. The crop is produced in special houses built of wood or hollow tile, under the benches of greenhouses, in caves, cellars, and even in warehouses. Light is not necessary, but it is of no particular harm. The temperature is ordinarily maintained between 50 and 65 degrees F., the houses being heated by steam or hot water, with the latter preferred. Growth is slowed down or stopped at lower temperatures, and at higher temperatures harmful organisms get the best of the crop. Some are able to extend the growing season into hot weather by the use of cooling systems.

Horse Manure is Necessary

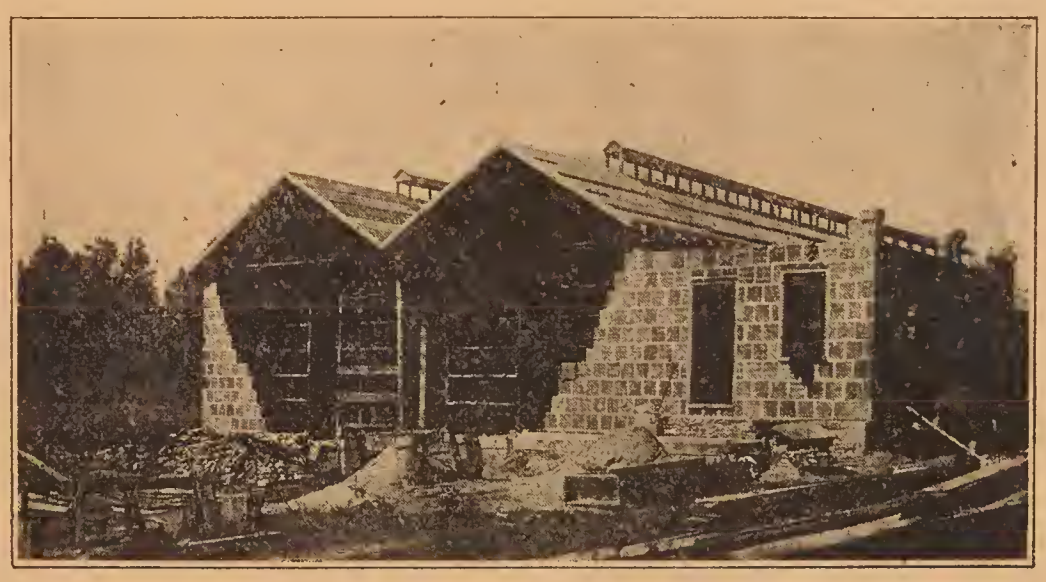
The beds are made up of horse manure which is secured in carlots from the city. It is composted a few weeks before being packed into the beds. Ordinarily, the beds are about 3 tc 6 feet wide and 8 inches deep. They are arranged one above the other with 2 feet between beds.

Mushrooms are propagated by means of spawn which consists of manure through which the mycelium or thread-like plant body of the fungus has grown. It was formerly handled largely in bricks and this form has the advantage of keeping for a rather long time. Most of the spawn used nowadays is produced under pure culture conditions and is largely handled in milk bottles. Pieces about the size of a walnut are placed every 10 or 12 inches in the beds. The mycelium of the fungus then grows through the composted manure and after two weeks or a month, a light casing of one-half to one inch of loam is placed over the beds. Six or eight weeks later, picking begins.

Particular care is necessary in the watering of mushrooms, carefully avoiding drenching and using water that has been tempered. A humidity of 65 to 75 per cent is considered desirable. Constant renewal of air through ventilation is necessary to secure normal growth and prevent development of molds and diseases. At the same time drafts are injurious.

Some trouble is experienced with such insects as gnats, springtails. mites, and sowbugs. These can usually be controlled through temperature and moisture, but fumigation may become necessary.

Mushrooms are picked daily, or even twice a day, and they are carefully graded and packed in small Climax or grape baskets. The 4-quart basket holds about three pounds of mushrooms. Pasteboard boxes are also used to some extent. Yields range from one-half to one and one-half pounds per square foot of bed space with occasional crops running even higher.



—Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

Mushrooms are largely grown in special houses. The camera caught this one unfinished and the beds in six decks are visible.

Bulletins on Land Drainage

Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, State College, Pa.
112—Land Drainage in Pennsylvania

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
1131—Tile Trenching Machinery

Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.,
Land Development with Hercules Dynamite

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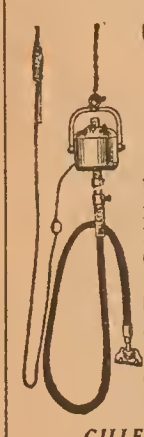
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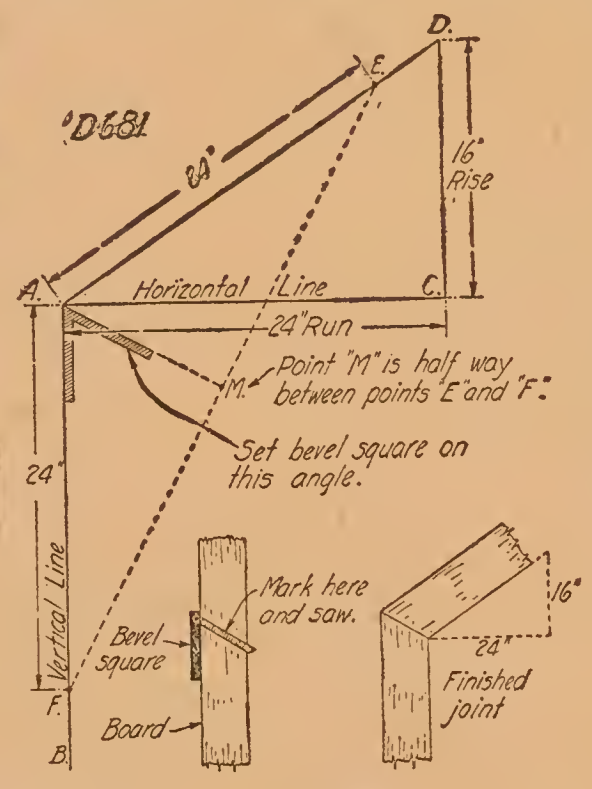
With the A. A.

Farm Mechanic

How To Cut An Odd Bevel

"Can you give me a method for cutting two boards, one standing plumb, the other having an 8-inch rise on a 12-inch run, so that I can give each of these boards the same bevel and have them fit properly when put together. I do not want to take all the cut off the slanting board, as is commonly done. Is there any rule available in general for making such cuts?"—H. A.

ANY rule for bisecting a given angle could be used for working out such a problem, using a table of trigonometrical functions to determine the angles. But the quickest and easiest way is to lay out on the floor a right angle about two feet each way, to represent the vertical and the horizontal lines, as



-How To Cut Odd Bevel-

shown in the diagram (D-681), which can be done with an ordinary carpenter's square. Then measure out on the horizontal line 24 inches of run and the Point C. Then at right angles to A. C. Lay off 16 inches of rise C. D. and draw the line A. D. Then on A D lay off A E 24 inches and on A B lay off another 24 inches A F and draw E. F. bisect E F either by measuring the length carefully and dividing by 2 or by using a string and pencil as a pair of dividers to find the half-way point M. Draw the line A M, which gives the proper bevel, to which the bevel try square can be set.—I. W. D.

Can't Get White Paint From Crank Case Oil

"Have just read an article on uses for Waste Crank Case Oil, and am wondering whether I could use this for painting the south side, which leaks badly when the rains blow from the south or southeast. The weatherboarding is not so badly worn but what paint will close up the leaks. What can I mix with the waste crank case oil to make a white, cream or light gray paint, instead of Venetian red? I do not want red paint on a dwelling house. Please give me your formulas for making whitewash and will it be thick enough to close up leaks in weatherboarding? Any advice will be appreciated.

WE wish to emphasize again that you *cannot make good lasting paint out of waste crank case oil,* no matter what you put with it. Linseed oil and one or two other vegetable oils have the peculiar property of absorbing oxygen from the air in such a way that they oxidize into a thick tough protective film; but cylinder oils and other mineral oils do not have this property, and it is a sheer waste of money mixing good paint material with it and expecting a good lasting paint. A paint made from waste crank case oil is very much like whitewash in that it is used for appearance rather than protection, and I doubt if it is any better than good whitewash. Nor do I know of any practicable way of making a cream or even a light gray paint out of dark colored crank case oil.

What you need for weatherboarding that leaks is to have a painter clean it thoroughly, then paint it with a priming coat of the best paint you can get, then putty up all cracks and other openings you can find, then give it two more coats of good paint of any desired color. Farmers Bulletin 1452—"Painting on the Farm", which can be secured free from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will give complete directions for preparing the surface, selecting and mixing the paint, and how to apply it. It will also give complete instructions on whitewash.—I. W. D.

Getting Good Putty

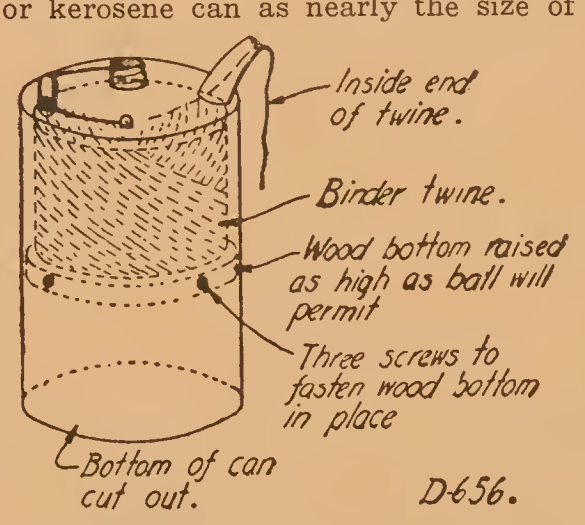
This generation is having trouble getting good putty for glazing their window glass into the sash. Our painters claim that what they use is the best that can be had, but it lasts only two to four years. Am I mistaken, or was there a putty used 40 to 60 years ago that would last indefinitely? As a boy I remember putty that had been on the glass for many years would have to be cut off with a knife and then with difficulty. How was such material made?—J. A. B.

A MORE durable putty can be made by mixing about 10 per cent of white lead or 20 per cent of zinc white with the ordinary commercial putty and this sort of putty is often used for greenhouse work. I suspect much of the old time putty had a considerable proportion of white lead, and that this accounted for its long life.

Much of the trouble from putty becoming brittle and having a short life comes from the way it is applied. The putty should be used as soft as it can be conveniently handled, and should never be applied to dry wood. The wood should first be given at least one coat of oil or of thin paint to partially fill the wood and prevent it from drawing too much oil out of the putty.—I. W. D.

Twine Holder From Oil Can

"HERE is a handy twine holder my husband made and which he has used for several years with much satisfaction. Take a discarded gasoline or kerosene can as nearly the size of



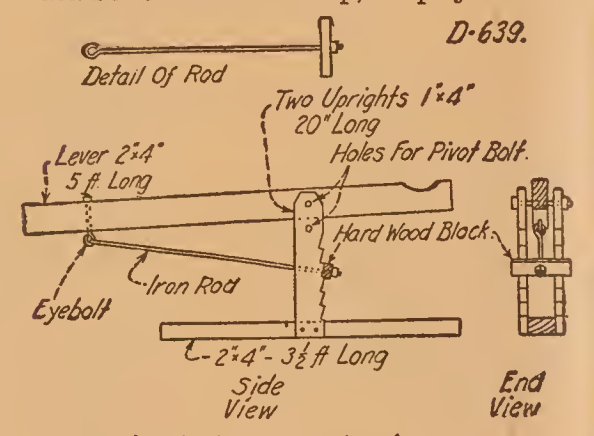
-Twine Holder From Gasoline Can-

the ball as possible, cut out the bottom, make a wooden bottom which just fits inside the can, place ball of twine inside of can with end of twine through spout, and then fasten wood bottom as high in can as possible, as shown in the diagram (D-656). This is mouse and water proof, never gets tangled even if rolled around, and is easy to hang up or set wherever convenient. By fastening the bottom in place with three small screws, it requires only a few minutes to put in a fresh ball."—I. W. D.

Light Wagon Jack

HERE IS a wagon or buggy jack (D-639) that is easily made and saves lots of hard lifting. The construction and dimension are shown clearly on the diagram.

Raise the handle up, slip jack under axle, then bear down. The iron rod which works up and down between uprights will hold wheel up. To lower, bear down on handle with one hand and push up on iron rod with the other.—I. W. D.



-Light Wagon Jack-

With the Radio Man



Radio Tube Burns Out

I have a receiving set with one detector tub U V 200. What is the trouble when all connections are all right and the tube burned out. When I put in a new tube it did not light when the rheostat was turned a little way, then when the rheostat was turned farther the tube showed a red light and suddenly flared and burned out. I am using a six volt storage A battery and a 22 volt B battery.—O. F., *Pennsylvania.*

WHEN a vacuum tube in a receiving set suddenly flares up and burns out, there is only one answer. That answer is that the "B" or 22½ volt battery has accidentally become connected across the filament.

We are taking for granted, of course, that you are using a UV 200 or other six volt tube with your storage battery and not a small or dry cell tube.

There is a bare possibility that your rheostat is short circuited and thereby throws the full voltage of the storage battery across the filament, but this would seldom cause trouble enough to burn out the tube.

Since the tube lights up for a little while before flaring up and burning out, we believe that one of the leads from the "B" battery is loose and touches some other wires when the set is handled. The best thing to do is first to carefully check all wiring with the diagram and then to see that all of these wires are firmly connected at all points.

* * *

Would you kindly give me a good method for using a pair of headphones and also a loud speaker on the same set? I cannot seem to find out how this can be done. One member of the family is so deaf that earphones are necessary.

YES, a very good solution of your problem can be suggested. Obtain a variable high resistance—with maximum of about 50,000 ohms. Connect one of the headphone terminals to one terminal of the loud speaker (or at the loud speaker plug). Connect the other headphone terminal to one connection on the high resistance. Then join the remaining terminal of the high resistance to the other terminal of the speaker. By adjusting the knob of the variable resistance, more or less current may be allowed to pass through the headphones. Thus the loudness can be regulated to suit the phone wearer, without any appreciable effect upon the loud speaker output.



With the A. A.
Dairyman



Shall Eastern Farmers Raise Their Cows?

(Continued from Page 3)

fect southern New England will not have Vermont as a source of supply. Rumors come from New York State of a similar feeling.

Analyzing these opinions one would conclude that the policy of raising stock for sales purposes is not particularly sound or profitable.

Not a New Problem

The question of whether we shall buy or raise our herd replacements does not present a new problem. It has been argued for and against for a long time, but conditions are coming to such a point that the far seeing dairyman must look the problem squarely in the face and decide whether he wants to run his dairy farm simply as a make shift place where cows are bought in like so many pieces of second hand machinery, carrying no guarantee as to condition of parts, milked as long as they will stand the pace, cussed for their infirmities and then consigned to their last resting place—or will he prefer to run his business in such a way that he may consider himself not only a milk producer but a creator and developer of the machinery which is producing the material for his business. Such a man will feel a certain amount of pride in knowing that he has, by study and thought, developed something that he may point to with pride and he will feel especially pleased with the fact that this machinery, created by his efforts will not only show his skill, as a breeder, but will be put to work in his own dairy barn with the assurance that the first wear is his and that he does not start with a second hand machine.

Present day market conditions have changed the business and methods of dairying. The increased demand for fluid milk has made many dairymen milk manufacturers rather than breeders. As the fluid milk market increased the raising of young stock on farms near our markets ceased. The theory was and is still argued by many that those dairymen more distant from the markets should raise the cows for those dairymen near the cities to buy.

Fluid Milk Area Extending

This worked out exceptionally well for a time and the near city farmer found plenty of good cows to take the place of his discards, but the fluid milk area kept extending. Bill Smith who had been furnishing Bill Jones with cows found that the milk cars had reached out into his section and that there would be more money in his pocket if he stopped raising young stock and bought his cows from the farmer still further away. Even this seemed reasonable but the fluid milk market kept extending until all of New England has become a fluid milk section and Bill Jones and Bill Smith are still pursuing the phantom shadow of that raiser of dairy cows who is so far from the market that he can grow them cheaply.

The thing was fine as long as it worked but the unfortunate thing about many theories is that they fail to work out as satisfactorily as are expected. The supply of cows has been growing less and less. The prices have been growing higher and higher.

When Bill Jones decided that he could not afford to raise his cows the disease problem did not trouble him. Bill Smith did not suffer very much, but where the next Smith brother decided to do all of his buying, troubles were coming aplenty. It was only to be expected. Far seeing dairymen realized it was coming, but their advice went unheeded. The heavy demand for dairy cows resulted in a buying spree such as had never before been heard of.

Good cows were bought, poor cows were bought, clean cows were bought, and diseased cows were bought. The results are now being harvested. Sections that formerly had herds of clean, healthy cattle are now overrun with diseased animals. This statement is not an exaggeration but an unpolished fact. Constant buying and selling has spread disease over our dairy farms to such an extent that dairymen are all but discouraged. The sad part of the whole thing is that as long as dairymen will persist in buying their replacements just so long will the disease factor be a menace and one that is constantly increasing in size.

Dairy Herd Should Replace Itself

Excellent work is being done in the elimination of tuberculosis but the real work has only just started. Other contagious diseases are on the increase. The only way in which our dairymen can be sure of having a disease free herd is by raising it. Regardless of advice for or against there will always be some who will continue to buy replacements. They may be better taken care of in the future than in the past, but their pain will not be strewn with roses.

I am not urging anyone to raise stock for sale purposes. Economically the policy of raising stock on cheap lands, far from markets, for the man near the city to purchase is a fine policy. Practically, it has many faults. A good dairy herd should be self supporting as far, at least, as raising its own replacements. The present day methods of dairying are not helping to make breeders for the future.

Study the problem from all angles. Draw your own conclusions, but before you make your final decision ask yourself one question. Shall our herds, of the future, represent the efforts of real breeders or shall they stand as monuments to disease and inefficiency?

New Milk Regulations—

"Would you write the law on the new milk regulations? We are living in a village and sell milk to customers. They come and get it and we also make butter and sell that also. Will we have a right to sell milk and butter after the first of July?"—C. M. H.

IN New Jersey after January 1, 1928, and in New York after July 1, 1928, all milk sold anywhere in the State must be either pasteurized or else come from tuberculin tested cows. As those who sell milk in the small quantities to consumers in the villages usually have no way of pasteurization it therefore, will be necessary for them to have their cows tested for TB.

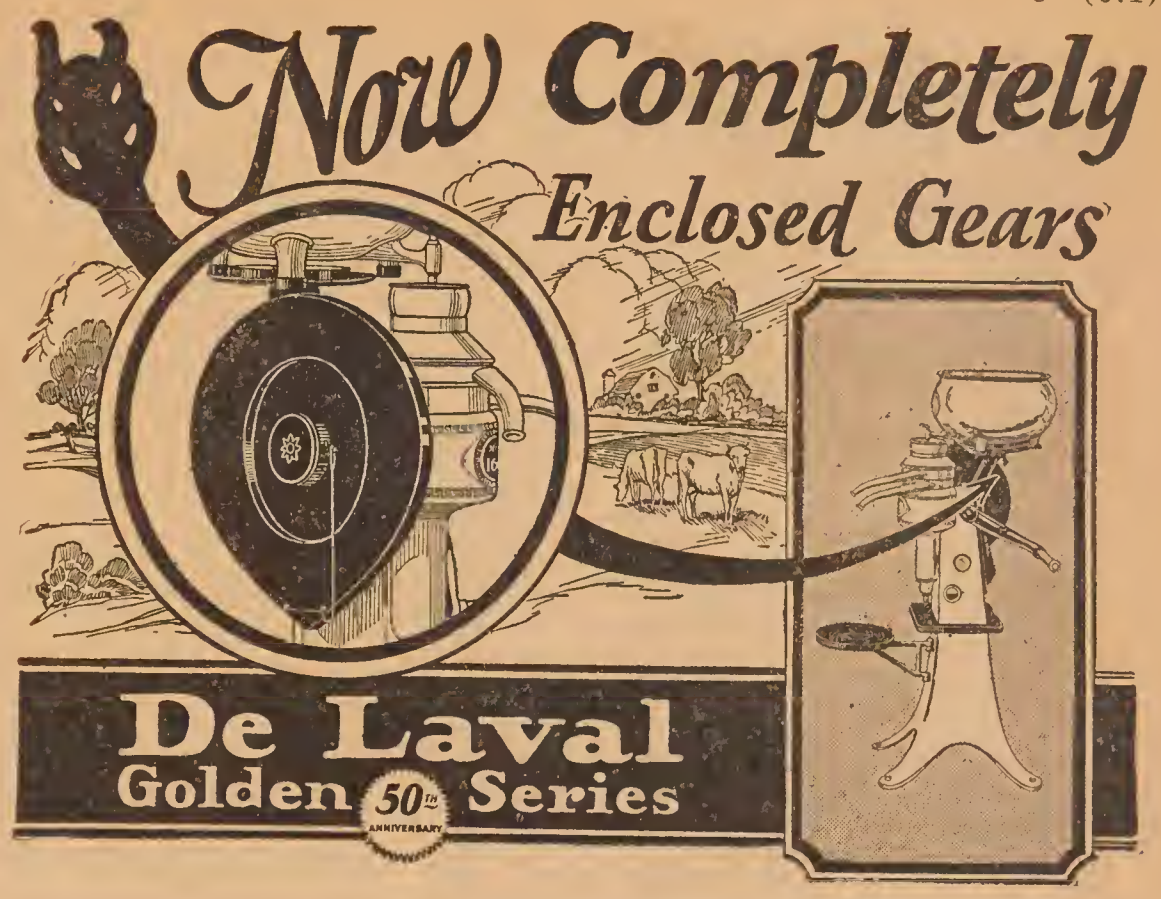
Holstein Cow Produces 112.3 Pounds of Fat in Month

A HOLSTEIN cow owned by W. O. Nannen of Cattaraugus County led the herds in New York Dairy Improvement Associations for March. This cow produced 112.3 pounds of fat in March.

Second place was held by a Holstein owned by C. L. Merchant of Saratoga County with a record of 109.6 pounds and third place by a Holstein owned by W. E. Bruyn of Ulster County with a record of 106 pounds.

Ten High Herds for Butterfat for Month of March, 1928

Association	Owner	Aver. Production per cow in milk: Milk (lbs.)	Fat (lbs.)
Monroe	G. L. True	1659	62.5
Spencer	Paul Smith	1652	55.2
Southern Saratoga	C. L. Merchant	1443	53.6
Monroe	A. M. Wright	1132	52.6
Chemung-Schuyler	Way & Hooey	1335	52.1
Chemung-Schuyler	Way & Neilitz	1505	51.1
Southern Saratoga	H. Knapp	1454	50.6
Unadilla	H. Parish & Son	1620	50.8
Genesee Valley	E. Doty & Son	1441	49.1
Hamilton, Jr.	A. Brand	150	



ALL gears on the "Golden Series" De Laval Separators are completely enclosed and protected, thus insuring maximum durability. This is just one of a number of improvements you will like on the 1928 De Lavals—the crowning achievement in 50 years of separator manufacture and leadership. Other improvements are:

Golden Color. These new 1928 machines are finished in beautiful gold and black colors, which are pleasing, durable and practical.

Regulating Cover. A new type of regulating cover and float affords a flow of milk from the supply can in a smooth, even stream, without spattering.

Turnable Supply Can. A novel feature every separator user will appreciate. Permits bowl and covers to be removed or put in place without lifting the supply can from its position.

Easier Turning. The "Golden Series" machines are easy to start and turn, requiring the least power or effort to operate for the work they do.

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Floating Bowl. The finest separator bowl ever made. Self-balancing, runs smoothly without vibration, with the least power, skims cleaner, delivers a smooth, rich cream, and is easy to take apart and wash.

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Born Feb. 13, 1928
Fishkill Delft De Kol Colantha
Born Jan. 9, 1928 (twin)

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PIGS OF QUALITY

When starting to raise a hog, why not have quality. These are all large blocky pigs. The kind that will make a hog. What is 50c more on a good pig to raise. Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. I will ship C.O.D. to you on approval and if you are not satisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return pigs at my expense. No charge for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086. P. S.—I guaranteo them to bo all healthy pigs.

Reliable Pigs

They are heavy legged, square backed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed, also Berkshire and Chester crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. They are the kind that make large hogs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Also a few high grade Berkshire pigs, 8 weeks old, $6.00 each. Keep them ten days and if not satisfactory, return at my expense. No charge for crating. EDWARD COLLINS, 35 Walthem St., Lexington, Mass.

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Satisfaetion guaranteed, or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

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Chester or Yorkshire cross, Berkshire or Chester cross, 8 weeks old, $4 ea.; 10 weeks old $4.50 ea. Pure Bred Chester Whites 8 weeks old, $4.75 each. Pure Bred Durocs 8 weeks old, $5 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs from our Registered Boars and high grade Sows. State if you want for Breeders. Pairs, no kin. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or money order. Our guarantee—if not satisfied, return pigs at our expense. You will be satisfied when you see them. All pigs cholera immunized. No Rabbits. Crates free. STONEHAM PIG FARM, W. J. Talbott, Prop., 151 Main Street, Stoncham, Mass. Box 115.

DUROCS BRED SOWS, FALL PIGS. New York's greatest herd.
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the June prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		1.90
2A Fluid Cream	2.06	
2B Cond. Milk.. Soft Cheese..	2.31	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		1.90
Hard Cheese	2.20	

4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.

The Class 1 League price for May 1927 was $2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Break Comes in Butter Market

CREAMERY SALTED	May 23	May 16	May 25, 1927
Higher than extra....	45 -45½	47 -47½	43 -43½
Extra (92sc).....	44½	46½	42½
84-91 score.....	42 -44¼	43½-46¼	37 -42
Lower Grades.....	41 -41½	42½-43	35 -36½

The expected break in the butter market has arrived, so it appears. It has been looked for, more or less, for the past few weeks, but the lateness of the season has delayed the shift about two weeks behind last year. Last week we expressed the view that the break was not far away. The trade knew it was coming, and hesitated to endorse the advance in the market that we reported last week, knowing that a sharp reaction was not far away. Last week short supplies of fresh goods was responsible for the upward turn. The opening of lake traffic, and the adjustment of that means the transportation with rail shipments have combined to place increased supplies at our disposal, with additional shipments in transit.

The break came just at the right time and keeps the market healthy and in good tone. Buyers feel safe, and are taking on a good supply of stock. Trade is good, altho the speculative element is absent. Receivers regard present prices a little too high to hold. Furthermore, very little butter is worthy of a long hold because of the mixture of hay and grass. Very little butter is on full grass as yet. It is not until then, when quality is uniform that buyers pay much attention to it.

With the reduction, stock is moving freely. It appears that by the end of the week, stocks will be pretty well cleared up, something to be desired at this time of year when accumulations are dangerous.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture cold storage holdings of butter are considerably heavier than a year ago. When we consider that the movement of butter is at least two weeks behind that of last year, it seems reasonable to expect that the storage deal is going to drag behind that of last year.

Fresh Cheese Fractionally Higher

STATE FLATS	May 23	May 16	May 25, 1927
Fresh Fancy	22½-23	22¼-22½	22 -23
Fresh Average			21½
Held Fancy	29½-31	29½-31	27 -28
Held Average	28 -28½	28 -28½	25 -26½

The cheese market has developed as we expected. In last week's report we expressed the opinion that unless something unforeseen should take place we would see higher values this week. Demand for fresh cheese has been quite active, and the advance has been easily sustained. The advance is on Wisconsin Daisies as well as New York Flats. Fresh Daisies are selling at 24½ cents which is a half cent advance over last week.

Receipts of New York State fresh cheese continues fairly liberal, but the call has absorbed all of the offerings, and maintain a healthy tone.

Egg Market Holds Firm—Brief Note on the Outlook

NEARBY WHITE Hennery	May 23	May 16	May 25, 1927
Selected Extras ..	34½-36	34½-36	32 -34
Average Extras	33 -34	33 -34	30 -31
Extra Firsts	32 -32½	32 -32½	27½-29
Firsts	30½-31½	30½-31½	26 -27
Gathered	29 -32½	29 -32½	25 -28½
			23 -25
BROWNS			
Hennery	34½-36	34 -36	27½-31
Gathered	29½-34	29 -33½	24 -27

Altho prices show no improvement over last week, the egg market as a whole appears to be in better condition. Here and there we hear of an occasional variation over last week's price level. There are some of the better lots of whites that are getting a better inquiry, and if the situation continues we look for a revision up to the level of two or three weeks ago.

There has been considerable complaint of late concerning the quality of a great many shipments from nearby points. Qualities are very irregular, and some of the large buyers have swung from nearbys to Pacific Coast whites. This is a clear indication of what poultrymen can expect when they lower their standard of pack, even for a day. There are enough fancy eggs coming in for the critical trade to be somewhat independent. It is something that we have been hammering away at on this page for a long time. To cite an instance, we know of one shipper who had what is generally called "a good thing". He was shipping high quality produce and his commission man was getting him top price plus a premium. For some unknown reason, the shipper dropped his standard of pack, and in two days, his trade had gone elsewhere.

As the days pass, the outlook for the poultryman is improving. The report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that cold storage holdings continue to run considerably short of those of a year ago. As the weeks are passing the shortage has been growing, and from reports throughout the country, it appears that the peak is past.

MICHIGAN reports indications that the Michigan chicken crop this year is considerably below that of last year. The report states that if farmers buy and hatch no more chickens during the next 30 to 60 days than they have to date, the Michigan chicken crop will be 15 to 25 per cent smaller than a year ago. Regardless of what happens to increase the chicken crop, the outlook is for a smaller egg production for late fall and winter.

MINNESOTA reports the same as Michigan, i. e., that they are 15 to 25 per cent behind that of last year, the shortage being attributed to three factors, decrease in poultry population, improper feeding, and cold weather conditions up to two weeks ago. It is generally considered that the peak movement in Minnesota has passed.

INDIANA is another heavy producer of poultry products that reports a reduced chicken crop due mainly to the unseasonably cold weather.

ILLINOIS has also suffered because of the cold, and it appears that the state as a whole will have fewer chickens than last year.

The reports available so far do not take into consideration the very important producing sections of California, Utah and Missouri, but they do include areas that are strong factors in the trade. What is taking place there is worthy of the nearby poultry man's attention.

Poultry Market Unchanged

FOWLS	May 23	May 16	May 25, 1927
Colored	25-30	27-28	28
Leghorn	25-28	22	22-25
BROILERS			
Colored	30-53	25-50	30-45
Leghorn	25-35	20-37	20-33
CAPONS			
TURKEYS			
DUCKS, Nearby	15-24	18-24	25
GEESE			

The poultry market shows about the same condition that existed a week ago. It is variable. Prices in many instances are a little better than they were a week ago on fancy stock. On the other hand, the range of values has increased, due to the variation of qualities. This has been particularly true of the broiler market. Express broilers have been coming in quite freely. Fancy rocks have been selling well, as have been a few fancy full-feathered Reds. Most of the Leghorns have been meeting an unsatisfactory market, and poor Reds are selling slowly. Fowls have been selling over a wide range. At this writing, May 23, the situation is a little doubtful. It appeared that another day will see lower values than those quoted above, the range being a little too high for the trade. Evidently the slaughter houses will determine the situation.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	May 23	May 16	Last Year
Wheat (May)	1.54¾	1.49⅜	1.49¼
Corn	1.05¼	1.02¼	.90¼
Oats	.67⅜	.63⅝	.49
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	2.07¼	2.15½	1.62
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.26⅝	1.24	1.08⅛
Oats, No. 2.....	.82½	.81	.61½
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	May 19	May 12	May 21, 1927
Grade Oats	44.00	44.50	36.00
Spring Bran	38.50	40.50	32.50
Hard Bran	40.00	41.00	34.50
Standard Mids	40.50	42.00	33.00
Soft W. Mids	44.00		38.50
Flour Mids	43.00	44.00	38.50
Red Dog	45.00	45.00	40.50
Wh. Hominy	45.50	45.50	37.50
Yel. Hominy	45.50		37.50
Corn Meal	43.00		
Gluten Feed	44.75	44.75	38.50
Gluten Meal	60.00	59.00	46.00
36% C. S. Meal	60.00	60.00	37.00
41% C. S. Meal	67.00	67.00	40.00
43% C. S. Meal	69.00	69.00	41.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	53.50	54.00	47.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Potatoes Show No Change

There is practically no change in the potato market from that of last week. In fact, old crop Maines and Long Islands are off a shade.

The new crop is beginning to work northward out of Florida with the appearance on the market of South Carolina Cobblers which are bringing from $4.00 to 4.50 a barrel. The best lines of Florida Spaulding Rose are bringing from $4.50 to 5.00 with a very few reaching the top figure. The bulk of the business bringing $4.75.

Meats and Live Stock

Live calves have held their position with most of the arrivals selling at $13.00 to 16.50, primes up to $16.75 and 17.00.

Steers are steady and unchanged, primes as high as $14.00 down to $10.00 for commons.

Bulls unchanged, ranging from $5.50 for common up to $9.50 for a few choice selections.

Cows are steady, showing no change from last week, ranging anywhere from $4.00 for reactors to 8.50 for a few selected.

Lambs are a little irregular, springers weighing from 60 to 70 pounds bringing $19.00 to 20.00.

Hogs show no change, bringing from $9.25 to 19.75, depending on size, 200 pounders bringing the best price.

Hay Holds Steady

The hay market is holding steady on the better lines of Timothy which are scarce. No. 1 Timothy easily brings $25.00 a ton, with No. 2 at $22.00 and 23.00. Clover mixtures of No. 1 grade have been selling on par with No. 2 Timothy. York State Alfalfa is now $26.00 to 30.00 for the best lines. Rye straw has again advanced to $28.00 to 29.00.

The Court Bailiff Trades Horses

(Continued from Page 5)

his sporting instincts. He traded the coon dogs for a fighting rooster and got two dollars and twenty-five cents boot.

The rooster got him into more trouble than the dogs did. He would fly out of his enclosure among the neighbors' hens and promptly lick the other roosters. No neighbor can stand it to have his rooster licked any more than he can stand having his dog licked. They were making more fuss than ever.

"Tell you what to do", the lawyers said, "take that two twenty five boot money and buy a nice big fat rooster and kill them both; we will chip in and have a swell spread some evening".

They had a great feast and a good time, with short speeches and witty remarks. There was a feast of chicken and a flow of gravy. The feast was not quite ended when a knock at the door announced the town constable who served a writ of attachment on the Bailiff issued by the Justice of the Peace for the shot gun, claiming that the gun was a borrowed gun and that the party trading it to the Bailiff had no title of ownership.

The Bailiff asked the lawyers what he had better do saying, "I don't want legal advise, I want your advise as true friends."

"Let him have the gun", said the lawyers, "a lawsuit will cost you more than the price of a new gun.

IF

If you are an EGG PRODUCER;
If you believe in the NEW YORK MARKET;
If you want a dependable MERCHANT to sell your eggs in NEW YORK;
SHIP THEM TO

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331 Greenwich St. Established in New York in 1894
Write for my list of DON'TS and mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

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SHIP YOUR BROILERS, fowl, rabbits and other poultry to a house which gives you: PROMPT RETURNS—HIGHEST PRICES, MINIMUM SHRINKAGE (Returns on every pound we sell),
ADVICE WHEN TO SHIP TO STRIKE BEST MARKETING DAYS,
FREE USE OF COOPS.
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BAEDECKER & WILLIAMS, INC.,
West Washington Market New York City

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted
HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
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SHIP YOUR BROILERS NOW WHILE MARKET IS FIRM
That is: To ship everything you raise to one commission house. We have an unlimited outlet for live poultry, eggs, calves and lambs. Checks mailed daily at top market prices. Write for tags, coops, market quotations, information on best shipping days, etc.
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Mower, Binder and Reaper Repairs
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Farm News from Northern New York

Hay Will Be Worth Money Next Winter

A WEEK of beautiful weather with bright sunshine, although rather cool in places, has wrought many changes in our North Country and helped most farmers to get in a considerable bit of their sowing and seeding. Then a nice warm rain following right behind has given the sorry looking grass a new interest in life. Take the northern part of New York as a whole, and pastures look as bad as they have been in many years, while the same is true of not only new seeding but old meadows as well. Thousands and thousands of acres are almost as bare of growing grass as the old barn floor. This certainly is going to make some difference with the hay crop, and it looks as though the hay that is being carried over in so many barns will be eagerly sought another winter. Some have turned their cows out, but the farmers who are looking for some pasture this summer are planning to wait until the middle of the week and give the grass a little chance.



W. I. Roe

Fewer Chicks This Spring

There are not as many chicks being raised in the North Country this spring. The higher prices for grain together with low prices prevailing for eggs has evidently caused some to curtail their operations this year, while the smaller producer who gets in and gets out again with equal agility, is deciding to cease operations entirely. As egg prices have evidently reached their lowest mark earlier this season than last, the larger poultry farmers are hoping that the coming season may be somewhat better. Most growers were a little later in getting their chicks out this spring, a plan that has been very satisfactory with such cold, late spring weather.

Home Bureaus Make Plans

The Home Bureaus are making comprehensive plans for their activities during the next year. In St. Lawrence they have held meetings at Canton, Massena, Gouverneur, and Ogdensburg where discussions were held on their clothing project programs. Miss Mabel Milhan has also announced that the St. Lawrence Home Bureau has been entered in the state dramatic contest which is held at Cornell during Farmers' Week, and that all units are now making preparations toward getting in shape for the county tryouts which will come in the early fall. Prof. J. P. Porter has been giving talks on "How to make the home grounds beautiful". These have been given at Waddington, Edwards, North Lawrence, and Canton.

In Jefferson County the spring advisory council meeting of the Home Bureau was held on Thursday, under the direction of Mrs. A. J. King, of Three Mile Bay, county chairman. Enough work was mapped out to keep Miss Olive Foster, the agent, and all the local leaders busy. Interior decorating and nutritional work will be the main projects this year.

High School Agriculture Department Has Field Day

The Agricultural department of Lowville High School held its annual rural day last Friday. Some of the things that were shown were: the farm shop with some tools and repairs, under the direction of Edward Houck; Home Gardening, John Chielmisky; Cutting and treating potatoes, Lester Allen; Care of poultry flock, Harold Bosworth; Poultry House construction, Giles Benedict; Garden plans, Charles Gordon. This day is not only interesting to the older people, but is an inspiration to the younger who are still on their way toward high school.—W. I. Roe.

Central New York Notes

MOST of the soil in this part of New York State is pretty sour and lime seems to be the only remedy. Car loads of lime are being received at nearly all stations this spring and literally thousands of fields are being tested to find how much lime they need. I just learned the other day that the practice of using lime on the soil is more than two thousand years old.

Electric light and power lines keep pushing out into farm districts. The electric lights, which are usually the first thing to be installed, are quickly followed by electric washing machines, flat irons, toasters and vacuum cleaners. There is no power for the milking machine that quite equals electricity. Cayuga County Farm Bureau is making a complete survey of the farms in the county that have electricity and what they are using it for.

Farmers in Seneca County are hard up. Nearly half the crop land is in hay, raised mostly for market, and there is practically no market for hay. A committee of farmers and business men have been working for some time on a plan for a general change from hay and grain to something that will bring more money. The products that give greatest promise are alfalfa, potatoes and milk. Most of the county is well suited to winter dairying and winter milk is needed in New York

The greatest drawbacks against a quick change from timothy hay and grain to market milk, are lack of cows, lack of barns and lack of dairymen. It is a considerable problem for a farmer who has always specialized on market hay and grain to change over to an expert dairyman.

* * *

Before George Latimer, in the town of Danby, Tompkins County, cynanogassed all the woodchucks in his pasture lot opposite Fred Arnold's house, Fred counted a population of 23 woodchucks, but a few evenings afterwards he says there were 68. Fred thought the gassing didn't kill many, but George says they were dead all right and Fred's woodchucks had come over to the funeral.—C. T.

President Coolidge Vetoes McNary-Haugen Bill

President Coolidge vetoed for the second time, that "foot ball" of legislation, the McNary-Haugen Bill. The vetoing message was worded in such a vigorous manner that it created quite a stir in the Capitol.

Here are some of the remarks of the President concerning his opinion of this opposed legislation:

"Cruelly deceptive; tending to delude the farmer; fantastic promise of unworkable government price regulation; repugnant to the spirit of our institutions; its attempted price fixing fallacy; impossible scheme; intolerable espionage; unconstitutional; autocratic authority; consumption tax on the vital necessities of life; wholesale profiteering at the expense of the farmer; would place a premium on evasion or dishonesty; encouraging over production." The President pointed out very emphatically that this proposed legislature favored a small group of producers, and even placed a distinct hardship on farmers in other sections.

The President's actions created considerable excitement in political circles throughout the country, particularly in the corn belt and other western districts. It is generally considered in political circles that it will be impossible to pass the bill over the President's veto.

Farm Notes from the Keystone State

A PIG litter weighing 4000 pounds is the ambition of Dennis Strohl, Carbon County farmer living near Lehighton. Strohl has a litter of 17 pigs which he believes can reach the 2-ton goal in 180 days. In 1926 he fed eight purebred Hampshire pigs to weigh 2212 pounds in the required period.

Tom Strong, Blairsville, holds the record for growing the heaviest ton litter in Pennsylvania. In 1924 Petroleum Girl, a purebred Chester White sow, farrowed 15 pigs which Strong entered in the ton litter project of the Pennsylvania State College extension service. They balanced the scales at 3461 pounds at weighing time.

* * *

Forty boys have enrolled in acre potato club work in Potter County, according to J. F. Keim, assistant state club leader of the Pennsylvania State College. Last year there were 25 boys in this type of junior farmer work.

* * *

To H. A. Snyder, Montoursville, goes the credit of obtaining to highest butterfat production per cow ever recorded by a member of a Pennsylvania cow testing association from his herd.

Fourteen grade and registered Holsteins averaged 526.4 pounds of butterfat for the year just completed. The milk production per cow was 14, 283 pounds.

Every cow in Snyder's herd except one was reared by the owner, who is a member of the White Deer Valley Association in Lycoming County.

Shippers Discuss Grape Packing

THE bill passed last spring by the Legislature of New York relating to the grading and sale of grapes in New York provided that the Commissioner of Agriculture of the state was authorized and empowered after investigation to establish and promulgate official standards of quality for grading, classificating, and packing grapes —packed or repacked within the state, and to change any of them from time to time.

In order to ascertain the wishes of the shippers of this belt relative to Grades, standards, marketing requirements the Commissioner of Agriculture sent Prof. H. D. Phillips and Mr. H. S. Duncan of that department to Westfield to hold an informal meeting of shippers and get their views of such requirements. The meeting was held in the offices of the C. & E., last Tuesday afternoon. There were present practically all the large shippers of the belt. The following were present: G. E. Morse, Will E. Skinner, W. J. Barber, F. W. Shuttleworth, Wilson Rood, J. A. McGinnies, Clyde Dean, Fred M. Shelly, J. E. Larson, D. K. Falvay, Frank Brainard, of Chautauqua County and D. C. Bostwick, A. F. Lushner, Chas. H. Hayes and F. B. Crawford of the Keystone Co-operative Grape Association, North East, Pa.

The Keystone representatives expressed themselves as very strong for the grading bill just passed and came to assure the Chautauqua shippers that they would go along with the New York crowd and would adopt the same standards as will be in effect in this state.

The shippers were unanimous in asking for Federal inspection at all loading stations. As this will require some thirty odd inspectors and as available funds are not on hand in the New York Department it will be taken up with the Federal Department to finance the work which will have eventually to be paid by the shippers. It will cost five dollars per car for such service.—O. K.

Co-operatives Discuss Agricultural Tariff

ON May 7 and 8 at the Temple of Agriculture, 1731 Eye Street, N. W., in Washington, D. C., delegates from agricultural co-operative associations, representing 981,000 farmers, held their first national conference on agricultural tariff problems.

Walter A. Wood Mowers and Rakes

SIZES:

3 ft., 6 in., One-horse
4 ft. One-horse
4 ft., 6 in., Two-horse
5 ft. Two-horse
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The Wood Vertical Lift Mower

is specially designed to work well on eastern farms—level or hilly. It cuts clean in light or heavy growth. Light of draft and easy to handle. Equipped with non-friction bearings. The result of 76 years' continuous improvement.

No. 10 Self-Dump Rake

A modern rake suited to eastern conditions. Made of angle steel and malleable iron with wooden combination shafts-pole. Can be used with either one or two horses. The self-dump device is wonderfully sure-acting. A strong, durable tool, clean-raking and easily handled.



Write for free Folders showing these Walter A. Wood Hay-Making Tools.

BATEMAN BROTHERS, Inc.

1814-D Market Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Distributors of Farm Operating Equipment
BRANCHES conveniently located throughout the East



What Price Cod Liver Oil?

Which is cheaper? A nondescript oil, untested, that comes from goodness-knows-where, but with a temptingly low price... OR Nopco, tested, proven, guaranteed, and sold at the lowest price consistent with its quality? For the poultry keeper who judges by results, Nopco is much the cheapest. A pint does the work of a quart of the ordinary oil—yields $6.00 in profit for every dollar of cost.

When you feed Nopco, you feed cod liver oil that is proven pure by a searching chemical test, proven potent in Vitamins A and D by two biological tests on baby chicks and white rats. Every lot of Nopco is so tested *and guaranteed.* We *know* that it will get results because we have proven it before we put it in the sealed, distinctive yellow can. With the cheaper, untested oil, you do not know and may spend your money for nothing.

Feed Nopco all summer. Our free 24 page booklet gives full information.

NOPCO
Cod Liver Oil

for Poultry and Animal Feeding

If your dealer

is out of stock, send one dollar for a trial quart can. Also obtainable in half gallon cans—$1.75. One gallon can—$3.00.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Refiners of Cod Liver Oil for 25 Years
4 Essex St., Harrison, New Jersey
Dealers! Write for information



With the A. A.
Poultry Farmer



Early Recognition Aids Coccidiosis Control

IT is possible for chicks to become infected with coccidiosis at any time during the growing period, but the disease generally makes its appearance when the birds are between four and eight weeks old. Chicks that have coccidiosis will stand around near the stove or in the corner of the brooder house with their eyes closed and wings down. The beaks and legs of the affected chicks will be white. To diagnose cocccidiosis definitely, it is a good plan to cut open one or two of the affected chicks. The ceca, or two blind pouches of the intestines, of diseased chicks will be greatly enlarged, and filled with a hard, cheesy mass. When such conditions are found, steps should be taken to stop the spread of the disease.

Clean Brooder House Often

The disease is spread principally through the droppings of the affected chicks, and for this reason the brooder house should be cleaned every five days. Keep the chicks off the bare ground around the brooder house by moving the house to a new location. In some cases where the house cannot be moved it is a good practice to confine the chicks to the brooder house.

It has been found that feeding plenty of milk is a great help in controlling coccidiosis. The following ration composed of 40 per cent milk has proved valuable for use at the time of the outbreak: 40 pounds dried skim milk or buttermilk, 30 pounds ground yellow corn, 20 pounds ground rolled oats, and 10 pounds wheat bran. This mash should be given the chicks as soon as the disease is recognized and kept before them as long as they appear affected. The scratch grain should be greatly reduced so that all chicks will be compelled to eat the mash. Provide plenty of hopper space so the chicks can eat without crowding. When all symptoms of the disease disappear, gradually change the ration to the regular feed that the chicks were having at the time of the outbreak.

Good Management Prevents Many Chick Vices

TOE picking, feather picking and canabalism are largely due to lack of something to do, to over-crowded houses or to hunger. It is not necessarily due to a faulty ration. The following suggestions may help to prevent the troubles mentioned.

1. Suit the size of the flock to the size of the room and stove as indicated below.

Size of chick flock	Size of room	Diameter of hover
250-300	9'x12' or 10'x12'	54" - 60"
450-500	10'x14' or larger	60" or larger

2. Keep the chicks busy at all times. One way to do this is to allow them to run out of doors every day on free range after they are six or seven days old.

3. Provide plenty of shallow mash troughs so that every chick has an equal opportunity to eat. There should be one trough 3'x9"x1" for each 100 chicks.

4. Feed green food abundantly. Better still, give them an opportunity to secure their own green food on a good grassy field.

5. Feed milk in some form.

6. Feed cod liver oil.

7. Feed bone meal in the mash.

8. Feed salt in the mash.

Avoid losses from diseases. First of all secure chicks from a healthy breeding flock. No one can raise chickens that are weak and sickly even with the best methods. Be sure to start the chickens on new clean ground.

Watch the Market on Broilers

IT is necessary for the poultryman in selling his broilers to watch the market. Prices drop more rapidly early in the season than they do in later months. Taking the broiler season roughly speaking from February until August, the most profitable marketing time is in March, April and May.

Leghorn broilers sell best at eleven weeks of age, and heavy broilers at twelve. In 1927, Red and Rock broilers demanded a good price. Rock broilers are increasing in popularity and the price for these is therefore higher than for the Reds. Except for the first three months in the year colored broiler prices are higher than those for Leghorn broilers.

Throughout the summer, there is a rapid drop in prices. This is due to the great amount of broilers put on the market from the spring hatcheries.

Hold on a Rising Market

It pays the poultryman to hold Leghorn broilers on a rising market, while he ought to sell them on a declining one. With heavy broilers they too can be held on a rising market and while they ought to be sold on a falling market, they can be held longer than Leghorn broilers. The reason for this is the greater demand and the less cost of producing heavies than Leghorns. A general rule for the marketing of broilers is: Hold broilers

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Use Beacon Poultry Feeds

We do more than talk quality—we put it in the bag! That is what has made our business grow so quickly to about the largest of its kind in the East. And here is what we mean by quality:

CHICK FEED
Contains most liberal percentage of cracked New York State white wheat (finest milling wheat), best cracked yellow corn and plenty of steel-cut oatmeal. No weed seed or other filler used.

STARTING MASH
Contains finest quality of ground whole wheat, dried milk, yellow corn meal, standard wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, bone meal, ground oat groats, choice wheat bran, soluble calcium carbonate, ½% salt, Protozyme. No meat or fish—just milk and plenty of it!

EGG MASH
Contains finest quality of dried milk, yellow cornmeal, fish meal, standard wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, bone meal, pulverized heavy oats, choice wheat bran, corn gluten meal, choice meat scrap, soluble calcium carbonate, ½% fine salt and Protozyme. It makes eggs!

SCRATCH GRAINS
N. Y. white wheat, best No. 2 yellow corn, heavy barley, buckwheat, sunflower seed, milo maize for variety.



Send your name for our booklet, *"Profitable Poultry Management."* It tells many things you should know. Written by Prof. C. E. Lee. It's *free.*

BEACON MILLING COMPANY, Cayuga, N. Y.

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27 County Farm Bureaus in this state insure 33 cars with us. 25,000 Farmers now carry our insurance.

We Save You from $4.00 to $10.00 a Year

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Several agents in each county; if you do not know one, write us at

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When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Baby Chicks

Cut Prices Now
Light Breeds, 9c Heavy Breeds, 12c

Pullets For Sale Now Priced Right.
Order now. Don't wait. Some June chicks, but not many.
Gold Medal Quality
LINESVILLE HATCHERY,
CLAUD IRONS, Manager LINESVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wyckoff Strain W. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8	$37.50	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	2.75	4.50	8	37.50	70
Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
Mixed	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	65

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

Quality Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up
Our June and July Hatched Baby Chick prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff.....$10. per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas.....$12. per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....$14 per 100
Custom Hatching. Eggs for Hatching.
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks: Light, 8c; Light and Heavy, 10c; Heavy, 12c.
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J., Phone 1604 or 337.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS
Ship C.O.D. Wyckoff and Tancred Strain.

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.75	4.75	9.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

We pay Parcel Post and Guarantee 100% Good, strong chicks on arrival. Our 10th year. Free catalogue. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Proprs., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

Two Free Books Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free book telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. **Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts.** Established 27 years.

BABY CHICKS

100% Delivery	Summer Prices 25	50	Catalogue Free 100	500	1000
Light Mixed	$2.00	$3.75	$ 6.50	$31.50	$60.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
S. C. White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Bd. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop., Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
R. I. Reds	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60

STONY POINT HATCHERY, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

Chicks

Will Ship C.O.D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER McALISTERVILLE, PA.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED



Prices effective May 20th	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90
R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	90
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100
Mixed	4.00	7.00	60

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

Will ship C.O.D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$3.50	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$90
S.C.W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8	37.50	70
Assorted Light	2.25	4.00	7	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8	37.50	70

I pay postage, 100% live delivery guaranteed, full count. These chicks are all from free range and heavy laying flocks. FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
WYCKOFF AND TANCRED STRAINS

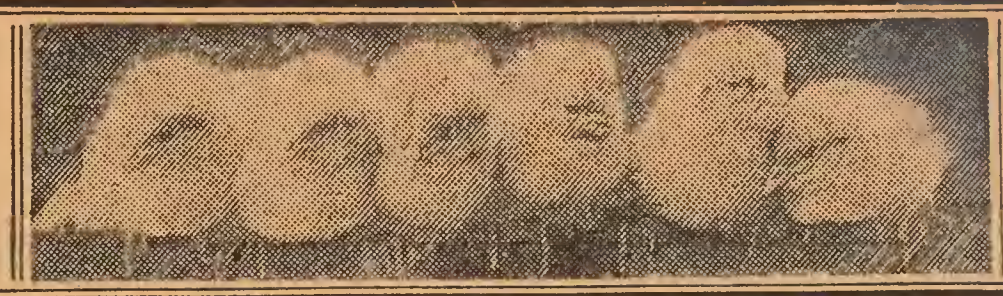
Lots of 100	500	1000
$8.00	$37.00	$70.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

Pekin Ducklings
Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity. Catalogue free.
Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.

CHICKS White Leghorns, $7; Barred Rocks, $9. Mixed $6 per 100. Postpaid. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Culled for heavy laying. Circular, free. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS



KEYSTONE CHICKS

HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGOROUS. FULL OF VITALITY.
Member I. B. C. A.

We have decided to sell for the last part of the hatching season (as per our price-list). Real chicks—at prices made extremely low to get new customers interested in Keystone Chicks. Hatched by men who know how, with 18 years experience. Catalogue and price list free.

S. C. White Leghorns	8c each,	$75.00 per 1000
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8c each,	$75.00 per 1000
Barred Plymouth Rooks	9c each,	$85.00 per 1000
S. C. R. I. Reds	10c each,	$95.00 per 1000
S. C. Black Minorcas	10c each,	$95.00 per 1000
Heavy Breeds—Mixed	8c each,	$75.00 per 1000
Light Breeds—Mixed	7c each,	$65.00 per 1000

REMEMBER there is only one Keystone Hatchery in the U. S. Trade Mark registered. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid by parcel post. Ask for hatching dates. THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, (The Old Reliable Plant), RICHFIELD, Pa.

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS;

hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $11 per 100; Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $13 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $14 per 100; Jersey Giants $17 per 100; Heavy Broilers $10 per 100; Light Broilers $8 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30 per 100.

Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

Nunda Poultry Farm, *Desk H*, Nunda, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. From Free Range Stock.

Lots	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks	10.00	47.00	90.00
S. C. Reds	10.00	47.00	90.00
S. L. Wyandottes	11.00	52.00	
Assorted	6.50	30.00	58.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.00	70.00
Light Mixed	7.00	32.00	60.00

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

High Grade CHICKS

Every Chick produced from Pure Bred Heavy Laying Flocks. Immediate Delivery.	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$11.00	$50.00	$100.00
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	13.00	60.00	120.00
W. Wyandottes & Bl. Minorcas	14.00	65.00	130.00

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BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. 20,000 Weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS *Box 40* WALDEN, N. Y.

200,000 CHICKS 1928

Goodling's Super Quality. Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

S. C. White Leghorns	50	100	500	1000
Young and Barron strain	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	5.50	10.00	47.00	90.00
Broilers—Heavy Breeds	4.50	8.00	37.00	70.00
Light Breeds	4.00	7.00	32.00	60.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular Free. The Valley Hatchery, Rl, Richfield, Penna. Box A

Clear Spring Chicks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed $7.00 a hundred; Heavy Mixed $9.00 a hundred. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Order from ad or write for free circular. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR DUCKLINGS

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings $17.00 per 50; $32 per 100; White Indian Runner Ducklings $16 per 50, $30 per 100. Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe arrival guaranteed. 20th year Producing Ducklings that Live.

ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R33 Phoenixville, Pa.



Class A Chicks & Pullets

Chicks at 6c up. No money down 100% live delivery postpaid. We will have from 2 to 3000 healthy, well-developed pullets ready to ship in June. All varieties. Low prices.

BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R.2A

DUCKLINGS

$33; Eggs 15.50-100 "Duck News" Free.
ROY PARDEE
Islip, L. I., N. Y.

Mammoth-Pekin Ducklings $25 per hundred, delivered. Small lot, $28. Harry Lester, Ransomville, N. Y.

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

up to 13 weeks of age before May 1st. During May watch the market carefully and market quickly if it gives indication of a rapid decline. After June 1st market the broilers as soon as they are of marketable size.

In shipping live broilers by express it is not advisable to fatten them extensively beforehand as they lose weight in transit very quickly. A very good way to reduce this shrinkage in transit is to fasten a 3 lb. tomato can to the sides of the shipping coop and fill it about three-quarters full of soaked wheat. Soak the wheat in water for 12 hours or so beforehand. —M. Stires.

Change of Feeds

YOU can sometimes save a little on your feed cost by increasing the amount of grain feed and reducing the amount of mash as the chicks get their growth and get above the two pound weight. Do not make any sudden changes in your feeding schedule, but do all changes gradually, by reducing the amount of mash as you increase the grain feed.

If you wish to change mashes, from a starting food to a growing mash, or a laying mash, this must be done gradually also, by substituting a little of the new feed each day until you have gradually changed the entire ration.—Reese Hicks.

Reds Close on Heels of Leghorns

DURING the 28th week of the sixth Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 4,354 eggs, or 62.2%. This is a decrease of 39 eggs, or .6% under last week's production. Total production to date since November 1, 1927, is 79,418 eggs.

High Pens for the Week

White Leghorns

Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm	60
Kerr Chickeries, Inc.	60
Justa Poultry Farm	59
E. C. Foreman	59
Belcoe Poultry Farm	58
E. E. Chamberlain	58
Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich. R. O. P.	58
Hillcrest Poultry Farm	58

High Pens in Each Variety to Date

White Leghorns

Warren's Farm, Webster Groves, Mo.	1174
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Trenton, N. J.	1153
Waverly Poultry Farm, Whitehouse, N. J.	1131
E. C. Foreman, Howell, Mich.	1085
Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, Malone, N. Y.	1075
Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Flint, Mich.	1067

Rhode Island Reds

Joseph P. Moynahan, S. Hadley Falls, Mass.	1150
Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass.	1076
Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass.	933
Frank M. Corwin, Riverhead, L. I.	911

White Wyandottes

Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.	664
Harvey V. Byerly, Sharpsville, Pa.	617

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Robert C. Cobb, Littleton, Mass.	963
A. C. Jones, Georgetown, Del.	917
Poultry Department, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.	890

White Plymouth Rocks

E. A. Hirt, S. Weymouth, Mass.	930
William R. Speck, Utica, N. Y.	837

CHICKS FOR AFTER MAY 22nd

White Leghorns 7c, Large Barron W. Leghorns 8c. Barred Rocks 9c. Heavy Mixed 8c; Light Mixed 6c. 100%. All good chicks guaranteed. "New" circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

20TH CENTURY



THOUSANDS OF PLEASED CUSTOMERS

can tell you about the splendid chicks we have been producing from our High Class, Heavy Laying, American-Cert-O-Culd flocks for 28 years; pure-bred, carefully culled for size, type, color, vigor and egg laying ability. Look at the low prices—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—you can safely order from this advertisement. References: Commercial Bank, or Dun and Bradstreet.

Special June and July Prices	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Br., Buff, Blk. Leghorns; Anconas	$4.00	$ 7.50	$36.00	$ 68
Impt. Barron Wh. Leghorns; Parks Rocks; Wh. & Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	55.00	110
Barred & Wh. Rocks; R.C. & S.C. Reds; Blk. Minoreas	5.50	10.00	47.00	95
Wh. Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons	6.00	11.00	52.00	98

Heavy Mixed $8.50 per 100. Light Mixed $6.75 per 100. W. P. Ducklings, 20c each.

Special Mating Imported Barron S. C. White Leghorns

Our flocks for this very Special Mating consist of 350 YEARLING hens carefully selected by an Expert Poultryman. These hens weigh not less than 4½ pounds, and up to six pounds. They produce better than 250 eggs per year, per hen, imported direct from the TOM BARRON of England.

C. O. D. Shipments We will ship 20th Century Chicks C. O. D. (pay postman on delivery) if you prefer.

Get our FREE illustrated catalog. Tells all about our money-making chicks. C. O. D. plan, imported matings, etc.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY Box R New Washington, Ohio

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS



June Prices, Postpaid

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$2.75	$4.00	$ 7.50	$36	$ 70
Br., Bf. & Bl. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas	3.00	4.50	8.00	38	75
Barred & White Rocks, Black Minorcas	3.25	5.00	9.50	46	90
R. I. Reds & Buff Orpingtons	3.50	5.50	10.00	48	95
Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Barron Wh. Leghorns	3.75	6.00	11.00	53	105
Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyd., Reds, Rocks, Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns	4.25	7.00	13.00	62	120
White & Buff Minorcas	4.25	7.00	13.00	62	120
Heavy Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00	38	75
Light Mixed	2.75	4.00	7.00	34	68

Pekin Ducklings 26c each. Not postpaid to Canada. We ship C.O.D. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmers State Bank Free Catalog.

The New Washington Hatchery Co., Box R, New Washington, O.



SUMMER CHICKS -- Reduced Prices

C.O.D. or Cash with order.
Send $1.00 for each 100 chicks ordered.
Pay balance when chicks arrive.

	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Brown, Buff Leghorns	$4.75	$ 9.00	$42.00	$ 80
Bd. & W. Rocks, Reds, Bl. Minorcas, W. Wyan.	5.75	11.00	52.00	100
Heavy Mixed or Broilers	4.50	8.00	40.00	80
Light Mixed	4.00	7.50	37.00	73

Send for free catalog. Chicks prepaid 100% live arrival.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 408 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

Buy C·M·L·Chicks



They cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years in Barron Leghorns. Imported direct from England. Pedigrees 285 to 314. May Prices Very Low. Order Now! Prepaid.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.00	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50	$100.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	108.00

Giants $18 per 100. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. These chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Breeding few varieties enables us to offer unusual value. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get free catalog.

C. M. LONGENECKER Box 40 Elizabethtown, Pa.



SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 10c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N. Y.

DAIRYLEA *Powdered Skim Milk*

Controls Coccidiosis--Stops Chick Losses

A simple, safe and effective method of controlling the dread coccidiosis has been worked out by one of the State Experiment Stations. It includes the liberal feeding of powdered skim milk. This method is fully explained in our Bulletin No. 202 which we will gladly mail you *free*. Don't wait until your chicks are sick; get the facts *now*.

Dairylea Powdered Skim Milk is made in our own plants from fresh skimmilk. It is uniform in quality and analysis. Valuable for feeding Poultry, Calves and Pigs. Ask your dealer, and insist on getting Dairylea Brand Powdered Skim Milk. If he cannot supply you, we will fill your order direct from the plant.

Fill out the Coupon below and mail it today. Learn how to stop chick losses.

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Please send free Bulletin and prices on Dairylea Dry Skim Milk.

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Any bride would appreciate as a shower or wedding gift such a thing as a nice set of silverware, percolator, set of aluminum or other kitchen utensils, fine cutlery, a pressure cooker, or some such kitchen convenience. We are always glad to show our varied assortment of suitable wedding gifts, and to have them come from a "Farm Service" Hardware Store gives them a stamp of dependable quality. If you have gifts to buy for the June bride, be sure to go first to your nearest "tag" store, where your money will buy the utmost in value and pleasure giving.

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Gifts for Weddings, Anniversaries and Graduation

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



Rhubarb Desserts

This Vegetable Is Good for More than Just "Pie Timber"

Princess Rhubarb Pie:—Cut the tender tips of rhubarb stalks in small pieces and with them fill an unbaked pastry shell. Cover liberally with powdered sugar and over the top put strips of rich pastry. Put in moderate oven and bake until the juice can be seen in jelly bubbles through the lattice work. Remove from oven, chill quickly, heap top with whipped cream and serve. L. M. T., New York.

For company dinner this rhubarb pie de luxe is an attractive way of serving our humble vegetable pie.

* * *

Stewed Rhubarb:—Pare and cut in inch lengths, add a dust of salt and a cupful of sugar to each dozen stalks of rhubarb. Put half cupful water in bottom of stewing pan, add the rhubarb and sugar and put over slow fire until juice is drawn out, then increase heat and cook until tender. Keep closely covered. In another dish cook the ends and peel of the rhubarb using as little water as possible and pour this over the cooked rhubarb five minutes before removing from the fire to give it a pink color.—L. M. T., New York.

If your rhubarb is sufficiently tender the pink skin may be left on. You will have to exercise your own judgment as to whether it is safe to leave it on.

* * *

Rhubarb Pie:—Cut young, tender rhubarb in inch lengths, cover with boiling water and heat to boiling point. Do not cook until it loses its shape. Drain and put in a pie pan lined with a rich paste; over the top sprinkle three-fourths cupful sugar, and one-fourth teaspoonful salt. Dust with two tablespoonfuls flour and dot with one tablespoonful butter and a grated orange peel. Arrange strips of pastry lattice-work fashion over top and bake thirty minutes in moderate oven. —L. M. T., New York.

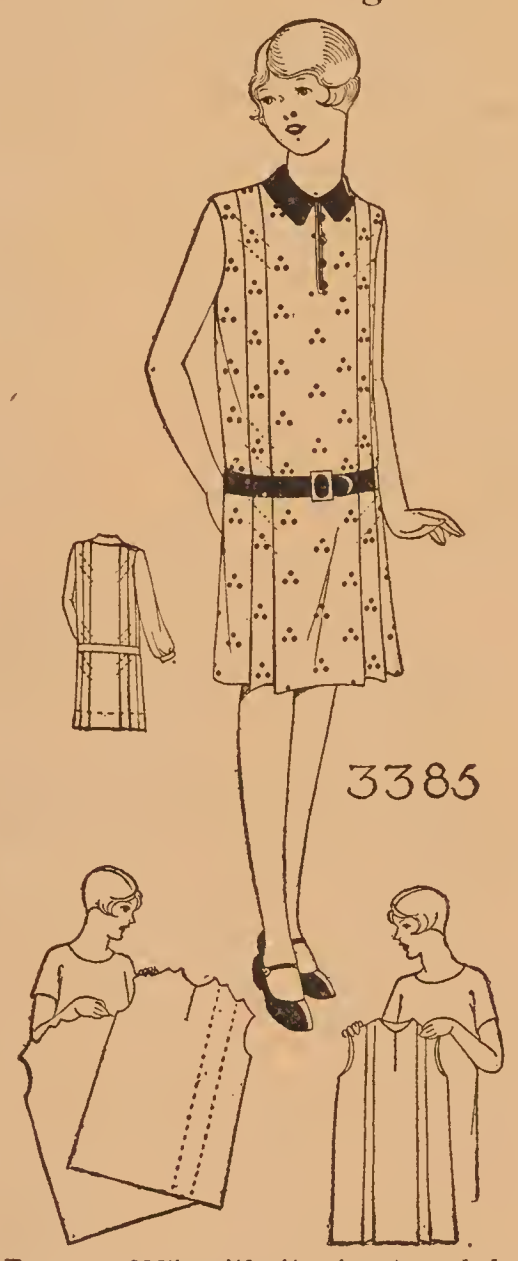
Rhubarb varies in acid so the quantity of sugar will have to vary accordingly.

* * *

Rhubarb Tapioca:—Cook two pints of rhubarb in a double boiler until tender. Do not stir it. Add two cupfuls sugar and cook ten minutes. Lift very carefully to an earthen pudding dish, add two-thirds cupful instant tapioca or cooked pearl tapioca to the syrup in the dish in which rhubarb was cooked and simmer until tender. Add one tablespoonful butter and the juice of half an orange. Pour the rhubarb in pudding dish and set in oven to brown. Serve with a foamy sauce.—L. M. T., New York.

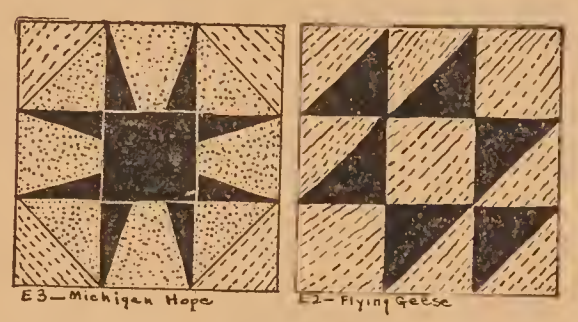
This is a delightful combination. Those to whom the concentrated acid of rhubarb is trying the added starch of the tapioca is most acceptable.

Smart for Young Girls



PATTERN 3385 *with its front and back pleats from shoulder to hem has another original touch in its diagonal stitching. It has a maximum of style effect with a minimum of work. The pattern cuts in sizes* 6, 8, 10, 12 *and* 14 *years. In the* 8*-year size* 1¾ *yards of* 32 *or* 36 *inch material with* ⅜ *yard contrasting is sufficient to make it.* PRICE 13c.

Popular Pieced Quilts



Women everywhere are interested in piecing quilts and here are some especially nice designs! Others will follow and you can build up a nice collection of designs by saving all as they appear. If you wish the paper pattern for these designs send 15c *in stamps per block (giving name and number of block) to Household Department, American Agriculturist,* 461-4th *Avenue, New York City. If you wish a sample block already pieced send thirty cents to the same address.*

Aunt Janet's Corner

CONTROL over the emotions is not always easy; some of the greatest crises in the home come about because some member of the family has never got on top of the job of controlling his emotions. Anger or fear and all the little variations of these emotions such as jealousy, irritability, impatience, exaggerated idea of dangers, imagined illnesses and so on and so on, can do more to upset the even tenor of steady home living than an occasional great crisis faced heroically and quickly over.

It is very easy for a woman to let herself get into the habit of fearing the worst, in fact, of letting her imagination run clear away with her. I saw this happen: a business girl fell down two or three steps of a concrete stairway on to a tiled floor. She felt a pain in her ankle and *knew* it was broken or badly sprained. By the time we could pick her up she saw herself in bed for weeks, her office work all shot to pieces, in fact everything a wreck. We helped her to a seat, got proper treatment for the foot and found that it was merely strained a little and no serious harm done. She was able to go to work the next day.

I know two young mothers (I'm not saying how many more) who when the children get upset carry on at such a rate that the husband and father has not only the worry about the sick child but the additional job of pacifying a hysterical wife. Of course, this lack of control is due to fatigue, but a rational viewpoint on the mother's part would help everybody, herself most of all. The health experts tell us to think in terms of *positive* health. Do not always *expect* people to be sick. That does not mean that real illnesses should be neglected but that fancied ones should not be enlarged upon. The Chinese pay their doctors to *keep* them well—there's positive health thinking for you. No doubt there is close relation between the mental and bodily conditions: a healthy body makes it easier to control irritability or other manifestations of anger due to frayed nerves. On the other hand one can build up good control by consciously and conscientiously working at the job.—Aunt Janet.

Clearing Room of Mosquitoes

Mosquitoes may be driven from a room by hanging tender branches of castor beans here and there or by spreading wilted leaves of the castor bean in different parts of the room. The Entomology Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture recommends sprinkling equal parts of spirits of camphor and oil of citronella and ½ part of oil of cedar on a towel and hanging this at the head of a bed in a room infested with mosquitoes.

Treatment for Poison Ivy

What is a good treatment for poison ivy blister?

THE United States Department of Agriculture recommends a mixture of zinc oxide 15 grams, phenol 2 grams, lime water to make 250 c c. Your druggist can prepare this.

Becoming New Style



PATTERN 3453 *with its flared flounce in diagonal styling gives one of the season's best hints in dresses. With its round neck and shoulder bow and made in the beautiful summer materials it would make a frock to delight the heart of any sweet girl graduate. It cuts in sizes* 14, 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3⅝ *yards of* 40*-inch material with* ⅜ *yard of* 36*-inch contrasting.* PRICE 13c.

Our Sunday School Has a Piano

Some Say We Can Never Pay for It But We Will

YES, we've made the first payment on a piano for our Community Sunday School, where every denomination meets each Sunday to worship the same kind Heavenly Father.

"Kickers" say we will never pay for the piano, but we intend to show 'em.

The members of the purchasing committee, met with the entertainment and finance committees, and planned a series of socials. Our best talent was used for our first program and a copy of the program was printed in the little town paper before the evening of the social so a good crowd was present. An admission of ten cents for children and fifteen cents for grown-ups was charged. All said the program was worth the price alone. Games were played and then a plate was passed and each was given two sandwiches, cucumber pickle, two cookies, and a cup of cocoa. Everything was donated for the first social, so all was clear gain. Home-made candy and pop corn were also sold. We cleared $28.00.

Monthly Festivals Will Help the Plan

Our well laid future plans are to hold a fruit festival each month. June will be strawberries. No admission will be charged; but we will serve dishes of ice cream covered with strawberries, plain dishes of strawberries, strawberry shortcake, and strawberry punch.

In July we will have cherry time, serving cherry pie with whipped cream, cherry ice cream served in cones, cherry gelatin with slices of angel food cake—take your choice, please! The special on the program will be a "Cherry-blossom Drill" given by eighteen girls in Japanese kimonos, and a Japanese pantomime.

August brings peaches, when we plan to serve old fashioned peach cobbler, sliced peaches and cream, and peach sherbet.

September. Oh, you watermelon and grape festival! Long tables will be spread in the church yard with hollowed-out watermelons filled with grapes for the centerpiece. One lady will let us have her "talking machine" and we have records of "Watermelon Club March", Plantation Melodies and Medleys, several coon songs and jokes about the watermelon. Interesting and amusing recitations and readings will be given, not forgetting James Whitcomb Riley's "Watermelon Time". We will serve only sliced watermelons and luscious fresh grapes, and grape juice.

You will see that all plans call for out-of-door entertainment, and each time certain members are placed in charge of young children, young people and the older ones, for leaders, so all will have a good time and want to come again. All join for the program and refreshments.

Then comes October with her wealth of apples and nuts, and we will entertain with Hallowe'en thoughts, decorations and spirits. We will serve apple salad, ginger bread and fresh cider. We trust this will be our last payment, and all can imagine with how much pleasure we will entertain. if this is the case.

It has been suggested that we have a roadside stand, as many of us are on a main traveled auto road, and we may undertake that plan, as so many write of being successful. The faithful few are determined to pay for the piano with all the good folks to help.—MABEL FERN MITCHELL, *Prairie Grove, Ark.*

Charming Little Outfit



BLOOMER DRESS PATTERN 3446 *is ideal for little sister when made up in the pretty sprigged dimity, plain colored organdies or in voiles of delicate color. For play-wear heavier materials can be used, gingham, cotton, broadcloth or print. It cuts in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. For the 4-year size it takes 1½ yards of 27-inch material with 1 yard of 27-inch material for bloomers.* PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Summer Fashion Catalogs and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

Pictures You Want to See

(These pictures are recommended by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures.)

Pictures are given with their audience suitablity as follows:

Unmarked—General audience—Pictures primarily interesting to adults, and while not especially interesting to boys and girls neither objectionable for them.

Hs—Family audience, including young people. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting to and wholesome for boys and girls of high school age (juvenile).

J—Family audiences, including children. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting to and wholesome for boys and girls of grammar school age (juvenile).

*—Especially interesting or well done but not necessarily exceptional.

hs *Sharp Shooters—Fox*—6 rls.—George O'Brien, Lois Moran—Comedy-drama of three sailors and particularly the love story of one of the three.

j *The Shepherd of the Hills*—First National—9 rls.—Alec. B. Francis, Molly O'Day. Story of life among the hills of Missouri. The characters are well drawn and the general atmosphere of the hill country is well kept. (Novel by Harold Bell Wright.)

hs **Sorrell and Son*—United Artists—10 rls.—H. B. Warner, Anna Q. Nilsson. Drama of the love and understanding between father and son. An ex-officer in the British Army devotes his life to his boy. (Novel by Warwick Deeping.)

hs *A Texas Steer*—First National—8 reels—Will Rogers. A good comedy. Will Rogers comes to Washington as a Congressman from Texas bringing his outlandish wife and daughter who attempt to enter society. (Play by Charles Hoyt.)

hs **Wild Geese*—Tiffany—7 rls.—Belle Bennett, Russell Simpson, Eve Southern. Family drama in which a fanatical father is a tyrant to his wife and children, and abuses them to gratify his miserliness and greed for land. The eldest daughter revolts and the father finally perishes. Skillful and sincere handling of an unusual theme. (Novel by Martha Ostenso.)

j *Circus, The,* United Artists—7 rls.—Charlie Chaplin—Good rollicking comedy of circus life. Charlie Chaplin keeps one laughing in many new antics.

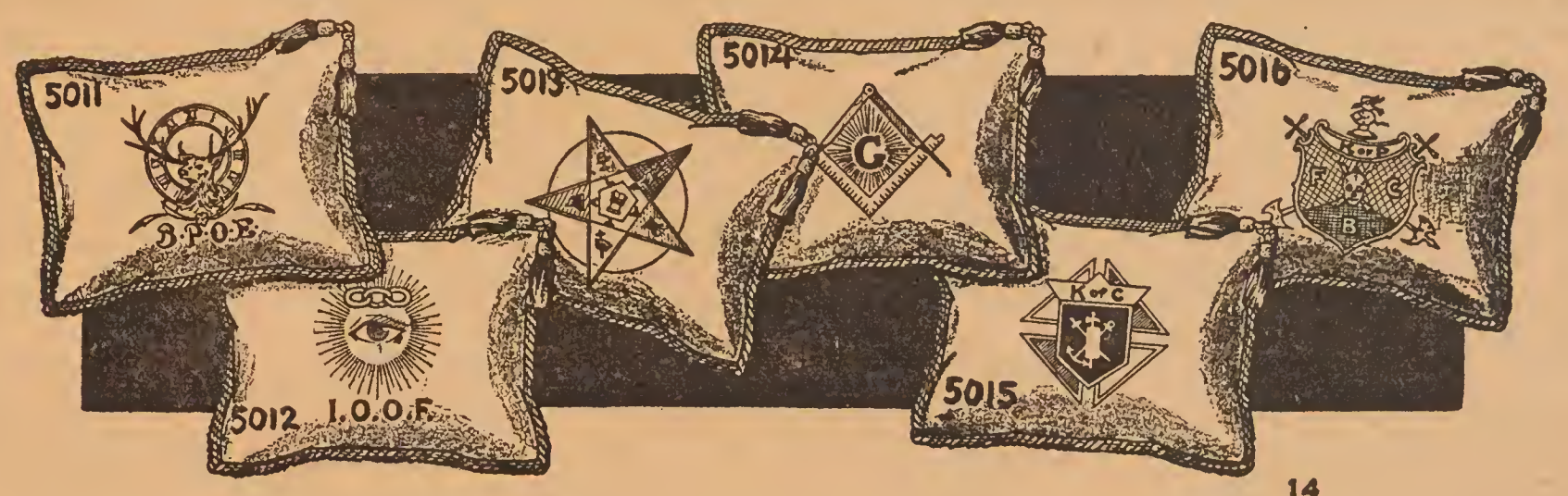
**Crowd, The,* Metro, 9 rls. Eleanor Boardman, John Murray. Interesting character study of a shallow, optimistic youth who marries and makes big promises to his wife which he is not able to fulfill.

hs *Finders Keepers,* Universal, 6 rls. Laura LaPlante, John Harron. Comedy of life in a training camp and the love affair of the commander's daughter. (Novel by Mary Roberts Rinehart.)

If the new tin ware is greased well with lard and put in the oven and well heated it will not rust.—I. B.

* * *

When the cheese becomes so dry that it crumbles when one attempts to grate it, place in the food chopper and it will grind beautifully and be used in one hundred and one dishes.—M. F. M.



Lodge Pillows Nos. 5011, 5016 Included

We show herewith most beautifully executed designs of lodge pillows on beautiful, heavy tan fabric with raised figures in the fabric. These numbers will appeal to some member of nearly every family, and when completed will make a lasting and beautiful appointment for any home. Any one of these pillows sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 65 cents.

For 25 cents additional we will send our book the Art of Embroidery consisting of 10 complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches. Our catalog showing complete line of art embroidery stamped goods may be had for 10 cents. Send all orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 - 4th Avenue, New York City.



"Baby's creepin' now . . ."

The things that baby gets so grimy in his cheerful attempts to get about the world a bit certainly give the washtubs plenty of exercise! And how about yourself? Here, indeed, you need the *extra help* that Fels-Naptha gives you—the extra help of good golden soap and plenty of naptha, blended together in one golden bar. The naptha loosens the clinging dirt and the rich soapy suds wash it away. Try Fels-Naptha on your very next wash-day and see why so many mothers feel that . . .

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You can be quickly cured if you stammer. Send 10 cents, coin or stamps, for 288 page cloth bound book on Stammering and Stuttering. It tells how I cured myself after Stammering and Stuttering for 20 years.

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Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
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WOOL BLANKETS—BATTING—ROBES— and Colonial Coverlets. Send us your wool and we will make beautiful serviceable products that will give satisfaction both in possession and the service they render. We sell direct. Write for catalog and samples. WEST UNITY WOOLEN MILLS, Dept. G, West Unity, Ohio.

For Grange Lecturers

We have prepared brief outlines for several debates, hoping that they might be of help in your work of preparing Grange programs.

The subjects of the debates are:

Is the young man who chooses farming as a life work making a mistake?

* * *

Should farmers use Saturday afternoon as a half holiday?

* * *

Is prohibition under present conditions a damage rather than a benefit?

* * *

Does poor cooking cause more misery than strong drink?

* * *

Should farmers adopt an 8 hour day.

* * *

Any one of these outlines will be sent to Granges, Farmers' Clubs or others who will make use of them on receipt of 6 cents to cover mailing costs.

Send to
American Agriculturist
461, 4th Ave. New York City

Wooden Spoil —By Victor Rousseau

MARIE burst into reckless laughter. "I know that thou canst never care for me," Baptist persisted. "But if he wrongs thee I kill him. Note well —I kill him!"

Marie laughed bitterly and more loudly. It was amusing to spite and deceive St. Boniface, even through Baptiste. Yet, when he was gone back to his schooner, something that she did not understand quite unexpectedly rose in her throat and choked her. She wanted to call him back. She was amazed St. Boniface was growing dear to her. It was becoming what it had never been her home.

Then she forced her thoughts away from these things and lay on her bed, waiting sleeplessly until dawn. When the first streaks of light were in the sky she rose, packed her little store of clothing into a cheap straw-bound case, and stole down to the parlour. She waited.

Presently there came the faintest tap at the door. She opened it noiselessly. A shadow was waiting there.

"C'est toi, Nanette.?"

"He is waiting for thee upon the shore. And he has brought back my lover to me, as he promised. We go to Quebec together aboard his ship."

Nanette's voice was tremulous with happiness. She had never seen Leblanc since the day when he abandoned her in Ste. Marie. She had learned that he was working in St. Boniface; but when she went there to find him she was ordered from the limits with threats by Morris. However, Leblanc had sent her a message that some day soon, if she did not attempt to find him, he would return to her. She had lived in that unquenched hope, and now that wonderful day had dawned, for he was to meet her if she brought back Marie. He was to take her to the city, to marry her and give her a ring. Then she, too, would have shaken the dust of St. Boniface from her shoes for ever.

Marie Dupont locked the door, and the two girls stole away side by side in the grey of the morning along the beach until they reached the place where Pierre and Leblanc were waiting. Pierre caught Marie in his arms and pressed his lips to hers. It was the first time any one had kissed her. She trembled, half afraid, half regretful, as one who hovers upon the brink of the irrevocable.

Pierre's boat was waiting. It was the smuggling craft, a yawl which, when it became too notorious along the river, had been converted into a sloop by the removal of the jigger-mast. Pierre stepped aboard and gave the girl his hand.

"It is a little boat to go so far," said Marie wistfully, not knowing the distance to the city.

And she hesitated, conscious of the tremendous import of the movement. Again she found herself remembering Baptiste; and now his patience and his care for her assumed a new light suddenly, as if she looked out through a window where there had been only a wall before.

Nanette, scrambling aboard before her, laughed and caught her by the other hand. Leblanc pushed her from the beach. He leaped in after her, and the vessel moved into deep water.

The girls sat in the tiny cabin, while Pierre and Leblanc ran up the sails. As the sloop began to pitch in the rough Gulf waters Marie grew more afraid. She was conscious that her happiness had left her.

They had started too late. In the middle of the channel the little boat with its primitive centreboard was caught in the rough currents that beat about the rocks and shoals at the turn of the tide. They drifted steadily down the north shore. Pierre cursed as he strove to tack. Leblanc produced a bottle of brandy and began to drink. Pierre made Marie swallow some, and when Leblanc relieved him grew more boisterous in his lovemaking. Nanette was already half intoxicated. Presently the two men fell to quarrelling, until the realization that they were below the island and making for the open Gulf sobered them.

It was no such departure as Marie had anticipated. She crouched in the cabin in growing fear, terrified at the change in Pierre and in Nanette. Again and again Pierre came to her to force more brandy on her, and each time that she refused he grew angrier. Once she began to cry, and then afraid of his gathering rage, pleaded with him:

"Pierre, I am afraid. I thought it was a bigger boat. I am afraid of your friend. Take me home. Some other time I will come——"

He cursed her and shook her from him. Then, as she clung to him again, he struck her across the face. His was her first blow, as his had been her first kiss. She sank down in the cabin and wept heartbrokenly, and now she was no longer afraid of the waves that lapped the boat's sides as it tossed and reared in the surging waters.

An hour went by. The turning tide and veering wind enabled the men to get the craft under control again and head her up the river. Pierre came to Marie with the brandy bottle. He thrust it into her face.

"Come, little one, let us kiss and make up," she shouted.

He pulled her to her feet. Her world was broken, life seemed hopeless, and in her broken pride she stood humbly before him in the rocking boat, her hands clasped.

"Pierre, I am sorry," she wept. "Thou knowest I love thee, Pierre. Forgive me."

Pierre laughed. It was good to see her thus.

"Soon we shall reach Quebec, little one," he said, "and then thou shalt have thy ring."

"Tonight?" she faltered, with still sinking heart. He had forgiven her, then; still, everything was changed, and St. Boniface was far away across the waters.

"Surely tonight," he answered.

Marie's head swam, the boat seemed spinning round; she lay in the cabin, conscious vaguely of Leblanc and Nanette beside her, laughing and making love. Hours passed before she realized completely where she was. Sometimes she heard Pierre speaking to her, and once Nanette shook her, and seemed afraid. When she regained consciousness she found that the boat was in calm water. They were under the lee of an island, and the sun was low in the west.

The sloop grounded, and Pierre, picking her up in his arms, carried her ashore and set her down on the beach. She staggered to her feet. The sloop was beached, and Leblanc and Nanette were at her side.

"But this is not Quebec," Marie stammered; and then, looking about in bewilderment, she recognized where she was.

Pierre caught her by the arm. "We are not going to Quebec," he exclaimed roughly.

"Pierre, why are we here? I must go home. Take me home!"

The terror of her position dawned on her. She sobbed wildly and wrung her hands. Nanette cajoled her.

"Come, don't be a little fool," she said. "We are going to stay here—the four of us. It will be like a picnic. Come, then, Marie."

She screamed wildly. Pierre advanced upon her savagely with upraised hand, but Nanette restrained him. "No, do not strike her," she pleaded.

"Come, then," growled Pierre.

She screamed again, wildly, and fought furiously for her freedom. Pierre struck her again and again; then, lifting her into his arms, he clapped one hand across her mouth and began to carry her up the beach toward the forest.

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, nas inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlanas, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation. Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Bonifice, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland. Brousseau, one of the clique, tries to intimidate Hilary by threatening him with loss of the entire legacy, unless Hilary goes back to the States. Hilary refuses....Madeleine Rosny, who is engaged to Brousseau learns of the latter's plan to get rid of Hilary. She warns him but he walks into the trap. Hilary is severely beaten. Madeleine and Connell rescue him and take him to the Rosny chateau where Madeleine nurses Hilary back to health. Their friendship soon ripens into love and Madeline tells Brosseau she will never marry him. This creates a scene at the chateau which caused Rosny to suffer a stroke. He slowly recovers. One of Brousseau's henchman tells the story that Hilary is in love with Marie Dupont, a young girl of St. Boniface. Jean Baptiste who loves her, faces her with the story.

CHAPTER XIX
THE ISLAND

LAFE and Hilary started for the island at one o'clock. They planned to spend three hours there and return on the evening tide.

Hilary, seated opposite his friend, told him of the conversation with Louis, who, manipulating the tiller, heard nothing.

"If Louis will swear to what he informed me," he said, "it means that we can clap Brousseau into jail. Otherwise he'll never give up his schemes against me, because he has a personal grievance."

"Mr. Askew," said Lafe, "might I put a question to you without giving offence?"

"You may, Connell."

"I'm only saying what everybody's saying in St. Boniface, and that is about your cutting Brousseau out with Mademoiselle Rosny."

"I guess it's true, Lafe," said Hilary. "Lafe, she's—well, you understand."

"I guess I do," said Lafe. He stretched out a sinewy hand and gripped Hilary's warmly. "I wish Clarice—my wife—could meet yo'," he said.

"I hope she will, Lafe, some day. But now about Brousseau."

"I asked you that," said Lafe, "because there's a lot hangs on it. Now as to Louis—he wouldn't swear. If he did swear, he'd swear that he'd been lying as soon as Brousseau slipped him a ten-dollar bill. No, sir, it won't do. We've got to get the fox right into the trap before we spring it."

"I'm afraid I am no hand at springing traps, Lafe."

"No. But we've got to give him rope enough to hang himself. We don't want to go off at half-cock. That's plainer, ain't it? My advice is as before: lie low. You see, sir, when a man schemes and schemes and plans his crooked work, all that he's doing is to twist the rope tighter round his own neck. We've got him now, but we must get the noose tight, so that he won't wriggle out of it. And he'll twist it tight next time he wriggles. That's my idea, Mr. Askew."

"I guess you're right as usual, Lafe," answered Hilary. "But I've been lying low a thundering long time."

No more was said upon the subject. Hilary watched the nearing land with interest as he began to make out the luxurious growth of conifers that covered it almost to the sea's verge.

"There ought to be some fine cutting there for us some day," said Hiliary. "Hello! What's that?"

"Somebody has got there before us," said Connell.

A boat came into view, a little fishing sloop, much like Duval's, beached on the shore, the sails down, the bow high above high water.

"That boat belongs to Jacques Brousseau," said Louis, pointing toward it.

"What's he doing on my limits, I wonder," mused Hilary.

"Maybe he's come over here to set a line of traps," suggested Lafe. "I heard him say he thought there was a pair of blue foxes on the island."

"But he wouldn't trap foxes in November."

"Well, I guess he's making this his winter quarters. He's trapped the seigniory so long that he thinks it's his territory."

"Well, he's welcome, so long as he doesn't start a forest fire, I suppose," said Hilary. He felt a little anxious at the old man's presence there. A match carelessly flung down, a coal blown from a fire, and the island, strewn with dead leaves and withered undergrowth, would blaze from end to end.

They grounded. Leaving Louis stretched out in the boat, under a tarpaulin, Lafe and Hilary started up the sloping beach toward the interior. The first thing they noticed as peculiar, when they had passed the outer fringe of trees, was the existence of a well-defined trail.

It did not run down to the shore where they had landed, but apparently at the point of the island, facing the opening of the Gulf. They stopped and looked at it.

"Do you suppose old Jacques made all that?" asked Lafe.

"Too wide?"

"And too hard, Mr. Askew. This has been stamped out this summer. And Jacques has only been here a week, at most."

"Then—?" asked Hilary.

"Somebody else has been on the island all summer, or at least most of the summer. Maybe two or three of them. It looks like it."

"If any one had been here hunting

(Continued on Page 18)



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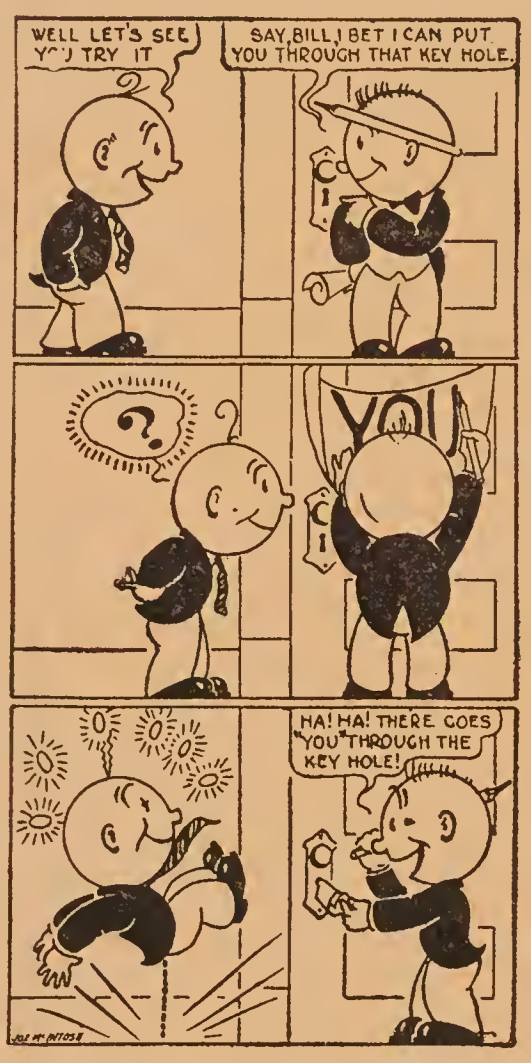
Our Boys and Girls Page

Scouts Win Medals for Life Saving

TWENTY-TWO Gold Honor Medals, the coveted award of the Boy Scouts of America to those of its members who risk their own lives in service for others, have recently been awarded by the National Court of Honor, of which Daniel Carter Beard is chairman. In addition, 27 Certificates of Heroism for exceptional bravery have been sent to Boy Scouts in different parts of the nation. The new awards bring the total issued for the year 1927 to 42 Gold Honor Medals and 66 Certificates of Heroism, the largest number in the history of the Boy Scout Movement.

The following are a few accounts of the Gold Medal Awards:

Scout George Barnes, First Class, 16 years, Belleville, N. J., saved a girl from drowning. It was necessary to go through a whirlpool and tow her 100 yards.



Scout Frank Cadd, Second Class, 17 years, Chicago, Ill., saved Frank Koznik, who had fallen on the third rail, when a train was approaching. Scout Cada, using a board, pried him loose just as the train thundered by. He gave Koznik artificial respiration until a doctor was brought to the scene.

Scout James E. Rowland, Life Scout, 16 years, Camden, N. J., saved a child, two and a half years old, who walked out on to the street right in the way of a truck. Scout Rowland sprang after the child and jumped with her to safety. The truck tearing by ripped his coat—so narrow being the margin of safety.

Scout Oscar E. Durant, Jr., Second Class, 13 years, Wilmington, N. C., heard a scream, ran out and learned that a boy had disappeared in the near-by channel. He dove into the channel, brought him up from the bottom, and revived him with artificial respiration.

Scout Robert E. Howe, Life Scout, 16 years, Waterloo, Iowa, saved a little girl whose clothes were on fire, screeching with terror and pain, dashed along the street. Scout Howe, seeing her, raced after her, threw her on the grass and with one hand (the other was hurt, being bandaged and treated with an alcoholic solution), beat out the flames which were burning her clothes and hair. Had the bandage taken fire it would probably have resulted in the loss of his arm.

Richard Fitzmorris, Eagel Scout of Boston, Mass., rescued one of his fellow Scouts who had fallen into a deep hole while trying to walk across the Charles River.

William Sutherland, Second Class Scout of Danvers, Mass., rescued two women who had broken through the thin ice. He crawled out to them on his stomach, a little boy holding on to his feet. One of the women was unconscious. Scout Sutherland cannot swim, and has such a horror of the water that he will seldom enter a boat. In addition, he had a wound in his arm in which seven stitches had been taken.

George Kutzchman, aged 17, First Class Scout of Brooklyn, N. Y., saved two boys from drowning. The two boys were playing on a log in the middle of a pond when it overturned, throwing them into the water. The Scout was some distance away on a raft. He rescued first one boy and then the other, after a severe struggle in each case.

National Boy Scout Press Association

SOME Scouts and other Boy Scouts who were eligible to charter membership in the National Boy Scout Amateur Press Association were invited to attend the organization meeting held in conjunction with the Columbia Scholastic Press Association meeting at Columbia University recently. Sixty members were present at the afternoon meeting when the following officers were elected: President, Remo M. Lombardi, Vice-President, Joseph M. Wise; Executive Committee, Carroll Johnson, Ronald Gall, Edward S. Mokray and Frederick E. Munich. Lone Scouts who have won the Gold Quill or have edited an amateur publication will be taken in without membership fee up to May 9. In the evening the Scouts were entertained by the United Press Association at a banquet held at the Fraternity Club in New York.

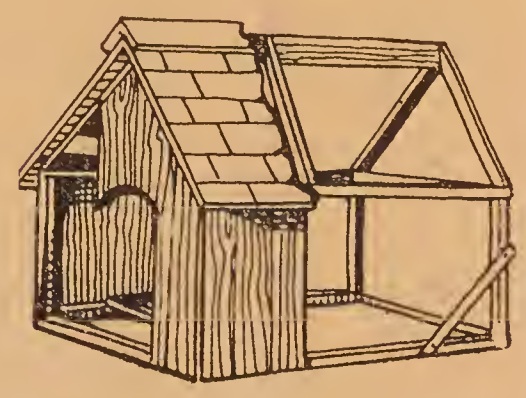
A Kennel for Your Dog

NOW that Spring is here, your dog will enjoy having a home of his own out in the yard. If you are a pretty good carpenter you can construct the kennel shown in this illustration, and you can make it as much fancier as you like.

In making a house for your dog, of course the size of the kennel will depend upon the size of your dog, but be sure and get it large enough. For a small dog, you can perhaps get a good solid box that will do for the main part of the kennel, and all you would need to finish it would be the roof. But if you have a large dog, the best way is to construct a kennel from the ground up.

Go about this just as though you were building a real house. Lay down the sills or bottom pieces, nailing them together at the corners to form a rectangle the size you will want the kennel to be. Then set up the corner posts, nailing into them from the sills. If necessary to keep frame rigid, nail on diagonal strips temporarily.

Two rafters at each end should be put in place, their ends having been cut at an angle of 45 degrees, and the upper ends being nailed to a strip of board which serves as a ridge-board. A middle pair of rafters will add



strength to the kennel. The floor is next laid and then the side and ends are boarded up with sheeting, cutting out a door in front and a small back window for ventilation.

The roof is made of boards laid lengthwise and then shingled. The house is next ready for painting and your dog can soon move in.

Wooden Spoil

(Continued from Page 16)

—" Hilary began.

"There ain't any hunting here, except foxes, and nobody wants their skins in summer. And anyway the undergrowth's been too thick till this last frost for any one to see 'em."

"I guess we don't want to stop here," he said.

They followed the trail through the forest. Hilary surveyed the timber with a good deal of interest. There was a quantity of spruce and pine, but scattered among fir and clusters of paper-bark birch, which had sprung up many years before after a fire which had eaten an irregular course through the island. It was evident that no special advantages were to be obtained by cutting here until the mainland tract was exhaused. Lafe concurred in this opinion.

It was growing dark among the trees, though the sun still hung over the western hills. The trail, as they went on, became wider and more clearly defined. The ground grew rockier, and the trees sparser and smaller. It was nearly all birch and juniper now; then even this yielded to spongy, open ground littered with the dead branches of sheep-laurel and azalea tangles. A hummocky tract indicated the beginnings of the central ridge. Presently they were ascending over the granite, boulder-strewn back of the island. Over the trees the sun appeared again, gilding the windows of the parish church of St. Boniface.

The trail had disappeared. They were now scrambling up a gulley between great rocks that towered on either side of them. At the top of the elevation appeared the point of the island, and the face of the great cliff, cleft into numerous fissures, some widening into small caves.

They had described a half-circle, and were near the southeastern angle of the isle, with a thin fringe of pines between them and the water.

Suddenly Lafe gripped Hilary's arm and pointed. Through the scrub they could see Jacques Brousseau coming out of an aperture in the cliff, a deep but narrow cleft that opened toward the base into a wide recess.

(To be Continued)

Gin ye hadna been amang the craws ye wadna hae been shot.

—Proverbs of Scotland

* * *

From poverty to profusion is a hard journey, but the way back is easy.

—Proverbs of Japan

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rates Only 7 Cents A Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of $..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

NAME

ADDRESS



The Service Bureau



A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Avoid Medical Treatment By Mail

"Will you please look up the reliability of the Cosmas Pharmacal Company's goiter cure called the Galvant Goiter appliance. I saw an ad in a paper of a girl who claimed to have been cured of goiter and wrote to her and she wrote back that she had given my name to this company that I would probably hear from them and so I did, but it seems kind of funny that they do not advertise their own cure instead of having it go through someone else's hands. Am enclosing their letter and other literature so that you may be able to have a better idea what to look for."

THE advice of the American Agriculturist Service Bureau is never to deal with people or firms who claim to cure diseases by mail. In many cases the treatment is absolutely harmless and equally useless. In other cases it may be absolutely dangerous; not only from the remedy itself but more from the delay and the sense of false security which it gives to the patient. Valuable time is lost and the disease is likely to get such a start that reputable physicians are unable to cure it although it might have responded to treatment taken early enough in its development.

Reward Check Divided With Neighbor

Received your letter today with check enclosed for fifty dollars and I wish to thank you for the same. I shall divide this equally with Mr. George Bowen, my neighbor, who helped me obtain the facts in the case. ..Having purchased my farm of a hundred and five acres four years ago I shall put my share to good use.

I will always say a good word for your paper whenever possible as you certainly live up to what you agree to do.

Thanking you again, I am

Yours very truly,

GEORGE W. HIRSCH.

Alexander, N. Y.
R. D. 20

Another Puzzle That Seems Easy

I wish you would look into this matter to see if the Liberty Auto Club of Greenville, Pa., is a reliable company.

They want you to sell twenty-four boxes of chocolates and send them the money ($12.45), and get a free gift for doing it and also twenty-four boxes of candy to distribute among friends. This will give six hundred points toward the two Ford cars they are giving away. They give three hundred points for solving a puzzle. One thousand points wins. There are eight other prizes too. I do not want to send the money if they are not reliable.

IT would appear from the literature our subscriber sent that the Liberty Candy Company is operating a scheme to sell candy by a contest scheme which gives the impression that there is a chance to answer a puzzle, sell some candy and win a car.

We have no way of knowing whether the company will award a car as a prize. Possibly they will. We are sure, however, that the chances of getting one are exceedingly small.

In their literature they say, "The six hundred points which you have earned by selling the chocolate together with the 300 points for your correct solution of the puzzle give you a total of 900 points. 1000 points will positively win." We anticipate that it would be more difficult to get the last 100 points. The fact that the above quotation was taken from a form letter would indicate that hundreds of them are sent out, which again points to the fact that many find the correct solution to the puzzle. Their appeal to prospects is the old one of getting "something for nothing".



W. W. Pearson Out of Business

"On Saturday, April 21, we went to our local bank with two checks from W. W. Pearson, 446 W. 13th Street, New York. The first of last week our bank returned the checks, protesting them due to insufficient funds. These two checks cover shipments of eggs to Mr. Pearson. Will you please see what you can do for me?"

UPON investigation we find that Pearson is out of business and nobody knows where he is. He owes the bank $5,300. Pearson was a small dealer but was always considered honest. Three years ago he was rated at $6,000; in 1926, $8,000, and last year and this year $10,000. According to a check-up he was fully worth that amount but just what happened to him, we do not know and neither does the bank.

This is just another instance of the risk of dealing with merchants who are not licensed and bonded. We earnestly suggest that our subscribers write us before shipping to firms unless they are absolutely sure that they are reliable.

Jacobson & Company Fails

"Have you received any complaints about Jacobson & Company of 7 Harrison Street, New York City? Several of our neighbors including myself, have shipped them ten cases of eggs for which we have as yet failed to receive returns. I hope you may learn something about them."

JACOBSON & Company is not a licensed and bonded commission firm, and given the lowest possible rating in our marketing credit guide. Letters to them remain unanswered. According to the latest information on hand, Jacobson & Company has failed. They owe perhaps a couple of thousand dollars around the market for eggs bought in five and ten case lots.

It is unfortunate that our subscribers did not write us before shipping to this firm, for there is absolutely no chance of ever realizing anything on these claims. Once again, we urge you to deal only with licensed and bonded commission merchants. A list will be sent you upon request by addressing a letter to the Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

A Question About Uncut Hay That Burned

Last summer I took a number of acres of hay to cut on shares five miles from my farm. Through this field runs a railroad and before the hay was cut, a part of this hay was burned from a passing train.

The railroad company was willing to settle and did so with the owner of the hay. I went on and cut the balance of the hay, put it in the barn, sold it and drew it away and gave half of what I got for the hay to the owner.

Now what I would like to know is whether or not I am entitled to half the proceeds of the hay that burned or not.

AS I get it, the field of hay here took fire after you had contracted to cut it, but before you had started to work under the contract. In this case as a matter of strict contract law I do not think you have a right to recover for more than you actually cut. The destruction of the subject matter of the contract in this case was of such a nature that you had the option to choose whether you would go on with it or not. Having chosen to go on with it, I believe that in effect you made a new contract and that your rights would be confined to the subject matter of the new contract, to-wit, the remaining portion of the hay. —M. S.

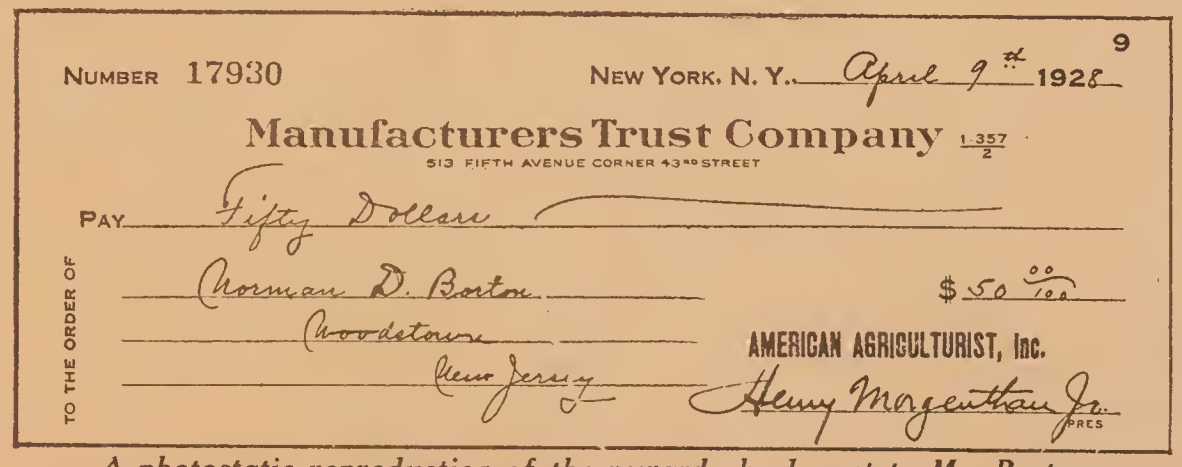
Salem County N. J. Man Wins Reward Check

MR. Norman Borton of Woodstown, N. J., missed a number of chickens on January 16. For a time there seemed practically no evidence which might result in the capture of the thief. After discussing the case in the family, Mr. Borton thought that Albert Gottschalk, who was working for him, acted as though his conscience bothered him. Mr. Borton then recalled that Gottschalk had bought some clothes the day before. On investigation it was found that he paid cash for them although Mr. Borton was sure that he had no money of his own at the time.

Mr. Borton looked in Gottschalk's car and found a number of chicken feathers so he immediately caused him to be arrested. Later Gottschalk confessed to Mr. Floyd Pennell, the chief of police, that he had stolen the chickens and a few days later he was sentenced to two years in the Salem County jail. Although the police succeeded in getting a confession in this case, it might have been easier had Mr. Borton's chickens been marked with an A. A. Poultry Marker. Ability to identify stolen poultry is a big help in convicting chicken thieves.

There was some question whether Mr. Floyd Pennell, who made the arrest, should be entitled to part of the reward, but after some investigating, it was decided that Mr. Pennell did not go beyond the usual duties in making the arrest and so the entire reward was paid to Mr. Borton.

After the usual check up to see that all the rules had been met, Mr. Morgenthau sent a check for $50 to Mr. Borton.



NUMBER 17930 NEW YORK, N. Y. April 9th 1928 — 9

Manufacturers Trust Company 1-357/2
513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43RD STREET

PAY Fifty Dollars

TO THE ORDER OF Norman D. Borton, Woodstown, New Jersey

$50 00/100

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.
Henry Morgenthau Jr. PRES

A photostatic reproduction of the reward check sent to Mr. Borton



She Ditched Her Kerosene Stove

That's what happened after one of her neighbors showed her a marvelous, new kind of stove without wicks or chimneys, a clean, beautiful stove, the



Walsh Auto Gas Stove

—with patented INSTANT starter. Quick heat cooks meal in fifteen minutes, no smoke, soot or odor. City gas burners that will not flare or creep, last word in safety; cannot be lit with fuel tank open. A splendid baker.

30 Days Trial Cook 90 Meals FREE

Send for big bargain bulletin giving special neighborhood introductory offer. No money down. Take all summer to pay. Hurry. Hot weather calls for this great comfort stove. Address

James M. Walsh, JAMES M. WALSH CO.
Dept. 518 123 Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

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Roofing, shingles, etc., of COPPER BEARING STEEL at special prices. This steel stands the acid test. Outlasts the building to which applied.

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Post Your Farm

And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue. New York

If There is Anything That You Wish To Buy, Sell or Trade
Advertise in the Classified Columns
OF THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

One Tax That is Popular

(*Continued from Page* 3)

country school teachers come into town on Saturday to select books to use in their work the coming week, in addition to those already taken to her you would know how books help the schools."

The next best service of books in the county is perhaps for the boy or girl who wants to go to college but cannot. Well laid out courses of study, directed by a competent librarian can help such young people to approximate a college education in their own homes.

To tired mothers' books are a means of escape, a means of intelligent homemaking. Some mother comes to the book truck saying she has no time to read but she'd like a picture book for the children. Before she goes she has decided she will read "Feeding the Family" and she takes home the "Life of Roosevelt" for grandfather. Next time the list increases.

Books of travel, books on great men and women such as Pupine's "From Immigrant to Inventor," a book that should be in the hands of every boy, books that will make better citizens will repay the county more for the small investment than any other expenditure can in the observation of this experienced executive.

"It is better to build good citizens than to build criminals," said Prof. R. A. Felton, who was responsible for bringing this subject before the grange and for bringing Miss Merrill to this group. He told of two boys of 9 and 10 years of age Tompkins county recently sent to a correctional school, there to remain until 16 years old. It will cost Tompkins county $1400 a year to keep these boys there, or a total of $9,100—enough to support a county library for two years. Prevention is recognized as better than cure.

New Jersey and Pennsylvania Have Tried It

Questions from the audience brought out many facts of interest. California has the most of these libraries of any state, 46 counties out of 57 having the system. "California people have become prodigious readers," said the speaker. The number of books read in that state last year was equal to seven times the state's population, deducting the babies and the counties not served, this means wide reading. In New York the number read was but three times the population. This does not mean that California people are more intellectual, but that they have better opportunities for reading.

In New Jersey with 27 counties, 9 have county libraries and the whole state will soon be served. Here real country people read tremendously. Pennsylvania has 4 systems and is soon to have more.

When any special book is needed under this system it is obtained free of charge whether it is in the county library or not. If the state library does not have it, it has been known to send abroad for it if necessary—such is the service.

A Job for the Grange

"Remember the motto of the grange," said Prof. Felton, whose study of approximate costs for the different counties of the state was called upon freely. "Education is the biggest single aim of the grange, perhaps. For some time the grange has needed a big objective as a state wide project. It could have no bigger one than this. The grange has always taken pride in its tremendous and successful efforts to secure rural free delivery of mail. That was a much harder task than this would be. Pretty much the same objections were made to it that may be made to rural free delivery of books, which the county library really means. "Why should I pay to have your mail brought to you?" was the question of the selfish person who lived near the post office. Yet it was over-ruled and now almost everyone gets his mail at his door daily". A similar service in books can be secured very easily in every county in this state, Prof. Felton believes.

The main need is public awakening to the need of books and to their value. No better medium than the grange can be secured. It seems probable that a wave of interest in this matter is due to sweep the state for this body of 160 lecturers passed a resolution recommending that each Pomona lecturer adopt the county library as a county grange project, securing speakers like Miss Marjorie Beal of the State Library at Albany who will come to any group free of cost, and encouraging local granges to discuss the subject and to ask their supervision for an appropriation for the service.

The cost per capita per year in Tompkins county and in many similar counties will run around 7 cents per year. In the largest and poorest county of the state the cost per capita would not run over 50 cents a year, it is believed, while most would not run over 10 to 20 cents. Compared to road building or a new courthouse the expense is very small, less than that of building a few rods of road. A building can be rented, if desired, and arrangements can be made to include small village libraries in the system, also school libraries.

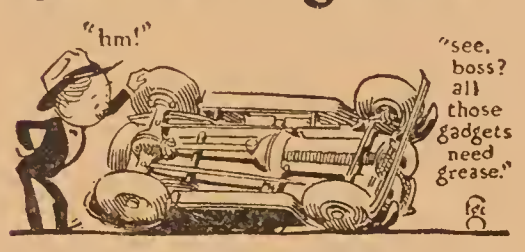
"Imagine a school with no books," said the speaker. The better the books the better the school. Roosevelt's idea that "after the church and the school the free public library is the most effective influence for good in America" is correct. No community can afford to be without books. The moral, mental and material benefits to be derived from carefully selected books can not be over estimated.

New York, our great Empire State, to date has but two county libraries in operation in Monroe and Chemung counties. These have proven a very great success. The movement is growing fast—Tompkins county will institute a service on July 1, at a cost of 7 cents per capita.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

A NEW
PLEASURE IN MOTORING
FOR A FEW CENTS MORE
A GALLON

"good morning, motor"



"GOOD MORNING, Boss. Say, could you spare me for an hour down at the garage? I don't feel just right. Shouldn't wonder if the gear shift or diffy needed some grease. Or maybe the clutch is slipping. Those birds never have much to say for themselves, but they do a lot of work and get awful mean when they don't feel right. Be sure to shoot some grease into the universal. He's a useful little fellow but a hog for grease. Do you know, I wish the old boat could be turned upside down once a month just to remind you of all these gadgets underneath. When you have two pieces of steel working together, they are like a couple of strange bull terriers if you don't feed them plenty of oil and grease.

"I hate to complain about my own troubles but you might as well have them change my oil while they are at it. That last oil was about as lubricating as powdered alum. No body and couldn't stand the heat. The guy who sold it to you will get rich if he can keep his customers long enough. Insist on good oil, Boss—it's important."

WATCH those cars that draw up beside the Socony Special pump—new cars with high compression motors and veterans still going strong despite their carbonized cylinders.

Their owners are paying more a gallon—for what?

Not for transportation exactly. They could save the few cents, get Socony Gasoline, be absolutely protected against fuel troubles, and match mileage and upkeep records with anybody. No, the owners of these cars are looking for something different, and getting it. They are getting a perceptible improvement in the pick-up of the motor in traffic, a little more silk in the sound of its purr, a little more power on the steep hills, and *a gratifying absence of knocking*.

They're getting, in brief, a new and exciting pleasure in motoring worth far more than the few extra cents they pay. Like Socony Gasoline and Socony Motor Oil, Socony Special is tested thirteen times before it reaches your car.

Let your motor be the judge

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 Per Year | June 9, 1928 | Published Weekly

McNary-Haugen Bill Vetoed

Six Reasons Why President Opposed Measure

IN the most emphatic and forceful language he has used in any state paper, President Coolidge on May 22nd returned the McNary-Haugen Bill to Congress with his veto. The President summarized his chief objections under six headings as follows:

1—Its attempted price-fixing fallacy.
2—The tax characteristics of the equalization fee.
3—The widespread bureaucracy which it would set up.
4—Its encouragement to profiteering and wasteful distribution by middlemen.
5—Its stimulation of over-production.
6—Its aid to our foreign agricultural competitors.

"These topics," said President Coolidge, "by no means exhaust the list of fallacious and, indeed, dangerous aspects of the bill, but they afford ample ground for its emphatic rejection." The following is the most important part of his message:

A Price Fixing Scheme

1. *** The bill carefully avoids any direct allusion to such price-fixing functions, but there can be no doubt of its intentions and authorizations to the Federal Farm Board in this respect. There is apparently no change in the import of the bill in the resolution to impose upon the farmer and upon the consumers of farm produce a regime of futile, delusive experiments with price-fixing, with indirect governmental buying and selling, and with a nation-wide system of regulatory policing, intolerable espionage, and tax collection on a vast scale.

These provisions would disappoint the farmer by naively implying that the law of supply and demand can thus be legislatively distorted in his favor. Economic history is filled with evidences of the ghastly futility of such attempts. Fiat prices match the folly of fiat money. ***

2. The equalization fee, which is the kernel of this legislation, is a sales tax upon the entire community. ***

Furthermore, such a procedure would certainly involve an extraordinary relinquishment of the taxing power on the part of Congress, because the tax would not only be levied without recourse to legislative authority, but its proceeds would be expended entirely without the usual safeguards of Congressional control of appropriations. This would be a most dangerous nullification of one of the essential checks and balances which lie at the very foundation of our government. ***

Bureaucracy Gone Mad

3. A bureaucratic tyranny of unprecedented proportions would be let down upon the backs of the farm industry and its distributors throughout the nation in connection with the enforcement of this measure. Thousands of contracts involving scores of different grades, quantities and varieties of products would have to be signed by the board with the 4,400 millers, the 1,200 meat packing plants, the 3,000 or more cotton and woolen mills, and the 2, 700 canners. If this bill had been in operation in 1925, it would have involved collections upon an aggregate of over 16,000,000,000 units of wheat, corn and cotton. ***

This is bureaucracy gone mad. Co-operative associations, flour mills, packing plants and grain elevators will cease to be private and become public agencies. If there is any conclusion that we can announce as final with regard to governmental business operations, particularly after the bitter and excessively costly war-time experiences with such enterprises, it is that we cannot maintain a bureaucracy of such vast proportions engaged in buying and selling without constant danger of corruption, mismanagement and prodigious tax burdens. ***

This plague of petty officialdom would set up an intolerable tyranny over the daily lives and operations of farmers and of every individual and firm engaged in the distribution of farm products, intruding into every detail of their affairs, setting up thousands of prohibitory restrictions and obnoxious inspections. ***

Would Help Only Middlemen

4. As was pointed out in the veto last year, it seems almost incredible that the farmers of this country are being offered this scheme of legislative relief in which the only persons who are guaranteed to benefit are the exporters, packers, millers, canners, spinners and other processors.

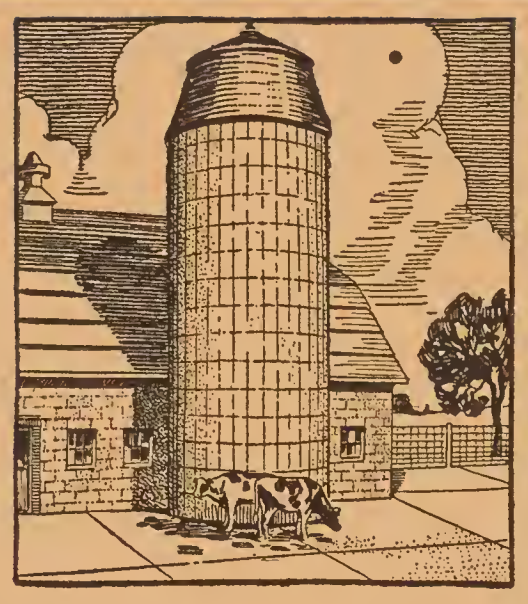
Their profits are definitely assured. They have, in other words, no particular incentive toward careful operation, since each of them, holding a contract, no matter how unscrupulous, wasteful, or inefficient his operations may have been, would be fully reimbursed for all of his losses.

This would be bound to encourage wholesale profiteering at the expense of the farmer and of the con-

(Continued on Page 20)



Sure Death to Corn Borers!



Government authorities agree that ensiling of corn is sure death to the European corn borer.

They also agree that silage increases milk yield, as numerous tests have shown.

Build a Concrete Silo Feed Cattle From It All Winter

A Concrete silo solves the winter feeding problem, especially when drouth makes short hay crops.

"Concrete Stave Silos." Our free booklet tells the whole story. Write for your copy.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

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Concrete for Permanence

Send for "Better Buildings"



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Full Weight, Galvanized— for economy and lasting service!

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Why build to burn? For best protection from fire, storms and lightning, use metal roofing and siding.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Copper Steel Galvanized Sheets (alloyed with copper) are the highest quality sheets manufactured. Unequaled for Roofing, Siding, Flumes, Tanks and all sheet metal work. Use Keystone Roofing Tin for residences. Look for the Keystone included in brands. Sold by leading dealers.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Post Your Farm

AGAINST TRESPASSERS

Write the

SERVICE BUREAU OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

461 Fourth Ave., New York City

THE FARRELL HOIST



FOR UNLOADING HAY WITH GAS ENGINE. HAS QUICK RETURN DRUM AND BAND BRAKE. BOTH DRUMS OPERATED FROM LOAD BY ONE ROPE. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

JOHN FARRELL & SON
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO. N.J.

Binder Twine

In 5 and 8 pound balls. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer agents wanted. Send for samples and our low price for 1928. THEO. BURT & SONS, Box A, Melrose, O.

MONO MAKER **Hay Press**

FEED TABLE (as shown) or SELF-FEEDING

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OF THE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Hired Man Question

It Helps to Use Him Like One of the Family

I WORKED on farms in Connecticut for about two years and I found that the farms where I was employed the hired men stayed until they got money enough to live in the city for a while and then they come back for more.

I was lucky on all the farms that I worked on, even the last one which was the one that I liked best of all. The first three were dairy farms. One was a private estate, with only enough cows for their needs and a few cans of milk a day, while the other two had fairly good sized herds of cattle.

On the farms nearby some of the employers treated the men like animals and there was always a demand for a new hired man. Then they couldn't keep him when they got one. On the farms where I worked however the men were treated as members of the family and there never was a grumble if some extra work was to be done late. We were always willing as the boss was willing to work himself and that gives a man a lot of extra pep too. The manager of the first farm that I worked on had a garden and a house and the use of a Ford car for himself and his salary of $100 per month. He seemed to know dairy cattle perfectly but he didn't know general farming at all. He got along all right for about a year and a half though, and the help were always willing to work as the work was not very hard except in haying when the needed machinery was not available. On the second farm I lived with the owner and was treated like one of the family just as I was at the third place—the butter farm. At any of the places I worked I can go back and be received just as if I were a member of the family. I correspond with all my former employers now, and once in a while I drop in to see them when I am in Connecticut.

Fewer Privileges on a Truck Farm

The last place I worked at however I got more of the real "hired man" position. I was in a separate house, and had a room by myself. There were no privileges at all. At the other three farms I always attended every Grange meeting within several miles, and every now and then I went to a show, but the last place I worked was a truck farm on Long Island and I WORKED there. I would rather work on two dairy farms at once than to work on one truck farm as conditions were there. I put in anywhere up to 13 hours a day, and was only allowed enough time to "grab" my dinner and then back to work again without any rest and work until dark. I only stayed there for the summer anyway or rather part of it. And I was told by the men who were hired by the day that that farm was the best in miles to work at, both in food, of which there was plenty, and lodging. Maybe it was, but never again for me.

Hired Men are Human

I never attended a Grange meeting while I was there as I was so tired at night I had to go to bed, and other conditions were equal. Another thing was that I never was asked to go anywhere with any of the boys when they took the car to go to a show or anything. Perhaps some may think that is too much for a hired man, but you must remember that a hired man is only human too. It is only natural that a man should want to break away and get a change once in a while too, and that causes a lot of men to leave. When he gets a little money saved up he wants to go out and spend it. This summer I was working to earn part of my tuition back to college where I am studying electrical engineering. I'm not intending to forget farming however as that is the subject in which I am much interested.—Frederick E. MUNICH.

* * *

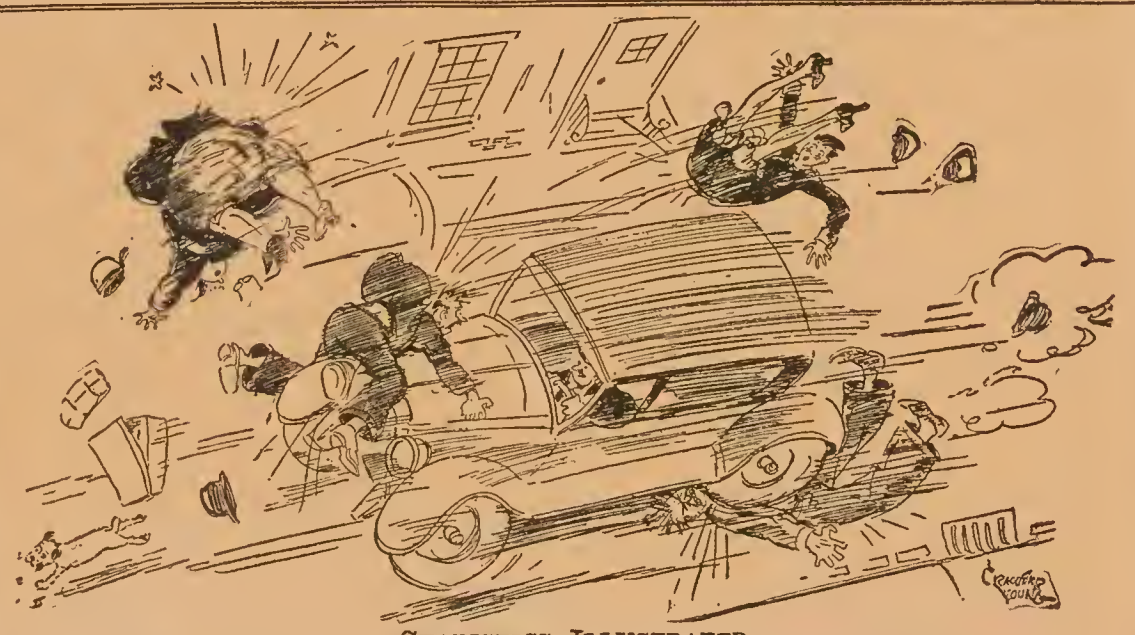
Enforcing Prohibition

THE folks who are interested in the sale or consumption of liquor have been active in attempting to convince themselves and the rest of us that the prohibition amendment can never be enforced. It requires no very keen intelligence to see why they desire to believe this. Some wise man years ago wrote some advice that these gentlemen could well read. It is this, "Be very careful at all times that your judgment is not colored by your desires."

Some time ago I hired a taxi driver to take me some distance into the country. In the course of our conversation he confided that he obtained his start by driving a car to Canada for a bootlegger twice a week "before they tightened up so it made it so dangerous".

A prominent magazine noted for its wet leanings published some time ago the supposed confession of a bootlegger, not even a "reformed bootlegger". To me the most noteworthy statement he made was that it would be impossible to conduct bootlegging operations without Police protection. And yet some folks try to convince intelligent human beings that the prohibition amendment cannot be enforced.

I predict that the time will come when all decent American citizens—no matter what their personal belief may be about the liquor question—will rise up in righteous indignation and demand that this law be enforced to whatever reasonable degree it can be enforced by the wholehearted action of those responsible for its enforcement, backed by the moral support of every honest, decent citizen.—H. L. C., New York.



STATISTICS ILLUSTRATED

"There is one auto in America for every five people."—JUDGE.

Planting California Red Kidney Beans

How to Get the Best Results from the Use of Seed from this Source

By E. V. HARDENBURG
New York State College of Agriculture

SEVERAL carloads of red kidney seed beans have been shipped into New York State from California for planting this year. The serious infection of local-grown strains, including the Wells' anthracnose-resistant strain, with bacterial blight is largely responsible for this widespread tendency to use shipped-in seed. In fact, it is generally agreed that at present this is the only logical way to avoid the serious losses from blight which local growers have sustained during the past three years. California seed owes its merit not to resistance to the bean blights but merely to the fact that being grown under semi-arid disease-free conditions, it comes to us in a relatively healthy condition. Certain precautions in its use should be observed, however, if it is to return maximum results to the grower. Experience of many growers last year indicates that the crop grown from California seed matures from a week to two weeks later than that from the Wells' or the common local strains. This means that if the crop is to safely escape early fall frosts, planting should be done little or no later than June first. On the contrary, some measure of precaution should be taken to avoid the damage from the seed-corn maggot which so commonly results from early planting in cold, poorly drained soils. Extra care in preparing the seed-bed, shallow planting to promote rapid germination, and avoiding planting in soils containing a large amount of decaying organic matter are the measures recommended in such cases. California seed is smaller than that matured under the humid conditions of the East, hence less of it is required to seed an acre than is commonly used of local strains. Growers of California Red Kidneys in New York last year used an average of only 60 pounds (1 bushel), whereas five to six pecks are required for an equal stand of Wells' strain.

Bean fertilizer should not be applied in direct contact with the seed as the tender young seedling is very subject to burning injury from fertilizer so applied. The application should be made separate from seeding by broadcasting with a grain or disc drill or by not allowing it to feed through the drill hose which deliver the seed.

Where beans are seeded on sod land top-dressed with manure, an application of 16 per cent superphosphate at the rate of 500 to 800 pounds per acre is recommended. If the crop does not follow sod, 800 to 1000 pounds of 4-12-4 or 4-16-4 mixture per acre is suggested. Ample humus supply and mineral nutrients are often the means of promoting a growth sufficiently vigorous to enable the plant to resist adverse soil conditions and disease.

Bacterial blight is carried in the seed, hence the planting of clean seed is the most sure control. However, the causal bacteria are known to be carried from diseased to healthy plants by wind, rain, and insects. In order to keep the crop grown from California seed as healthy as possible, such seed should be planted at considerable distance from fields of Wells' or common strains likely to contain blight. The exact distance necessary is variable but a distance of at least 20 rods is recommended. Whether the crop from California seed will be suitable for use as seed in 1929 depends upon the degree of freedom from disease maintained in the growing crop this year.

* * *

In experimenting with different dates of planting red kidney beans, the Geneva Station found that those planted from June 15th to 20th on old clover sod turned under the previous fall was freest from blight. Earlier plantings were so affected with blight that yields were reduced one half. Late plantings also suffered from bean weevils.



Healthy Plants of Kidney Varieties: 1—Red Kidney, 2—Wells' Red Kidney, 3—White Imperial, 4—White Kidney.

Fur Farming Is No Sure Road to Wealth

It Does Have a Future for the Man Who Will Go Slow and Study the Business

JUDGING from the letters received asking about some phase of fur farming, there is an increasing interest in this business among our readers. It is only natural that there should be a steady development along this line. As standards of living improve, the demand for fur increases and as population increases the supply that can be trapped lessens.

It is unfortunate that every new business becomes a fertile field for promoters who take thousands of dollars from the pockets of gullible investors. This is illustrated by the history of silver fox farming. Previous to 1887 an occasional silver fox had been trapped and about that time, two men working independently secured a few and began to breed them. Later these two men became partners. There was a good demand for pelts at high prices and a few who started on the ground floor made a lot of money. A boom started about 1910 and the demand for breeding stock was so heavy that few pelts were sold. Naturally every fox that could come anywhere near qualifying as a silver fox was sold for breeding purposes which resulted in many nondescript offspring.

The world war halted the boom and in 1915 there was a serious depression of the fur market in England. This helped put fox farming on a more stable basis as the wiser heads in the business realized that the only sound basis for establishing values was the value of pelts.

There has been money made in fox farming and in other types of fur farming, yet it cannot be too strongly stated that the man who goes into it as a "get rich quick" proposition is taking enormous chances.

Probably no source of information is more impartial and reliable than the bulletins issued by the United States Dept. of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. They are free as long as the supply lasts or at most sell for a very nominal sum. They publish the following bulletins:

Department Bulletin 1151—Silver Fox Farming
Leaflet Number 8—Mink Raising
Farmers Bulletin 587—The economic value of North American Skunks
Farmers Bulletin 869—Muskrat as fur bearer with notes on its use as food.
Farmers Bulletin 1519—Rabbit skins for fur
Department Bulletin 1078—Beaver habits, beaver control and possibilities in beaver farming.

The Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. also publishes a mimeographed list of breeders of fur animals in the country, many of whom have breeding stock for sale.

Most states have laws regulating the raising and breeding of fur animals in captivity. The New York State law provides that:

"persons desiring to breed in captivity fur-bearing animals protected by law, such as muskrats, raccoons, skunks, mink and marten, etc., must have a license issued by this department pursuant to the provisions of Section 200 of the Conservation Laws, the fee for which is $5.00. The license is good for one year from date of issue. Fur-bearing animals bred under this license may be sold alive at any time of the year for propagation purposes and may be killed during the open season for their pelts."

The Pennsylvania law provides as follows:

It is permissible to possess at any time fur-bearing animals killed or taken outside of this State, or to possess the tanned or cured skins of fur-bearing animals lawfully killed within the State, or to possess live fur-bearing animals legally taken within this State during the open season, or purchased from dealers.

(Continued on Page 7)



Young silver foxes having their dinner. The picture is reproduced through the courtesy of F. G. Ashbrook of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 June 9, 1928 No. 22

Greetings!

WELL, another week has gone. How they do slip by! Someone has said that time goes the fastest when we are the happiest. Certainly we notice it more as we get older. The weeks pass swiftly along and are soon measured in years.

Not much can be said for the weather, for in most parts of A. A. territory it has been cold and disagreeable again. It is strange how different the weather can be in different parts of the country. We were in Chicago during the past week and were told that they had had much sunshine, with very little cloudy or foggy weather. These different conditions in different communities of our country show how easy it is to form wrong conclusions. Too often we judge by conditions right around us, not realizing that a few miles away everything may be entirely different. Knowledge is the true basis of understanding.

McNary-Haugen Bill Defeated

ON PAGE 1 of this issue, your attention is called to the summary of the important parts of President Coolidge's veto message on the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill. Our friends of the Central West have worked hard and have been very emphatic on the need for the passage of this legislation. Sometimes it is only through sad experience that we humans can be convinced that we are wrong. Therefore, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST had about concluded that maybe the only way the advocates of the McNary-Haugen Bill could be satisfied would be to be given a chance to try it out. But the trouble is that everyone would have to suffer, and suffer grievously from such a trial.

In spite of the emphasis of our western friends, we cannot help but feel that farmers have been saved from a great and costly mistake by the courage of President Coolidge in vetoing the bill. We cannot see how anyone can read the emphatic language in his veto message without understanding the folly of many of the provisions of the McNary-Haugen proposal.

Take, for example, the dairy business. If the bill had woked out as its supporters hoped, it would have fixed the price of dairy feeds so that all dairymen would have had to pay higher prices for their feed while at the same time, as we understand the bill, there was no provision for increasing the prices of milk and dairy products. At the same time, it was planned to dump surplus grains at lower prices in foreign markets where foreign dairymen could have the benefit of cheap feeds and ship their products back to compete with ours produced on high feeds. Can you conceive of anything more economically foolish from the standpoint of our dairymen than these provisions?

Perhaps the worst feature of the whole fight was the absolutely uncompromising stand of the advocates of the McNary-Haugen Bill which prevented them from making any compromise or giving any consideration to any other plan of farm relief which might have been more practical.

New Jersey Farmers Protest Billboards

"Whereas, the commercial billboards are turning the roads of rural New Jersey into ugly business streets, hiding the natural beauty of the scenery and disfiguring the landscape; and

"Whereas, the commercial billboards are turning private property to an objectionable use and are so placed as to be a menace to the traveling public; therefore be it

"Resolved, that Mullica Hill Grange, No. 51, go on record as favoring the restriction of commercial billboards to commercial locations, where they will not injure the scenery or residential values.

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Federated Board of Agriculture, and

"Whereas, private bulletin boards at farm entrances, advertising farms and their products, and land and the improvements thereon, are not in the class of commercial billboards, therefore this restriction should not apply to same."

THE above is a part of a campaign in New Jersey by the Federation of Farm Organizations to put a stop to the signboard nuisance. It is fast getting so that in many states in order to "see America First" one must carry a ladder along in order to climb above the bill boards. It is time that this practice was stopped and the example set by the New Jersey farm organizations in this matter, might well be copied in other states.

An Easy Way to Plan Your Work

EVERY morning when we come into the office, or sometimes the night before, we set down a list of jobs that must be done during the coming day. Then at the close of the day we draw a line through each completed task. It is only by a system of this kind that we are able to keep our work organized and be sure that something important has not been left undone.

We were much interested in reading Mr. Burritt's Farm and Home Notes this week to note that he does the same thing, only he lists his jobs to be done for the week instead of for one day. We do not see why such a system would not help a lot on every farm, particularly during the busy season. It only takes a moment to make a list of the different jobs to be done and such a simple plan might sometimes save you a lot of time and trouble.

Agriculture in the Schools

"I am a teacher and have just begun to realize the value of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in my work." —F. H., *New York.*

OUR mail indicates that many teachers, particularly in the rural schools, are regularly using AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. What a difference there is in the attitude of all of our educators toward agriculture now than there was even a few years ago. Teachers, especially country teachers, have begun to realize as never before the educational value of the great natural laboratory that Nature has provided just out of the door and the window of every rural school.

It has not been long since there was not a thing on the average school curriculum, even in the rural schools, in the way of Nature study or of elementary agriculture. But now, in most schools at least the elementary principles of Nature study, agriculture and home-making are being taught, and, aided by the splendid work of the 4-H clubs, boys and girls learn that there are opportunities for service and happiness in the country as well as in the city.

Do You Use the Parcel Post?

DO you know that there is danger of farmers losing the parcel post system? During the past year an actual decrease of 27,771,299 packages was shown as compared with the preceding year, with a consequent reduction of parcel post revenue of nearly $4,000,000.

Realizing the great value of the parcel post system to farmers, the National Grange is working for an appointment of a parcel post director at Washington whose business shall be to develop the service exactly as any business would be promoted; to authorize the handling of insecticides, fungicides, etc., now barred from the mails; and to remove the two cent service charge now imposed on all parcels, large and small.

The Grange is to be commended for its efforts along this line and we hope that farmers in general will support the Grange in this work and personally plan to use the parcel post system more than they do at present. The loss of this service would be a real calamity to agriculture.

More Service For Farm Machinery

SPEAKING at a recent convention of implement dealers, Alexander Legge, of the International Harvester Company, called attention to the need of local dealers furnishing more service for the newer power tools used on the farm. Mr. Legge said:

"The process of motorizing the farm, which you will all recognize is making rapid headway, presents a problem in which the manufacturer must have active support and co-operation from you men who are retailing the product. Power units, no matter how well we build them, will always require a degree of follow-up service not called for by the older and simpler horse tools. That means that we—and in this expression you are all included—must provide facilities from the prompt and satisfactory repairing and overhauling of this power equipment."

Every farmer will agree with the above statement. Probably there is no class of workers who are better amateur mechanics than farmers. They are able to keep the ordinary farm machinery in repair long after it has seen its best days. But the average farmer, busy with other problems, no matter how much natural mechanical ability he may have, cannot be expected to have the necessary tools nor the skill to adjust or repair complicated machiney. Power machinery has been coming to the farms with great strides in the last few years, but it would come faster and would be much more satisfactory if a better system of servicing it could be established by the local dealers.

Eastman's Chestnut

WHOEVER heard of a young lady who acted like this? I, for one, do not believe it!

She was in the old settin' room with a caller.

"If you kiss me again, I shall tell father."

"That's an old tale. Anyway, it's worth it," and he kissed her.

She sprang to her feet. "I shall tell father," she said, and left the room.

"Father," she said softly to her parent when she got outside, "Mr. Bolder wants to see your new gun."

"All right, I'll take it in to him," and two minutes later the father appeared in the doorway with his gun in his hand.

There was a crash of breaking glass as Mr. Bolder dived through the window, and he has not been seen since.

News from the Publisher's Farm

LAST week we bought the Hupfel farm which adjoins my land on two sides. The farm on which we have lived for the last fourteen years is located on the state road two miles distance from the rest of my farm. We hate to move out of our nice little home in which we spent so many happy years, but our family has outgrown the size of our house. The problem that we had to solve was, should we enlarge our present house or build a new one. With the present high cost of building, we were disinclined to build as long as there was an opportunity to buy a place which suited our needs. The fact that we were located two miles away from our dairy and orchard has always been a disadvantage and we have looked forward to the time when we could live in the center of our farm and be in closer contact with the various farm operations. I know that most people consider it an advantage to be on a state highway, but if you have small children, the heavy automobile traffic on Saturdays and Sundays is a distinct menace. Our new home will be located on a dirt road with a stone base and with very little traffic as the road leads up into the mountains. My whole family is looking forward with pleasure to moving into our new home.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

* * *

Senator Webb, who is chairman of the New York State Legislative Committee on Aviation, returning from a trip to Washington, flew from New York City to Poughkeepsie in forty-five minutes. It will not be long now before this will be a common occurrence. The biggest drawback to commuting out of New York City is the fact that the landing fields are so far distant from the heart of the city. It takes far too long to go from the landing fields to down-town New York to make commuting practical by aeroplane. However, I feel confident that this drawback will be overcome during the next five years. With commuting by aeroplane almost in sight, I believe that the land values in the Hudson River Valley will be greatly enhanced. Ten years from now good farm land at from $50 to $100 will look "dirt cheap". If I were a young man starting out into the world to be a farmer, I certainly would look into some of the farms in the lower Hudson Valley within easy flying distance of the greatest consumers market in the world.

* * *

So far this year we have been very free from insect pests in our orchard, notwithstanding the fact that it has been a very wet May. I am glad to say that we were fortunate enough to escape any injury from frost. Our McIntosh, Wealthy, Rome and Opalescent trees blossomed very profusely. This is the year we should have had a crop on our Baldwin trees, but I have never seen so few blossoms on our Baldwins as I have this Spring. I would like to hear from some of our readers who are fruit growers as to whether they have made any comparisons between packing apples in bushel baskets and in cardboard cartons. For the last two years we have packed our apples in bushel baskets. We are thinking of packing our McIntosh in cartons. I note that quite a few of the fruit growers are using cartons, and I wonder if they feel that this is the most profitable and practical way to market their fruit.

* * *

Catching chicken thieves has become so popular in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory that we have paid out since January 1st thirteen rewards of $50 each as follows:

Troop A, N. Y. State Troopers, Batavia, N. Y.	$50.00
I. A. Vetter, Wrightstown, N. J.	50.00
Herschel Richardson, Pope Mills, N. Y.	50.00
George W. Hirsch, R. D. 20, Alexander, N. Y.	50.00
Mrs. Emma A. Garrett, Camillus, N. Y.	50.00
Norman D. Borton, Woodstown, N. J.	50.00
Walter Pike, Avon, N. Y.	50.00
John Gaspar, Linesville, Pa.	50.00
H. A. James, R. D. 5, Canton, N. Y.	50.00
R. P. Runkle, R. D., Johnstown, N. Y.	12.50
William Aldrich, Johnstown, N. Y.	12.50
Deputy Sheriff E. J. Sheehan, Fonda, N. Y.	12.50
Sheriff Seeley Hodge, Johnstown, N. Y.	12.50
William A. Dulin, Clayton, Del.	50.00
William B. Lanphere, R. D. 2, Greene, N. Y.	50.00
Charles J. Rudloff, Towanda, Pa.	50.00

We have several cases pending additional information which will soon bring our rewards up to twenty in number. In making plans for 1928 we said that we would give twenty rewards of $50 each or a total of $1,000 to the person or persons giving information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of a chicken thief who steals from one of our subscribers who at the time of the theft had a Service Bureau sign posted on this farm. After the twenty rewards of $50 each have been paid, we will pay a reward of $25 to any one leading to the arrest and conviction of a chicken thief. This offer of $25 will stand for the balance of the year 1928.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

Does Farm Training Really Aid Success?

A YEAR or so ago I made a statement to a city man to the effect that the best product of our farms was the millions of boys and girls who had gone forth from the farm homes to take important places in every walk of American life and that further than this it was these same country boys and girls who had attained the highest places in almost every trade and profession. The man disputed this statement and said that I was too prejudiced in favor of farm people.

Now I had made this statement a good many times, but never before had it been challenged. so I began to wonder if it were really true that country training aids success, and I went hunting for evidence. It was not hard to find.

At the time, I was writing a book called "These Changing Times", since published by the Macmillan Publishing Company, and I put into this book some of the facts that I found proving that it is true that the farm and the farm home have been the great source of the nation's best life blood. Perhaps you may be interested in considering for a few moments some of the facts I have found which I have copied here from my book. About the best proof, I think, is a survey or study made by the United States department of Agriculture and referred to in a little volume called "Empty Churches" by Charles Josiah Galpin.

The study covered the movement of three thousand young people from a thousand farms in one community over a period of one hundred years, a community where religious observance has always been taught. The study shows just what happened to the surplus crop of young folks who went away from these farms. It tells just exactly where they all went and what they did, what occupations they took up, and what they achieved in those occupations. In others words, it is definite proof of the part these thousand farms played in the upbuilding of the cities of the nation.

We quote Galpin in his comments on what happened to these young people from these thousand farms: "I cannot pass this remarkable study by without naming some of the men who as 'exportable surplus' left the old farmstead to work out careers in cities. I will name only those whom you know, and know to honor. You remember Governor Peck of Wisconsin. You knew him as Peck of 'Peck's Bad Boy'. Farm number 555 among those thousand farms gave Governor Peck to Wisconsin. Governor Reuben Wood of Ohio came from farm number 119. Governor Cushman Davis, of Minnesota, afterward United States Senator, was the product of farm number 556, just as much as the wheat from that farm was a product and went into national trade. Farm number 618 gave Charles Finney to American Christendom and to Oberlin College as its honored president. Farm number 701 raised Charles N. Crittendon, gave him to the wholesale drug business in New York City, in which he

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A Wheel Chair Genius

By DR. J. W. HOLLAND
The A. A. Philosopher

THIS is a story that every human being ought to read. A man named C. Lee Cook died last month at Covington, Ky., at the age of fifty-seven. When he was a year old his leg muscles became affected. Fearing that he might die, his parents took him out of school when he was seven.



Dr. John W. Holland

Did he give up? He did not. Unable to run and play he indulged his mechanical instincts, with the result that when he was eight, he had made a little engine that would run.

In a wheel-chair he worked for as much as seventeen hours a day at a lathe which he himself had built. In 12 years he thus educated himself. He made things at his lathe which he sold to buy materials to pursue his experiments.

He invented a sort of metal packing for the piston of a steam engine. The first engine equipped with his packing ran for one hundred and seventy-five thousand miles without repair. This packing was used by our Government in the engines of our War Emergency fleet.

He developed some talent for art, and some of his paintings have been exhibited in European art shows.

A magazine writer interviewed him recently, and Mr. Cook gave him his life purposes. "My aim in life is to learn more to HELP OTHERS."

No word of complaint at never being able to walk, came from him. When I think of the complaints that able-bodied people make, when I see how we magnify our pimples until they feel like boils, when I see so many, including myself, half asleep to the possibilities that God has placed within us, I honor this hero of the wheel-chair for the pattern he has set us.

He never gave up. We do. Ceasing to learn new things, our minds grow old. We put a limit on our love, and begin to shrivel into sniveling cynics.

Did you ever reflect that the Saints in the church calendar are people who developed their powers of good and devotion to the fuller limit.

Thousands of people have marvelled at the success of this crippled boy and man. Do we dare to think that God has put at our elbows the raw materials of perhaps greater things?

I learned this week of a noted missionary in India. He is revered there as a Christ Man. His secret is that he persists in doing good all the time. Providence rewards him by making him capable of more good.

Such is the law of God, "To him that hath, and uses) to him shall be given"

The seed which we sow, be it a grain of corn, has the power of eight hundred fold increase. Our souls have a similar ratio of increase in good and growth.



All can get up who do not give up. Such is the mercy of God.



Get Summer Comforts at your "Tag Store"



Why let the summer get the best of you when we have so many things in our "tag" stores that will bring a greater measure of summer comfort? We have water coolers, refrigerators, ice cream freezers and such things for refreshing cool foods and drinks. Keep out the flies with our sprays and good window screens. On the porch or in the yard you will want a hammock or a porch swing. If you have electricity, an electric fan will bring welcome cool breezes at a turn of the button. Of course there is no place where you can get as excellent bargains or as serviceable goods as at a "tag" store.

"Farm Service" Hardware Stores are a great place to visit in the summer time for we have a complete line of goods to make the hot days more comfortable, to help you with your daily work in the field, barns or house, and fun-making supplies for recreation days.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Your Farm Service Hardware Store

Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service

There is one near you!



A. A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

Clearing an Old Peach Orchard

By M. C. BURRITT

THE fourth week in May was a good one to get the field work done. There was no rain. It was cool and the ground was just moist enough to plow and fit very well. We had a large number of important jobs to do which had accumulated during the intensive period of the first two sprays. Just to be sure we didn't overlook any and to have the fun of crossing them off when finished at the beginning of the week I wrote them all down on a sheet of paper. Now all twelve of them are crossed off. They included pulling out and cleaning up an old peach orchard, cultivating two orchards, plowing and fitting corn ground, sowing cabbage seed (late) and cultivating (early) and several others. But the list is almost as long for the coming week. The petal spray will be on again by the last of the week.



M. C. Burritt

It Cost $10 An Acre

The peach orchard represents some good experience. It was set about fifteen years ago when almost every grower was setting peaches and on land which was really too heavy and wet for this fruit. Many others did the same thing. We grew some very good trees but lost quite a few in the real wet spots. We had only two or three good crops that paid and the orchard as a whole never paid. The winters of 1926 and 1927 finished it and now it is all pulled out. It was not as expensive to pull out as I had feared. It required only a little over an hour per acre for a 20 horsepower Oil-Pull engine to haul them out at $2.25 per hour. We spent about 16 hours per acre cutting trees, burning brush and hauling off and burning stumps. In all we got the orchard out for about $10 per acre. In common with about four-fifths of our growers. I shall not set more peaches now, but if I did I would certainly choose lighter, drier land, preferably tile drained.

Studying Causes of Poor Pollination

The week has been none too favorable for the setting of fruit, being too cool most of the time with occasionally cloudy periods and with little or no wind. Today, May 27, apples are in full bloom with early varieties just beginning to shed petals and late ones like Spy and Rome, with buds just opening. Dr. McDaniels from the College is doing some experimental pollination work in this vicinity on Spy, McIntosh and Greening to determine if possible the causes of poor pollination in some cases. He finds very few bees working in the orchards, especially in the cool weather. Bees do not begin to work until the temperature is about 65 degrees Fahrenheit and except for a few hours in the middle of the day the temperature has been below that. He is cross pollinating with other varieties and generally trying to determine causes and practical remedies. Some of us are watching his work with great interest.

As reported last week all early and fall varieties are blooming practically 100 per cent. Just now I think I should revise my Baldwin bloom estimate made in last issue of 25 to 30 per cent upward to 40 or possibly even 50 per cent. But it is very spotted and variable.

Vegetables from Our Own Garden

My wife says that if I don't discuss home matters more I'll have to take "and Home" out of the title of these notes. The busy rush of getting in the crops and caring for orchards, little chicks, etc., in these spring months tend to crowd out other interests. But we have not been entirely neglectful of vegetable and flower gardens. The small vegetables are almost ready for use and we have feasted on asparagus and rhubarb for three weeks or more. We are testing out a number of strains and varieties of peas, beans and corn for a garden seed company and are looking forward to testing them on our table. It may be just as cheap to buy one's vegetables but they never taste quite so good as when brought in from the garden.

This time of year the flower garden is a place to spend the early evenings. Both the work of getting it ready and the flowers themselves are a source of pleasure. Many times the woman of the house takes most of the care of and the interest in the flowers. Here we are trying to build up plantings of perennials as well as the annuals, and we get much satisfaction from planting and watching them grow as well as having them in the house nearly all the year.—M. C. BURRITT.

"Non-Wrap" Manure Spreader Beater Invented

A RECENT invention of interest to all farmers is a new "non-wrap" manure spreader beater. This new beater is designed to eliminate trouble and annoyance experienced by farmers who have had trouble with straw, twine, and other material wrapping around the beater, and by so doing lower the efficiency of the beater, making it difficult to obtain even distribution of the fertilizer on the field.

The new beater is the invention of Mr. Edward C. F. Schaefer, a practical farmer of York, Pennsylvania. Oscillating tooth bars place the pulverizing teeth in such position as to thoroughly break up and tear apart the manure, at the same time cleaning themselves and the tooth bars by centrifugal force. Thus even distribution which increases soil fertility uniformly is obtained, assuring a maximum yield from crops.

Twenty-four Indian homemakers on the Tonawanda reservation in Genesee County recently formed a homemakers' club as a unit of the Genesee County Home Bureau. Recently the women joined with the men of the reservation under the leadership of Yankee Spring who is president of the Indian farmers' organization to meet with Professor W. G. Krum of the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. who talked with them about poultry raising.

"A chain is no stronger than its weakest link." A building frame is no stronger than its weakest point.

Fur Farming Is No Sure Road to Wealth

(Continued from Page 3)

You can possess, raise, breed and sell fur-bearing animals excepting raccoons, without a license or permit providing the original stock is obtained lawfully as above indicated. Before selling raccoons, however, it is necessary to procure a Propagating License from the Game Commission which costs $1.00 per year.

Game birds and animals, except raccoons, cannot be captured alive, either during the open or closed season. They may be purchased from licensed dealers, or obtained from outside this State, and retained in possession without a license. Such game can be bred and raised for home consumption, or released for stocking purposes in a wild state, or can be given away, or sold to the Board of Game Commissioners, without a license.

However, before any such game, or the eggs or offspring of such game, can be sold to anyone other than the Game Commission it is necessary to first obtain a Propagating License from this Department.

Details regarding the propagating license can be secured by writing to the Board of Game Commissions, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Law in New Jersey

The New Jersey law provides that skunk, muskrat, mink and others may be possessed the year round without permit if taken legally. Raccoons may be kept under a breeder's license. Application may be made to the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners at Trenton, N. J. If the application is accepted the fee charged is $5.00. Breeders possessing such a license may breed raccoons and sell them alive for breeding purposes after first offering them for sale to the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners. They may be killed at any time but these are not to be sold for meat without tagging with a tag furnished by the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners.

Foxes. Permission must be secured from the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners before it is lawful to keep live foxes in New Jersey. It is illegal to liberate live foxes in New Jersey.

Beavers. It is illegal to trap or take beavers or have them in one's possession in New Jersey.

Much Interest in Rabbits

There is also a lot of interest in raising rabbits for fur and meat. There is a market for rabbit meat as well as for fur, but here again it is no sure or rapid road to wealth. The only sound foundation for raising any type of livestock is to base values on the probable returns for the products produced. Look carefully into the markets available and if it seems advisable, start on a small scale so that inevitable mistakes made until the business is learned, will not be too costly.

The experiences of our subscribers leads us to emphasize the necessity of extreme caution in buying breeding stock from firms who promise to "buy back" offspring. In most cases it has not been possible for such companies to make good on such promises.

We also point out that investing money in breeding stock, which is to be retained and cared for or "ranched" by the company selling it is a type of investment that can be characterized only as speculative. Few farmers can afford to make speculative investments.

Without doubt there is a future in fur farming for the man who enjoys it, is willing to study it and embarks in it on a business basis.—H. L. Cosline.



"This is a fool-proof oil stove on an entirely new principle, Madam. I've just sold one to the lady in the next house."—GAYETY.

The McCORMICK-DEERING Side Rake *and* Tedder





Combines Speed *with* Quality *in* Haying

PRACTICAL haying and quality hay demand speed and quality in haying machines. The better and faster-working your equipment, the less the worry and chance of having the crop ruined by poor weather conditions.

The *McCormick-Deering Side Rake and Tedder* combines into one machine two hay operations, *raking and tedding*—and the two essentials in successful hay growing, *speed and quality*. It handles raking and tedding equally and exceptionally well. In raking it turns the hay completely over with the leaves turned inward and the stems outward, and forms clean-cut quick-curing windrows that *air-cure*, not *sun-dry*, the hay. The side rake places the newly cut hay on the clean stubble, not on the unraked swath.

When tedding is called for, a shift of the lever changes the direction in which the reel revolves, and the side rake is converted into a tedder, the straight teeth of which can be depended on to do a perfect job of tedding.

The McCormick-Deering has many mechanical features that make the side rake and tedder a hard combination to beat. You will appreciate its roller-bearing construction, the steel frame, controls which raise or lower the reel ends to meet varying conditions, and other conveniences and efficiences of operation.

* * *

And to work with this ideal combination is an ideal partner, the *McCormick-Deering Adjustable Windrow Hay Loader*. After the hay has been rolled into airy windrows the perfectly cured hay is gently and quickly picked up and carried onto the load. And best of all, the adjustable section permits delivering the hay three feet nearer the rack when starting the load. This means you can continue the loading without trouble in windy weather.

* * *

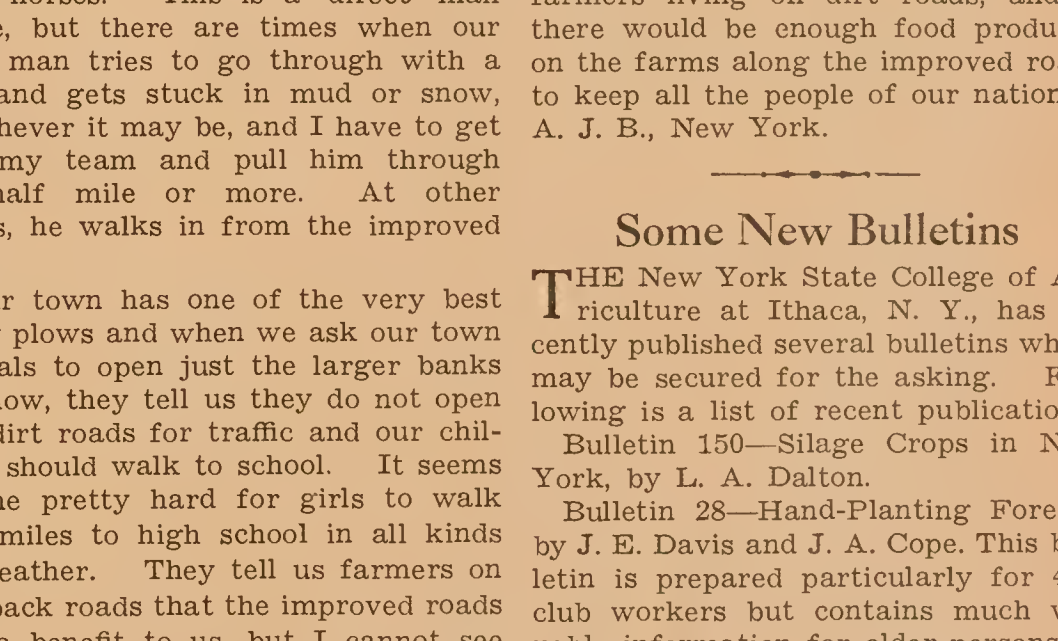
The same combination of speed and quality will be found in every McCormick-Deering Hay Tool and you can see them all at the McCormick-Deering dealer's. Our full line is listed below. Rely on McCormick-Deering experience in hay machine development.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 S. Michigan Ave. of America (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.

These Hay Tools are sold Everywhere by McCormick-Deering Dealers

High-Lift Mowers
Easy-Dump Rakes
Cushion-Frame Tedders
Adjustable-Section Loaders
High-Lift Stackers
Combined Side-Rake and Tedders
Hand and Power-Lift Sweep Rakes
Farmall Tractor Hay Tools

BESIDES the Windrow Loader, with adjustable section, there is the McCormick-Deering Gearless Loader to pick up hay from the swath, saving the raking operation when hay dries quickly and help is scarce. The gearless loader does equally good work taking hay from the windrow. This loader is shown here with the best power for haying—the Farmall Tractor.



Gearless Loader and Farmall Tractor

Girl Walks Five Miles to School

I Agree with I. J. T., New York, that it is time the back road farmers have something to say. I live on a dirt road about one-half mile from the improved road and have to get my milk to the milk station and my daughter to high school five miles away through snow and mud, and when I cannot get through with a car, I have to ride behind horses. This is a direct mail route, but there are times when our mail man tries to go through with a car and gets stuck in mud or snow, whichever it may be, and I have to get out my team and pull him through one-half mile or more. At other times, he walks in from the improved road.

Our town has one of the very best snow plows and when we ask our town officials to open just the larger banks of snow, they tell us they do not open the dirt roads for traffic and our children should walk to school. It seems to me pretty hard for girls to walk five miles to high school in all kinds of weather. They tell us farmers on the back roads that the improved roads are a benefit to us, but I cannot see how they are of much benefit to us, when we cannot get to them. Still we help pay for the snow plows, snow fences and macadam roads.

The constant cry seems to be the farmer leaving the farm for the city, and I am wondering, if things keep going as they have, if there will be any farmers living on dirt roads, and if there would be enough food produced on the farms along the improved roads to keep all the people of our nation.—A. J. B., New York.

Some New Bulletins

THE New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., has recently published several bulletins which may be secured for the asking. Following is a list of recent publications:

Bulletin 150—Silage Crops in New York, by L. A. Dalton.

Bulletin 28—Hand-Planting Forests, by J. E. Davis and J. A. Cope. This bulletin is prepared particularly for 4-H club workers but contains much valuable information for older persons as well.

Bulletin 465—Twenty Years Growth of a Sprout Hardwood Forest in New York, by J. Nelson Spaeth.



TRAVELERS select the Great Northern for its wonderful location in Chicago's "loop". They return because the large comfortable rooms, homelike environment, attentive service, excellent food and moderate charges make it an ideal hotel.

400 Newly Furnished Rooms $2.50 a day and up — Sample Rooms $4.00, $5,00, $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00.
New Garage One-half Block
Dearborn St. from Jackson to Quincy

Walter Craighead, Mgr.

Fishkill Farms

Offer the Following
BULL CALVES

Fishkill Edam Colantha Hengerveld
Born December 24, 1927
Fishkill De Meer Hengerveld
Born Feb. 6, 1928
Fishkill De Hond Hengerveld
Born Feb. 13, 1928
Fishkill Delft De Kol Colantha
Born Jan. 9, 1928 (twin)

For Pedigrees, prices, terms, etc., Write

Fishkill Farms
HENRY MORGENHTHAU, Jr., Owner
461 Fourth Avenue New York

Registered Holstein Service Bulls

Sired by Colantha Denver Champion, a 39 lb. Bull with 26 A.R.O. Daughters, Dams have either Cow Testing Association Records or A.R.O. Records. Accredited Herd. Full information on application.

W. T. SMITH & SON, Elmira, N. Y. R1.

Aberdeen Angus Beef Cattle The ideal beef breed for the East
Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, (Dutchess Co.,) N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND RAM LAMBS, $20 to $35. Shipped on approval. No money required. J. S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.

DUROCS BRED SOWS, FALL PIGS. New York's greatest herd.
ALLEN H. POST, Ensenore, N. Y.

Feeding Pigs for Sale

Chester and Berkshire crossed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.75 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.25. A few Chester Whites, $4.50 each. Ship any amount on approval. C.O.D. Keep them a week, and if not satisfied, return at my expense. SUFFOLK FARM, WOBURN, MASS.

FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

PIGS OF QUALITY
When starting to raise a hog, why not have quality. These are all large blocky pigs. The kind that will make a hog. What is 50c more on a good pig to raise. Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $3.75 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00 each. I will ship C.O.D. to you on approval and if you are not satisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return pigs at my expense. No charge for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086.
P. S.—I guarantee them to be all healthy pigs.

SPRING PIGS For Prompt Delivery

Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay; high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time.
Chester & Berkshire cross—Chester & Yorkshire cross
8 to 10 weeks old, $4.25 each
Will ship C.O.D.
Chester whites, having size and breeding. $5.00 each. Crates supplied free. Keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, BOX 83, WOBURN, MASS.

Pigs From Reliable Stock

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment—thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C.O.D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire & Chester
6 to 8 weeks old.....$4.25
8 to 10 weeks old.....$4.50
Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.



The Question Box

A Question About Paint

Can any of the A. A. family give any information as to durability of the outside paint known as zinc white, 40-40-20? —A. C. P., *New York.*

ZINC white or zinc oxide is frequently added to ready mixed paint to give a harder and more durable cover than results when white lead is used alone.

Where zinc oxide alone is used with oil, it cracks easily when exposed to the weather consequently the zinc oxide usually forms 25 to 50 per cent of the pigments in paints for outside work.

We trust that this gives the information you wish. You might be interested in writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for bulletin 1452, "Painting on the Farm," which gives a vast amount of information about paints and their application.

Heredity Determines Size of Litters

What is a good average number of pigs per litter? What can be done to increase the size of litters?

SEVEN or eight pigs is a good average number. Size of litters depends on breeding. Some sows have small litters while others have large ones. Pick a sow from a good sized litter, and if she produces litters of good size and raises them in good shape, keep her as long as possible. If she raises small litters fatten and sell her. Too many pigs in a litter is not an indication of value.

A Cow That Slobbers

I have a young cow freshened two weeks ago that slobbers and dribbles until her manger is soaked all the time. Her appetite is good. She chews her cud, bowels apparently all right and I cannot detect anything wrong with her teeth. She seems to be feeling well but I think she is not producing as much as she should, though I milked her within two weeks of her calving time, not realizing she was so near.—D. E. B., *Pennsylvania.*

A BOOK published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture called Diseases of Cattle, has the following to say about the trouble you mention:

"Whenever saliva is observed to dribble from the mouth, the mouth should be carefully examined by grasping the tongue and partially withdrawing it from the mouth and by placing a block of wood between the teeth. There may be a short piece of wood which has become fixed on the palate with the two ends resting on the upper molar teeth on each side, or there may be a thorn or splinter of wood imbedded in the tongue. Sometimes a piece of tin or other metal may become partially imbedded in the inner surface of the cheek. Hay occasionally possesses some quality, usually dependent upon its having heated in the mow or become moldy, which produces salivation. This symptom is also present in certain diseases, particularly foot and mouth disease."

Distemper in Dogs

NOW for an answer to many repeated inquiries: In 1912 the writer came across a curious enthusiast in Greece, who had been trying to cure distemper among the pariah dogs from the streets of Constantinople, and had met with astonishing success. He gave the writer a sample of his highly developed specific, which upon analysis proved to be composed of liquorice capsicum, cape aloes, wheat flour, and aniseed. This sample the writer took to a practical chemist, who dispensed it in a slightly different form, thus: Aloes socrol, 5 grains; powdered capsicum, 1 grain; nitrate of potash (pure), 2 grains; pure sulphate of quinine, 1 grain; Turkey rhubarb, 1 grain; oil of aniseed, ½ minim. The result was called Tarsee, and the pills were very largely adopted in the Midlands. As it is no longer obtainable as such, the prescription is now published for the first time. Of its extreme value in cases of incipient distemper the writer has the very clearest evidence; he would not be without it for a king's ransom.—FIELD AND FANCY

A Water Supply Problem

A hill runs back of our home farm. It must be about ¾-mile long with maple trees with rock all along but as soon as you are at the bottom or top the land is all fertile with no stones on it and on each side of us on adjoining farms there is a spring but they are on the low part and we wanted to know if you knew how we could go about it to find a spring back of the house and if finding one how it could be forced in the house—B. J. K., *New York.*

THERE is no way of locating a spring unless it comes to the surface, either as a large swampy area, or as a running spring. If there is a swampy area, a catch basin of concrete, stones or old barrel with open bottom could be sunk in this area and water drawn from this. Such an installation I have seen many times. If this catch basin is high enough you could bring the water to the house by gravity, if not it would have to be pumped.

If the hill is high enough you could dig a well on top of the hill and pipe the water down by gravity.

If you sink a well at the foot of the hill, you could locate an engine and pump at the well and force the water to the house, or locate the engine and an air pump at the house, using air pressure to force the water to the house, or if you have electricity, you could locate a motor and pump at the source of water and force it to the house.—F. G. B.

"Dry Ice"

Can you give us any information about "dry ice". What is it and is it likely to be used commonly for refrigeration.

"DRY ICE," as it is sometimes called, is solidified carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is normally a gas but when put under enormous pressure it becomes a solid with a temperature of from 109 to 114 degrees below zero.

It is being used to some extent recently, following developments that have lessened costs of manufacture. Its principal advantages are its extremely low temperature and the fact that it does not drip. It slowly changes from the solid form to a gas. However, it has been pointed out that the gas may have a harmful effect on vegetables and fruits. Doubtless its use along certain lines will increase.

With the Radio Man



Why is it that at times one or two stations will fade while others will remain perfectly steady all evening. On other nights these conditions may be entirely reversed, the stations formerly fading remaining strong.

SORRY, but can't answer that one. Radio scientists have been struggling for a long time to solve the mysteries of fading and its myriad variations, but so far have not provided a proved explanation. In a crude way, it might be stated that radio waves are reflected or refracted earward from the upper limit of the atmosphere. Thus signals would sometimes skip certain areas on the earth and be heard again further away. Varying thickness of the atmosphere may cause the waves to be reflected to varying distances.

* * *

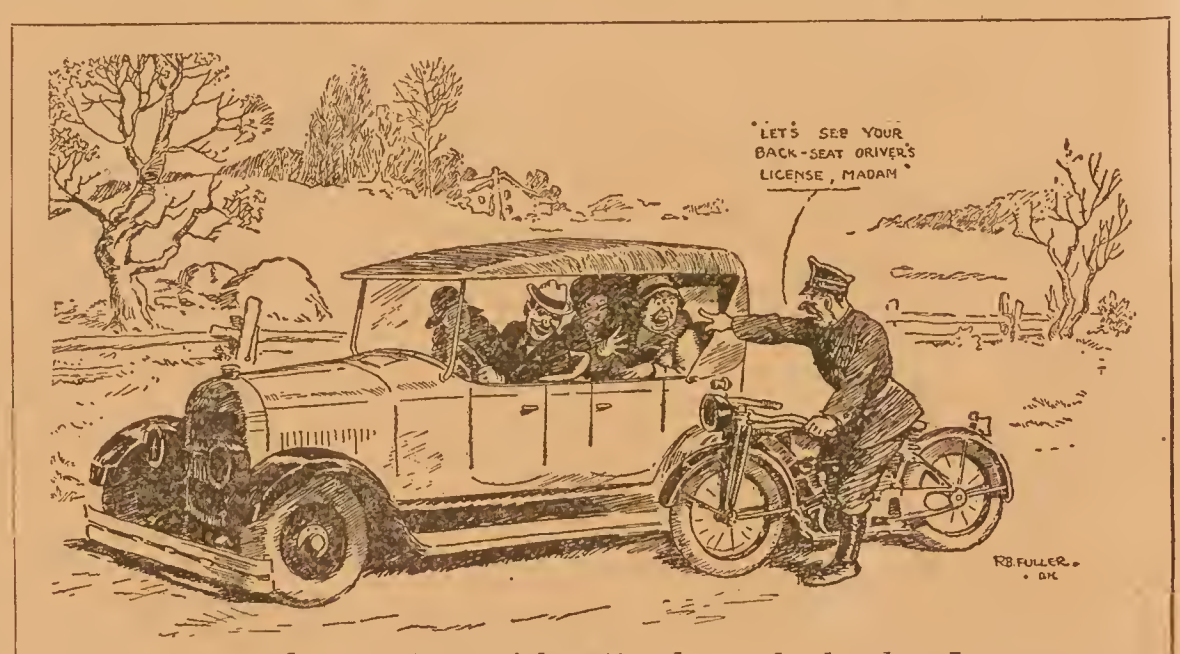
Could you tell me what could cause stations to shut off suddenly and then switch on again? This seems to happen a great deal with stations near the low end of my dials.

THERE are several possible explanations. Since this does not occur on other wavelengths it would seem as though there is some trouble in the set. Possibly there is poor contact in one of the variable condensers which becomes worse when it is turned near zero. Try cleaning the point of contact between the rotor and its binding post. There might be another aerial near yours that becomes shorted by touching some metal object or another loose wire nearby might cause it. The other wire may naturally have a wavelength near 200 meters and by absorption, will cause this trouble. Perhaps some strain comes on one of the coils when the condenser is turned near zero, causing the contact to the coil to open.

* * *

Can you give simple directions for making a wave trap? How many turns of wire, etc., are needed?

ON a piece of cardboard tubing about 3 inches in diameter and 6 inches long, wind a coil having about 50 turns of wire about No. 24 in size. At the center wrap on a length of paper one inch in width and glue the ends together. On this paper wind from 5 to 9 turns of heavier wire—bell wire will do. Try to have as few turns as will permit you to tune out the unwanted stations. The ends of the larger coil go to the terminals of a variable condenser of about .0005 mfds. capacity. One end of the small center coil goes to the aerial and the other end to the aerial binding post of the set, the aerial lead having first been disconnected from the set.



The new law in Connectichusetts pleases husbands.—JUDGE



With the A. A.
Dairyman



Treating a Broken Hoof

I have a big cow and last fall she broke a piece off her hoof so that the inside shows. She is awfully lame and sick from it. I tried all kinds of dope but it does not do any good.—S. D., *New York.*

THE following recommendations for the treatment of cattle who lose part of their hoof is taken from the book entitled Diseases of Cattle, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

"Wash the bleeding surface with an antiseptic and then with an astringent, as a weak solution of alum, then apply a thick coating of pine tar; cover this with a layer of oakum or absorbent cotton; apply another coat of tar over this, and then bandage closely and firmly. This may remain without disturbance until the new growing wall becomes sufficiently strong to sustain the pressure and weight of the animal.

If, however, at any time it becomes manifest by oozing or bad smell that pus is forming under this dressing, the bandage should be removed and the suppurating surface freshly cleaned and dressed. This may have to be repeated every few days and should be continued as long as there is any pus formation. If the loss of the hoof is due to suppurative laminitis (a particular type of inflammation) the parts denuded of the horny covering must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected with carbolic acid, creolin, lysol or other antiseptic. Then apply a moderately thick layer of absorbent cotton and apply the tar and bandage over this. After this the antiseptic solution may be poured in at the top of the dressing daily. It will thus soak in and saturate the dressing and inflamed tissue. It may be necessary to remove the whole of the dressing at daily or longer intervals to give the parts a fresh cleaning and then to reapply it."

A Breeders' Business Code

1—Animals offered for sale must be from a Federal Accredited herd or have passed a satisfactory test for tuberculosis within the past year.

2—Bulls offered for sale must be from dams having either official or herd improvement association records of not less than 350 pounds of butterfat.

3—Every bull over one year old is guaranteed a breeder providing the buyer's cows are in good condition. An animal is to be considered a breeder if he has sired two or more living calves in the herd of the purchaser. If not a breeder, the animal shall be replaced by one equally as good or to be returned to the seller in good condition and purchase price refunded at the option of the seller. In case of exchange, buyer and seller each are to pay transportation charges one way. If the animal is taken back, the seller pays transportation.

4—Every cow or heifer over one year old when sold is guaranteed a breeder and taken back or exchanged on the same basis as for bulls.

5—The seller must call attention to any unsoundness of udder or otherwise. But if an animal sold as a heifer (previous to having dropped first calf) proves to have a defective udder when she calves, it is the purchaser's loss.

6—The registry certificate and recorded transfer are to be supplied by the seller at his own expense, and the *transaction is not complete until these papers are in the hands of the purchaser.*

7—Price quoted shall also specify crating and delivery cost.

The above Breeders' Business Code was furnished us through the courtesy of the American Jersey Cattle Club. It is one of the best things of its kind that we have seen and, if followed to the letter by every breeder of purebred cattle, it would do more than any other one thing to put the whole purebred cattle industry on a permanently successful foundation.

Experience Repairing Silo

"WILL GIVE my experience repairing a leaking silo, as it may be of interest to some of the other readers. I first tried roofing cement, but that did not hold very long. So I put a heavy band or hoop around the top of silo pit and inside I used two-ply roofing, nailing it at the top of pit to the stone with a strip of siding and letting the other edge hang down. This worked good with no more spoiled silage."

Since much of the leakage trouble is at the junction between silo and pit, it would seem that a more effective way of using the roofing would be to tack a round on the inside to the staves just above the foundation joint so it would hang down all around over the joint. Then tack strips a little higher up and let them hang down over the other strip and down into the pit. By lapping these a little the whole inside of the pit would be covered and a double thickness over the joint where leakage is most likely to occur.—I. W. DICKERSON



Pasture is still the cheapest feed for the dairy cow. It will pay to put some time on the important question of pasture improvement.



Build for a vigorous rugged Herd

It is a fact that the healthiest herds return the largest profits.

This is not only because of higher yearly production but because—*in the healthy herd*—

1. There are no abortions and each cow calves normally.
2. The calves are bigger, stronger, easier to raise and are worth more money.
3. The TB. test finds no reactors.
4. Udder troubles seldom occur and garget is practically unknown.

The two big foundation stones in the program for profitable production are

BREEDING and FEEDING

The PARK & POLLARD CO. Dairy Rations develop *inborn capacity* to its limit, at the same time maintaining the cow in high physical condition and rugged health.

In our special edition of "Livestock in the East" Book II, the benefits of a complete ration are covered in detail. This book contains data on other subjects of importance to every wide-awake feeder of livestock. Write for your copy today.

Ask Your Feed Dealer for These Quality Products

There is a feed for every need—OVERALL 24% MILKMAID 24% Sweetened, BET-R-MILK 20% HERDHELTH 16%. If your dealer does not carry the feeds you want, write us, giving his name and we will tell you where you can obtain them most conveniently

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DAIRY RATIONS LAY BUST POULTRY FEEDS
131 STATE ST. BOSTON, MASS.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the June prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk....	2.90	2.70
2	Fluid Cream		1.90
2A	Fluid Cream	2.06	
2B	Cond. Milk..		
	Soft Cheese..	2.31	
3	Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		1.90
	Hard Cheese	2.20	

4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.

The Class I League price for May 1927 was $2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Holds Steady

CREAMERY SALTED	May 29	May 23	May 31, 1927
Higher than extra....	44½-45	45 -45½	43½-44
Extra (92sc).....	44	44½	43
84-91 score.....	40½-43¾	42 -44¼	37 -42½
Lower Grades.....	39½-40	41 -41½	35½-36½

Although the butter market is just a shade under what it was a week ago as far as prices are concerned, nevertheless, the tone of the market is healthy and firm. We hear of occasional sales at quotations on par with those of last week, but they are not frequent enough to use them as an indication of the market.

The operators in the butter market used a most opportune time to go on the lower level which we reported last week. Following the change in prices the market continued to operate freely. Accumulations were avoided, and floors were kept clear. In fact, trade was so active that at times it was impossible for the out of town trade to fill their requirements, and those buyers were forced to bid up the price in order to get their needed stock. Just before the Decoration Day holiday the demand again increased, keeping the heavier arrivals well cleared. Incoming supplies have shown a gain of approximately 8%, and advices indicate a heavier gain for the coming week. Most of the buying at present is against current needs, speculative interest holding off, claiming that prices are too high to warrant a long hold. However, those in the trade whose opinions hold considerable weight, believe that we are on the right level now considering the incoming supplies. The arrivals will have to be considerably heavier before values will be forced downward. Furthermore, the speculators are holding off for a few days more, hoping that we will not only see better prices, but slightly better quality, which continues to show improvement with an increasing amount showing full grass. The fact that we are two weeks, at least, behind last year is considered responsible for the drag in the change over. From now on, however, we should see a steady improvement. The fact that Chicago weakened on the 29th is considered by some an indication that we can expect heavier receipts, and a consequently lower level by another week's time.

Moderate Supplies Send Cheese Higher

STATE FLATS	May 29	May 23	May 31, 1927
Fresh Fancy	23½-24	22½-23	22 -23
Fresh Average			21½
Held Fancy	30 -32	29½-31	27 -28
Held Average	29 -30	28 -28½	25 -26½

The make of cheese, both New York State and Wisconsin, has been increasing so slowly as to be unequal to the needs of the trade. As a consequence values have followed the upward trend we reported last week. There is not enough Wisconsin cheese being made to disturb the market here. Therefore, New York State cheese had little or no difficulty in effecting an advance, especially when we consider the fact that the up-state market has been above par with the metropolitan district. The backward season has made itself felt in the make, and this is especially apparent in the report of cold storage holdings which, on May 24, were over 2,000,000 pounds short of a year ago, in the ten cities making daily reports. At the same time the into-storage movement was lagging behind that of a year ago to a marked extent. Held cheese shows added strength. It is about out of the wholesale channels, and the call is increasing. With held cheese bringing such a premium it looks as though cheese makers might well organize and make a study of the business, with the idea of gaining some of the premium. The one complaint with New York State cheese is that it is put on the New York City market in too fresh condition.

Eggs Show Upward Trend

NEARBY WHITE	May 29	May 23	May 31, 1927
Hennery			
Seleeted Extras ..	35 -36	34½-36	30 -32
Average Extras	33 -34	33 -34	29
Extra Firsts	32 -32½	32 -32½	27 -28
Firsts	30½-31½	30½-31½	25½-26½
Gathered	29 -32½	29 32½	25 -27½
BROWNS			
Hennery	35 -36	34½-36	27 -31
Gathered	29½-34	29½-34	24 -26

It looks as though nearby eggs have started upward once more, the basis being the slight increase in closely selected extras. Other lines have failed to show any improvement. However, the fact that the market has held firm on nearbys under existing circumstances, it is considered by many a very good sign. On Tuesday, the 29th, a shipment of 10,000 cases of Pacific Coast whites arrived in New York City by boat. This caused some disturbance in the trade.

Altho the weather has been cool, nevertheless, there is considerable complaint about quality, even from the northern sections. Most of this complaint, however, is due not to the effect of heat, but to dark yolks said to be caused by the use of grass rather than grain in the rations. Dark yolks are not wanted by the New York trade.

Live Broilers Selling Well

FOWLS	May 29	May 23	May 31, 1927
Colored	25-26	25-28	26
Leghorn	22-24		22-24
BROILERS			
Colored	30-50	30-53	30-43
Leghorn	20-35	25-35	18-30
DUCKS, Nearby	21-24	21-24	25

Live broilers sold well for the Decoration Day holiday, fancy Rocks, Reds and Leghorns all meeting an active demand. The best rocks sold at 50 cents. Here and there a premium was paid in a small way. Fancy Reds also met active demand, and where choice birds were well graded they brought the price. Some holders of fancy leghorns got a premium above the market. But there the story ends. Broilers that were not so good were treated in proportion. Some leghorn broilers went as low as 20 cents.

Very few fowls have been received by express, and it is just as well for the fowl market has apparently turned sour. Shipments of large quantities of light fowls from southern sections have been showing very poor quality. These have had a depressing effect on the market as have some of the extra heavy fowls that have been received. As a consequence, the fowl market has been more or less of an upside down affair, especially when we consider that the buyers have been holding off. About the only stock sold were nice looking medium weight hens.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	May 30	May 23	Last Year
Wheat (May)		1.54¾	1.49⅜
Corn		1.05¼	1.04¼
Oats		.67⅜	.54
CASH GRAINS (At New York)	No quotations on account of holiday		
Wheat, No. 2 Red		2.07¼	1.63⅜
Corn, No. 2 Yel..		1.25⅝	1.20¼
Oats, No. 2.....		.82½	.65½
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	May 26	May 19	May 28, 1927
Grade Oats		44.00	37.00
Spring Bran	37.00	38.50	32.50
Hard Bran	38.50	40.00	34.50
Standard Mids	39.50	40.50	33.50
Soft W. Mids	43.50	44.00	38.50
Flour Mids	42.00	43.00	36.00
Red Dog	44.00	45.00	40.50
Wh. Hominy	45.00	45.50	39.00
Yel. Hominy		45.50	41.00
Corn Meal	42.00	43.00	39.00
Gluten Feed	45.25	44.75	39.00
Gluten Meal		60.00	46.00
36% C. S. Meal	59.00	60.00	36.50
41% C. S. Meal	67.00	67.00	40.25
43% C. S. Meal	70.00	69.00	43.75
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	54.00	53.50	48.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Hay Holds Steady

The hay market holds steady at unchanged prices. Timothy No. 1 is still quoted at $25.00 with No. 2 at $22.00 to $23.00, and lower grades down as low as $16.00. Timothy with clover mixtures is generally from $1.00 to $2.00 under the straight Timothy quotations. State alfalfa remains at $26.00 to $30.00 for No. 1. The demand has been for top grades of all lines, especially No. 1 Timothy which is scarce.

Rye straw has again advanced, and is now selling at $28.00 to $29.00, with wheat straw in bundles at $23.00 to $24.00. We can not help but think of the vast stacks of wheat straw out through western New York that are now worth almost the price of timothy hay. Oat straw is bringing from $16.00 to $17.00. These prices may attract some, but there are other good farmers who say that to sell straw is to sell fertility off the farm.

Bean Market Quiet But Steady

The bean market has not shown much life of late, but in spite of all is holding steady though here and there we see slight changes. Pea beans have shown improvement to the extent that the choicest lines are bringing $10.50 a hundred, other grades selling down to $9.75. Marrows are unchanged, bringing from $9.50 to $10.25. Red Kidneys have slipped a little. At the close of May they were bringing $8.25 to $9.00, whereas a month ago they were worth from $8.50 to $9.25. White kidneys hold steady, bringing from $9.75 to $10.50.

Potato Market Weakened

The entire potato market has weakened. Maines have been badly neglected and are now selling at $2.25 to $2.50 per 150 pound sack and at $2.85 to $3.00 per 180 pounds in bulk.

Florida potatoes, as well as those from other southern points, have also weakened, under extremely heavy receipts. Stocks have accumulated, trade has been sluggish, and prices have broken sharply. Choicest Florida Spaulding Rose are down to $3.00 to $3.50 per barrel; South Carolina Cobblers $3.00 to $3.25; Georgias $3.00 to $3.50; Bermudas $4.50 to $5.00. How these people can ship potatoes to New York paying the high transportation rates and make money at these prices it is hard to see.

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Meats and Live Stock

Prices of nearby live calves are about unchanged, altho here and there we hear of a slight reduction. The range of prices is about the same as last week, $9.00 to $17.00, with most of the fairly good arrivals bringing around $15.50 to $16.00.

Steers hold steady with prices varying from $10.00 to $14.00, depending upon quality. The steer market looks good, and should attract those who are acquainted with feeding practice.

Bulls are unchanged, heavy fat states bringing from $9.25 to $9.50, others seling down as low as $5.00.

The cow market shows no change and holds steady with prices varying from $4.00 to $8.50 per hundred, depending upon quality.

Lambs hold steady at $18.00 and $19.25 for choice springers. Culls down to $13.00.

Hogs weighing around 200 pounds have been bringing from $10.25 to $10.60. Those heavier and lighter down to 130 pounds $10.25 to $10.50. Those under 125 pounds $9.25 to $10.00.

Country dressed veal has been bringing anywhere from 14 to 22 cents a pound. Shippers of country dressed veal are cautioned concerning the meat inspection law, which is as follows:

The New York City ordinance relative to dressed calves and other meat as amended by the Board of Health reads:

Section 172.—*Bringing into the City of New York of the carcasses of certain animals restricted.*—No carcasses or parts of carcasses, of cows, bulls, steers, or swine shall be brought into the City of New York until they shall, respectively, have been inspected and passed as fit for human food by a duly authorized inspection of the United States Government, or of any state or municipality, and shall have been marked, stamped, branded, tagged or labeled as having been so inspected and passed. Provided, however, the provisions of this Section shall not apply to the carcasses of cows, bulls, steers, calves, lambs, goats or swine to which are attached, by their natural connections, the head including the tongue, the lungs, the liver, the heart, the spleen, the plura, and the peritoneum and all the body lymph glands.

NOTICE—Violations in connection with the shipment of dressed calves and other meat are reported by the local Department of Health, together with evidence for prosecution, to the State Department and if the calves are interstate to the interested state and to the Federal Department.

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Farm News from Northern New York

Cold Spring Has Made Bee-Feeding Necessary

INSTEAD of "Have you fed the chickens?" one is hearing the question "Have you fed your bees?" The cold spring has held back bloom and caused the bees to use up most of their reserve supplies until the beekeeper who is making plans for the future has had to feed. Most are using sugar syrup. Part of the North Country bee men brought their bees through the winter in fine shape but many had a bit of loss. The main idea now is to feed enough to enable the rearing of brood to the extent of building up the colonies, in preparation for the blooming periods that are certain to arrive shortly.



W. I. Roe

Getting Ready to Plant Corn

The oat acreage is pretty well in, and many are making preparation toward their corn planting with the expectation of getting the corn in just as soon as the weather warms up a bit. In the meantime the temperature is going down every night well toward the frost point. In fact only yesterday snow flakes appeared at various North Country points. There seems to be a pretty well defined movement toward using the better ensilage varieties—earlier and better earing—such as the genuine Westbranch Sweepstakes, and quite a number are planning on putting in an acre or two of husking corn as well.

Many Using Certified Seed

The supplies of oats and barley are pretty well exhausted, but a goodly bit of hay is being carried over. It may well be that much of the latter will come in very handy next winter. Potatoes are getting fairly well cleaned up, but the price has been a disappointment to those who held over table stock. There will apparently be a normal planting this season. Certified seed is being used by more each year, as the importance of using seed more or less free from disease becomes more apparent. Spraying in a thorough manner is being done by more each season, too, with a very few beginning on the use of dust. Location also plays a relatively strong part in disease control. Up in the hill sections such as Tug Hill, Barnes Corners, Worth, etc., the growers seem to be able to get along with less spraying than those who are down nearer the lake or along the railroad. One farmer with whom I was talking the other day moved to the lower altitudes a short time ago. He said that he had some time raising potatoes last year, while previously he had little difficulty in getting good yields of satisfactory tubers.

Bush Fruits Badly Winterkilled

Bush fruits are uneven, too. In many places the raspberries are in bad shape through winter killing. I stopped at several farms last week where in the fall there were plantations of the strongest, healthiest looking canes one could wish for. One farmer had his entire stand killed back to the roots. Instead of thousands of quarts for the market he will not have enough to give his family for table use. On other farms the loss will run from 80% down. Strawberries too, look none too good, winter loss being heavy with them. While we are talking about the berry crop for our country up here, southern berries are being sold in the stores for 18 cents a quart. These strawberries that are coming now are of excellent quality, too, although not as nice as home grown. One wonders how much the growers could have received for these, after the costs of transportation, and the margins received by the handlers have been deducted from the sale price.

One thing is certain, our North Country fruit and vegetable men are meeting more and more the competition of the out of season (up here) vegetables and fruit. It is making most serious thinking on just what the future has in store, and how they are to plan their plantings.—W. I. Roe.

Central New York Notes

HAY and winter wheat look still less promising now than early in the season. A dry May, added to heavy damage from winter killing, has reduced the prospects to two-thirds of an average crop. There is a considerable amount of old hay being carried over, however, and if feeding hay for cows gives promise of being scarce at haying time, many old meadows will be cut that were not hayed over last year.

Pastures are very backward and some dairymen have not turned out to grass yet.

Sour cherries have set very heavily. It was feared earlier that frosts which came at blossom time had injured the crop but the set is the heaviest in years. Sweet cherries, on the contrary, were badly frosted in the blow and there will be a light crop in this section.

Newfield Has Rural Music Festival

The Tompkins County Rural Musical Festival held at Newfield May 19th was a splendid success. One thousand people from all parts of the county were present in spite of hard rains and 490 took part in the program.

Four prizes were offered for each of the following groups: schools, Sunday schools, church choirs, and a free-for-all story telling contest by one child from each of the schools.

Fourteen schools competed in singing Annie Laurie and other songs. Prizes won were. 1st, Kennedy's Corners; 2nd, Kellog's Corners, a Finnish community; 3rd, Pony Hollow, mostly Bohemian; 4th, Trumbull's Corners.

The winners in the Sunday school group were, in order: Forest Home, Kennedy's Corners, Ludlowville and Trumbull's Corners.

Church choirs to win prizes were: Trumansburg Presbyterian, Trumansburg Methodist, Odessa and Kennedy's Corners.

The prizes were substantial ones and the money will be used by each winning group to promote some project for the benefit of the home community, such as buying song books for schools and churches. This is said to be the first Rural Musical Festival of the kind ever held in this country.

Buildings are Being Repaired

More farm building is being done in this section than for several years. Such work has been considerably neglected during the years of depression. A special effort is being made to get barn roofs repaired before haying. It is reported that Allen Johnson, near Owego Creek, has two broken ribs and a sprained wrist which he got while shingling on his barn one foggy morning. The fog was so thick around the barn that he shingled out on to it some forty-five feet and when the sun drove the fog away the shingles collapsed under him.

This is the second peculiar accident that has occurred to Mr. Johnson this spring. A short time ago, the "perfectly gentle" three-year-old bull he was leading attacked him and threw him so high in the air that he came down on the bull's neck and broke it. One should be careful about such things for one is not sure of always landing *behind* the horns.—C. T.

Announce Program of Junior Field Days at Cornell

THE program for the seventh annual junior field days and short course for 4-H club boys and girls in agriculture and home-making to be held at Cornell University June 25 to 27 under the auspices of the New York state colleges of agriculture and home economics has recently been announced by Dean A. R. Mann.

During their three-day stay at Cornell, they attend classrooms and laboratories, play games on the athletic fields, eat in the student dining halls, and sleep in the student dormitories, following much the same routine that a student does during the college year.

Last year two thousand boys and girls, representing 27 counties, "went to college" for the three days. Monroe County had the largest number of representatives with a total of 265.

Horses Equal State Pulling Record

A pair of horses owned by John Adrain of Williamsville recently equaled the state pulling record of 3050 pounds on the dynamometer owned by the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. This team made this record in competition with twelve other teams at a contest recently held in the barns of the Crandall horse company of Buffalo. This pull of 3050 pounds on the draw bar, equivalent to a load of 39,600 pounds, equals the state record established by a team owned by Henry Putt at the Little Valley Fair, Cattaraugus County in 1927. Mr. Putt's team weighed 3,280 pounds and Mr. Adrain's team weighed 3,360 pounds.

Farm Notes from the Keystone State

Several years ago a regulation was adopted by a number of county fair associations in Pennsylvania making it necessary for cattle to be free from TB before they could be exhibited. Since that time several fairs have included a provision that cattle must be abortion free before they can be shown on the fair grounds.

Dairy Cows in the state of Pennsylvania produced 422,265,000 gallons of milk valued at $109,788,000 in 1927.

The Pennsylvania farmers' field day is scheduled for June 14 to 15 at the State College. An entertainment program has been arranged for those who arrive Thursday evening, June 14, and a full program of education exhibits, demonstrations, informational talks and recreation have been provided for Friday, June 15.

One of the features of the annual meeting of the Indiana County Sheep and Wool Growers' Association of Pennsylvania recently was an exhibit of rifles and guns which have made history in the fight against sheep-killing dogs.

This association is one of the oldest and best organized among the 28 county associations of the state. During the past eight years, 225,000 pounds of wool have been marketed through the association pool.

Notes from Snyder County

We are having an abundance of rain in this section, also nice warm balmy days. All the crops, wheat, rye and oats, look very good. Grass is growing very fast and farmers predict big hay crops. We had a cool, backward spring. We will have a big fruit crop also. Farmers are down with their oats and all have most all their corn planted. Pasture is good. Stock looks fine. Our industries are all on the boom. Silk mills, shirt factories and best of all our big tanneries that were idle for some years, have opened up again and employ lots of men. People are generally well. Some colds and fevers. Markets: wheat $1.90 per bushel, rye $1.00, corn $1.20, oats 60 cents, eggs 24 cents per dozen, chickens 24 cents per pound, ham 28 cents per pound, shoulder 20 cents per pound, bacon 15 cents per pound, lard 12 cents per pound, tallow 5 cents per pound.—S. D. D.



Signal to the fellow behind who blows his horn when you can't locate the starting pedal.—JUDGE

Corn Borer Quarantine Extended

The European corn borer quarantine has been enlarged to include the entire state of New York. The quarantine prohibits the removal of cornstalks, ears and other parts of debris of corn and broomcorn plants from New York State to points outside of the regulated areas and requires certification for shelled corn, sorghum and Sudon grass which is shipped to points outside of the regulated areas.

N. Y. State Horticultural Society Plans Summer Meeting

The New York State Horticultural Society will hold its summer meeting in conjunction with a session of the International Entomological Congress on August 15. The International Entomological Congress will hold a meeting in Ithaca that week and will travel to the State Experiment Station at Geneva on the 15th for a field day in co-operation with the State Horticultural Society. It is hoped that plans can be completed for a demonstration of airplane dusting on that date.

Fight Spread of Japanese Beetle

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets is fighting the spread of the Japanese beetle which has already gained a foothold in Westchester County and Long Island. Quarantines have been established in an effort to prevent beetles from entering other sections of the state, especially the rich Hudson Valley fruit district and the fruit district which borders on Lake Ontario.

Help Children Play

With a total cash outlay of $45, the home bureau and members of the school board at Henrietta, a community in Monroe County, N. Y., last year constructed a playground and recreation field for children. The play equipment consists of three twelve-foot swings made of galvanized pipe, large and small seesaws, a horizontal bar,

Identify Your Hens

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This shows how the mark is made in the webb of the wing. Needles in the marker are arranged to form the numbers. The needles penetrate the skin and the plunger, operated by the thumb, injects specially made ink into the tissue.

What To Do To Stop Poultry Thefts

1. **Mark your birds so you can indentify them. The A. A. poultry marker marks them permanently.**
2. **Lock your poultry house. This may not keep out the thief but it will make his sentence heavier when he is caught.**
3. **Have an American Agriculturist Service Bureau sign posted so you will be eligible for a reward.**
4. **Notify the authorities immediately when you discover your loss and give them all possible information.**
5. **Write to the Service Bureau of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

How To Win a Chicken Thief Reward

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offers a reward of $50 to be paid for the conviction of a chicken thief under the following conditions.

1: The reward is paid to the person or persons giving the information leading to the arrest and conviction of a chicken thief who steals from an A. A. subscriber.

2: An AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign must be posted at the time of the theft.

3: The thief must receive a prison sentence.

4: The person who claims a reward must be willing to aid the authorities by appearing in court to testify.

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST SERVICE BUREAU

The Sign of Protection



The new poultry marker

ORDER BLANK

American Agriculturist,
461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Kindly send me the following, with complete directions for use:

.....A. A. Poultry Markers @ $2.00 each.....

(Check Enclosed)

.....Extra ink, 200 birds 65c, 500 birds $1.....

I hereby agree to mark all my poultry with American Agriculturist poultry marker. I further agree that I will not sell or transfer this marker, or allow it to be used except on my own poultry and livestock.

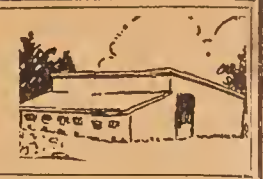
Name

Address

Number of chickens and other poultry



With the A. A.
Poultry Farmer



Vitamins Cut Losses In Chick Flocks

IT is necessary for the growing chick to have included in the ration, substances which contain vitamins A, B, and D. The lack of either of these essential factors, according to the New Jersey Experiment Station, will give rise to stunted growth, a greater susceptibility to disease and a higher mortality.

The best source of A and B in the ration is whole yellow cornmeal. It is advisable to use the meal from the whole grain because in the degermed corn meal a greater part of the vitamins have been lost with the removal of the germ. Cod-liver oil is also an evcellent source of A, whereas wheat bran is an excellent source of B.

Two well known sources of the D vitamin are cod-liver oil and sunlight. Since the sunlight is not always available in sufficient amounts, especially to birds in confinement, it is advisable to add one per cent of cod-liver oil to the mash. Although a chick ration may be complete as far as protein and minerals are concerned, unless ample amounts of these important vitamins are present, the poultryman will be unsuccessful in raising the chicks to maturity.

Brooder Pneumonia

We have 300 chicks and they are sick and some have died. They start opening their mouths and do it every time they breathe in. We feed them rolled oats, growing mash with cod liver oil. They are a week old. Could you tell us what to do. When they breathe, their breath whistles.

IT is rather difficult to tell just what is wrong with the chicks without seeing them but we believe they are suffering from a trouble known as aspergillosis or brooder pneumonia.

This is usually caused by moldy litter and there is very little chance of curing a chick when it once gets the disease. If our diagnosis is correct we would suggest that you clean out the brooder house and be sure to use litter that is absolutely clean and that you take out any chicks which show symptoms of this disease. It would be a good idea to burn or bury any chicks which die.

A Drinking Fountain for the Chicks

TAKE a large galvanized tank such as a gasoline tank or large barrel and fit a faucet near the bottom. Cut good sized opening at top to pour water in. Set the tank on a platform with faucet through the fence and put a large trough under it. I made one of galvanized eave trough for the young chicks. Fill tank with water and put on the cover. Then turn faucet until it drips.—C. B. W.

Fattening Broilers

MANY New Jersey poultrymen find that cockerels to be marketed as broilers can be pen-fattened to advantage. Two weeks before they are marketed, the broilers are confined to pens and fed a special fattening ration. The following ration has given good results in the state:

100 lbs. of corn meal
50 lbs. of wheat middlings
50 lbs. of ground heavy oats or ground oatmeal
30 lbs. of meat scrap

This mash is mixed with water and fed to the broilers three times a day, all they will clean up in 15 to 20 minutes. When milk is available for mixing, the meat scrap should be omitted from the mash. If semi-solid buttermilk is used, dilute one part of it with three parts of water and then mix with mash. When powdered milk is used, substitute 30 pounds of it and omit the meat scrap. Water should be kept available for the birds.

A Handy Milk Cart From An Old Wheelbarrow

LYNWOOD BOYERS, of Harrisonburg, Va., feeds 25,000 gallons of buttermilk to his flock of poultry numbering several thousand laying hens. Mr. Boyers found the distribution of this milk over 40 acres of land quite a problem. He finally hit upon the plan of dismantling some old, useless wheelbarrows lying around on the farm and, by bending a few irons here and there, shaping them into handy milk carts, one of which is shown in photograph. Not a single bolt or nut was required in this milk cart that could



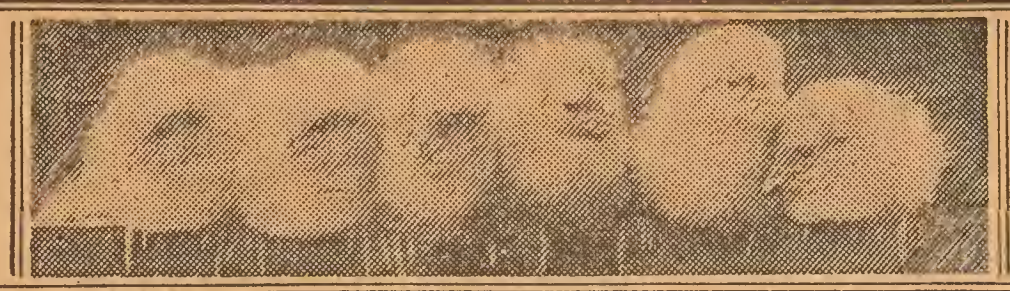
not be found in the discarded wheelbarrow. Some of the braces, however, had to be bent to suit the occasion, which was a very simple matter. This cart so simplified Mr. Boyers' feeding problem that two boys in all ease now do the work of two men. There is scarcely a farm in the country that will not find daily use for this handy milk and water cart. Furthermore, there is scarcely a farm in the country that does not have a discarded wheelbarrow from which it can be made at no cost at all save around two hours' work.

Feed Prices

A LARGE amount of feed has been required for the increased numbers of hogs and poultry in the country. Better prices for beef and dairy products have resulted in heavy feeding of cattle. The severe injury to the winter wheat crop has further affected feed prices. As a result, a dairy ration in April cost 67 per cent above pre-war prices. A year ago it could have been bought at 32 per cent above pre-war prices. The strong demand for feed promises to continue throut next year. The major factor in determining what the supply will be is the size of the corn crop, which in turn, is primarily controlled by the June, July and August rainfall.

Many poultrymen are feeling the effects of the high-priced feed without a corresponding rise in the price of eggs. For several years, feed was very cheap compared with egg prices.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

BABY  CHICKS

DAIRYLEA
Powdered Skim Milk
Best for Baby Chicks, Growing Stock and All Layers

Fresh, pure, sanitary. Uniform in texture and analysis. Highest feeding value—contains 32% Protein, 50% Lactose(sugar of milk), and 8% bone-building Minerals. Can be fed dry in the mash or dissolved in water. Sour it if you want lactic acid.

Dairylea Powdered Skim Milk is valuable for Calves—saves high-priced whole milk. Makes Pigs grow faster.

Write today for *free* Bulletins and latest prices. Please mention your dealer's name.

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.
Room 2110, 11 W. 42d St.
New York City

Made for Farmers in Farmer-Owned Milk Plants

White Leghorn
PULLETS

Out of blood tested high producing breeders.

Prices on request

FISHKILL FARMS
Henry Morgenthau, Jr., *Owner*
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS;
batched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $11 per 100; Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $13 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $14 per 100; Jersey Giants $17 per 100; Heavy Broilers $10 per 100; Light Broilers $8 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30 per 100.
Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
Nunda Poultry Farm, *Desk H*, Nunda, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association

Baby Chicks Excellent in quality and vitality. Selling now at June prices—Light Breeds 8c; Heavies 10c, and White Wyandottes 11c. Take immediate advantage of this excellent June weather for chick raising. All matings culled very closely for production. 100% live delivery. MILTON POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Milton, Penna.

Chicks

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.50

Cash or C.O.D. ½c less on 500 lots. 1c less on 1,000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this ad or write for free circular. Chester Valley Hatchery, R. D. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks Pure bred Blood tested, free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas 8c; Rocks, Reds 10c; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas 11c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual free.
Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

CHICKS FOR AFTER MAY 22nd
White Leghorns 7c, Large Barron W. Leghorns 8c. Barred Rocks 9c. Heavy Mixed 8c; Light Mixed 6c. 100%. All good chicks guaranteed. "New" circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS $33; Eggs 15.50-100 "Dack News" Free. ROY PARDEE Islip, L. I., N. Y.

(*Continued from First Page*)

Some persons planned their business expecting this ratio to continue. Feed is now high compared with the price of eggs. The poultryman who depends on purchased feeds must eliminate low-producing hens promptly.—G. W. Warren and F. A. Pearson, in "Farm Economics".

Rain Storm Losses

WITH chicks on the range you will have to keep a watchful eye to see that the chicks get inside on showery days. Sometimes a group of chicks that are well feathered out will be so interested in ranging that they will get caught by sudden showers, drown, or else get wet and so badly chilled that you will have heavy losses. Shelters can be provided over the range, at convenient places. While the chicks are still small, it is well to keep them confined close enough to the house to be able to drive them in if necessary, or until they learn to care for themselves.

When cold showery days come, it is well to start up the brooder stove, but by all means, do start up the brooder stove on cold, damp, chilly nights. Chicks, even though feathered out, will do better if brooder stoves are run at night to dry out the house and remove the chill air.

Graded Eggs Bring Best Prices

GRADING and packing, perhaps, can get the nearby producer better prices than any other improvement mentioned. The receiver of eggs must have quality to back up his claims if top market quotations are to be gotten. Grading to color, size and quality must be done. Never include tinted or brown eggs with a case of fine white eggs, but pack them by themselves, and keep the small irregular and the extra large eggs out. Use new fillers and flats. They not only look nicer but are stronger. The wholesale dealer is proud to display a case packed in new fillers and flats all of the same color. White fillers usually give the best appearance. The paper lining often used when packing eggs adds nothing to the looks or the protection of the eggs. The slight space left when packing eggs gives the fillers a chance to take the jar without the eggs suffering. Care in marketing always brings results.—H. W. LUDLAM.

A Quick Method for Testing Eggs in the Incubator

REST trays of eggs between two saw horses. Then take a large flashlight and wrap a paper around it so that the rays will not flare. Run the flash light back and forth under the trays and every infertile or bad egg will show up clearly. This eliminates the tedious process of handling each egg. —C. B. W.

Selling By Telephone

THE Del-Bay Farm, Inc., of Bridgeton, N. J., has a peach orchard which last season produced approximately 175 carloads of peaches. Acting as its sales agents, the American Fruit Growers established a temporary office in the company's packing house. The entire crop was sold by long distance telephone for approximately $200,000. The telephone charges were $360.



SUMMER CHICKS -- Reduced Prices
C.O.D. or Cash with order.
Send $1.00 for each 100 chicks ordered.
Pay balance when chicks arrive.

	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Brown, Buff Leghorns	$4.75	$ 9.00	$42.00	$ 80
Bd. & W. Rocks, Reds, Bl. Minorcas, W. Wyan.	5.75	11.00	52.00	100
Heavy Mixed or Broilers	4.50	8.00	40.00	80
Light Mixed	4.00	7.50	37.00	73

Send for free catalog. Chicks prepaid 100% live arrival.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 408 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

KEYSTONE CHICKS

HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGOROUS. FULL OF VITALITY. Member I. B. C. A.

We have decided to sell for the last part of the hatching season (as per our price-list). Real chicks—at prices made extremely low to get new customers interested in Keystone Chicks. Hatched by men who know how, with 18 years experience. Catalogue and price list free.

S. C. White Leghorns	8c each,	$75.00 per 1000
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8c each,	$75.00 per 1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks	9c each,	$85.00 per 1000
S. C. R. I. Reds	10c each,	$95.00 per 1000
S. C. Black Minorcas	10c each,	$95.00 per 1000
Heavy Breeds—Mixed	8c each,	$75.00 per 1000
Light Breeds—Mixed	7c each,	$65.00 per 1000

Chicks from Special No. 1 Strain 3c per chick more than above prices.

REMEMBER there is only one Keystone Hatchery in the U. S. Trade Mark registered. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid by parcel post. Ask for hatching dates. THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, (The Old Reliable Plant), RICHFIELD, Pa.

Quality Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up
Our June and July Hatched Baby Chick prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff.....$10. per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas.....$12. per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....$14 per 100
Custom Hatching. Eggs for Hatching.
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks: Light, 8c; Light and Heavy, 10c; Heavy, 12c.
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J., Phone 1604 or 337.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wyckoff Strain W. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8	$37.50	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	2.75	4.50	8	37.50	70
Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
Mixed	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	65

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

200,000 CHICKS 1928
Goodling's Super Quality. Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns				
Young and Barron strain	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	5.50	10.00	47.00	90.00
Broilers—Heavy Breeds	4.50	8.00	37.00	70.00
Light Breeds	4.00	7.00	32.00	60.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular Free **The Valley Hatchery,** RI. Richfield, Penna. Box A

Clear Spring Chicks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed $7.00 a hundred; Heavy Mixed $9.00 a hundred. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Order from ad or write for free circular. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

Prices effective May 20th	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90
R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	90
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100
Mixed	4.00	7.00	60

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
WYCKOFF AND TANCRED STRAINS

Lots of	100	500	1000
	$8.00	$37.00	$70.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

Will ship C.O.D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$3.50	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$90
S.C.W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8	37.50	70
Assorted Light	2.25	4.00	7	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8	37.50	70

I pay postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed, full count. These chicks are all from free range and heavy laying flocks. FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

Pekin Ducklings
Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity, Catalogue free.
Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.

QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.00	$ 9.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

Special prices on 500 or more. 100% delivery. Healthy free range flocks. Cash or C.O.D.
B. N. LAUVER McAlisterville, Pa.

Cut Prices Now
Light Breeds, 9c Heavy Breeds, 12c
Pullets For Sale Now Priced Right.
Order now. Don't wait. Some June chicks, but not many.
Gold Medal Quality
LINESVILLE HATCHERY,
CLAUD IRONS, Manager LINESVILLE, PA.

CHICKS White Leghorns, $7: Barred Rocks, $9. Mixed $6 per 100. Postpaid. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Culled for heavy laying. Circular, free. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS
100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. From Free Range Stock.

Lots	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks	10.00	47.00	90.00
S. C. Reds	10.00	47.00	90.00
S. L. Wyandottes	11.00	52.00	
Assorted	6.50	30.00	58.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.00	70.00
Light Mixed	7.00	32.00	60.00

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS
Ship C.O.D. Wyckoff and Tancred Strain.

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.75	4.75	9.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

We pay Parcel Post and Guarantee 100% Good, strong chicks on arrival. Our 10th year. Free catalogue. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Proprs., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
R. I. Reds	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60

STONY POINT HATCHERY, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS

100% Delivery	Summer Prices 25	50	Catalogue Free 100	500	1000
Light Mixed	$2.00	$3.75	$ 6.50	$31.50	$60.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
S. C. White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Bd. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop., Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C.O.D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$10.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER McALISTERVILLE, PA.



Class A Chicks & Pullets
Chicks at 6c up. No money down 100% live delivery postpaid. We will have from 2 to 3000 healthy, well-developed pullets ready to ship in June. All varieties. Low prices.
BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R.2A

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR DUCKLINGS
Mammoth Pekin Ducklings $17.00 per 50, $32 per 100; White Indian Runner Ducklings $16 per 50, $30 per 100. Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe arrival guaranteed. 20th year Producing Ducklings that Live.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R33 Phoenixville, Pa.

White Leghorn Cockerels
We have 100 cockerels for sale, selected from 2400 certified chicks purchased from Otto Ruehle of Pleasant Valley. These cockerels are an exceptionally fine lot.
FISHKILL FARMS
Hopewell Junction - N. Y.
Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner

Trained Singer Also a Leader in Kitchen Project

Artistic Talents Find Expression in Making Beautiful Kitchen or Lovely Hat

A TYPE of farming which inevitably springs up in the neighborhood of large cities is exemplified by the farm on which lives Mrs. George C. Combs of Brookside, N. J., with her husband and two daughters, Charlotte and Anita. Here are raised vegetable and flower plants for sale in the open Newark market besides plants which are grown to furnish cut flowers for the city markets. The chief business is growing tomato, cabbage, pepper and egg plants for the spring market; the rest of the season is devoted to the flowers and to the tomatoes outside. But Mrs. Combs says that they are almost convinced that after this, they will confine their activities entirely to the greenhouses instead of transplanting anything outdoors; it is more nearly possible to control growing conditions inside.



Mrs. George C. Combs, Brookside, N. J., often helps in her husband's greenhouses by tying up the sweet pea vines or by bunching the fragrant blossoms for the market.

She and the girls have their innings at the business occasionally when flowers have to be bunched, mostly during the winter. Charlotte who is of high school age has dreams of being a landscape gardener—she has a real love for the outdoors. Anita, about ten years old, already shows artistic leanings, and being as light as a breath on her feet—there isn't any telling just how much she may yet accomplish in the way of interpretive dancing. Both girls study piano music—it grieved us not to be able to hear them perform, but time was too short.

A Winner in the Kitchen Improvement Contest

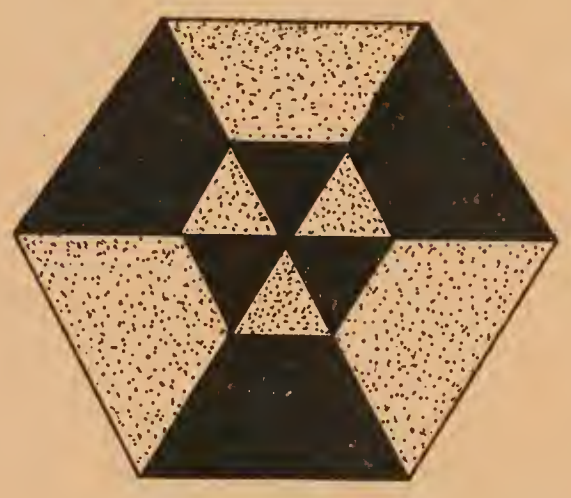
They have the advantage of a musical atmosphere in the home because both their father and mother are musical. In fact Mrs. Combs was for years a student at the New York Institute of Musical Art and sang both in concert and in church. She was headed for a musical career but married instead and now her home and community interests keep her busy. She was one of the prize winners in the kitchen improvement contest conducted last year in the home economics extension work in Morris County. Her kitchen is a joy to the eye as well as to the heart of the arrangement expert. And she and her husband did it all themselves. A fetching combination of colors, buff and jade green, was used on the table, chairs, side cabinet and even in the linoleum. Mrs. Combs considered the wall cupboard one of the best innovations because it extended all the way to the ceiling and had no "dust-collecting" top to it. Another point of great pride—and convenience—was the open shelving under the double drain boards of the sink. Here could be kept the cooking utensils; just a step in one direction to the work table, a step in another direction to the stove—there was a truly step-saving work center.

Mrs. Combs said that at least 50 people had visited her kitchen to get points on arrangement. Incidentally they could not help but enjoy the attractive colors. Just one little touch showed that a "knowing" hand had been at work there. A vase of glowing zinnias stood on the shelf, just right in arrangement, color and placement. The same could be said of all the flowers in the house—not too many, either. Besides being a prize winner in the kitchen contest, Mrs. Combs has acted as leader in the millinery project conducted in their home bureau unit of about fifty members. During the past two seasons about fifty hats have been made in the Brookside unit. Besides its home economics extension projects the unit has been active for the community's welfare too. They raised money for play apparatus, for baseball diamond and for tennis courts at the school or at the community house and served a dinner to help the firemen buy fire apparatus. There is a union chapel in the community and through that group suppers are held which bring the people together. Community sings are often held at the community house. In a community of this size, all turn in and work together for whatever seems to be needed most at the time. And it was very evident that Mrs. Combs and her family are accustomed to doing their bit for the common good.

Mrs. Combs takes advantage of having the electric current to avail herself of the main electrical aids, washing machine, vacuum cleaner and electric iron. The windmill on the farm keeps them supplied with water most of the time, but for the greenhouses' sake they have an emergency gasoline engine at a spring nearby.

A truckload of tomatoes rolled in, ready to go to market, Charlotte and Anita came home from a swim; and the whole atmosphere was that of a busy, happy family. The impression left by the whole visit was that of a quiet, "homey" place with lovely window boxes, a shady lawn, a house that is being made more and more to conform to the ideas of the people who live there; all presided over by Mrs. Combs' characteristic tact and grace.

True, it is very highly specialized farming, but farming nevertheless. But farming and household affairs are the background of a great many interests, music, reading, community and friends. There was plenty of evidence of this both in the home and in conversation with its mistress. Being music lovers, their radio is a joy to them, a constant means of keeping in touch with interests which at one time came first to Mrs. Combs at least.



The fascinating vogue of patchwork pillows gives a woman the opportunity to carry out some treasured color scheme for bedroom or living room. The above hexagon-shaped pattern is comparatively simple yet may be made very effective. If desired, the square box pillow may be made by attaching triangular pieces to four sides of the pillow; or it may be left as it is. If you wish a paper pattern of this pillow send 15 cents to the Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

A Flavor Shower

A SHOWER of inexpensive gifts for the bride-to-be, was the problem, and as she was a most popular girl, there had been showers of linen, kitchen wear, lingerie, and other gifts.

But her friends decided a little shower of "flavors", each guest to bring a bottle of some kind of flavoring for the bride's pantry. Lest there be duplicates, a special flavoring was chosen by each. The guest of honor was, of course, simply invited to a luncheon. The table centrepiece proved to be a bridal party of dolls, and at the conclusion of the luncheon, the dolls were given the engaged girl, who then found that they were bottles of flavoring cleverly dressed in crepe paper, to simulate a bride and her maids. It was necessary, of course, for the bottles to be about the same size. The gifts included vanilla, lemon, orange, almond, coffee extract, maple flavor, celery seasoning, and others.—Elsie Duncan Yale.

God and June

ROBERTA SYMMES

Riot of beauty in blossom and bud,
Sunshine and rapture and glow,
Up in the treetop a wee nest that swings
Tenderly to and fro—
Buttercups spilling their splendor of gold
In meadows that drowsily croon—
If you are weary, go to the fields
And draw near to God—and to June!

Shadow and sunshine and radiant hue,
Hours that gaily march by,
In glory and wonder and shy little dreams
Beneath the soft droop of the sky.
If you would lose every burden you bear
And set your heart right and in tune
Go to the forest where healing awaits
In the presence of God—and of June!

How Would You Spend a Year?

A TEACHER used to say to us that we had three things to spend—time, money and energy. . Many of our readers have already told us in contest letters what they would do with $500 if they suddenly had it to spend. Now Aunt Janet would like you to tell what you would do with a year's time if you had it to spend in the way you most prefer. Surely all your life you have wanted to do things "If I only had time". What are those things? Write them up in a letter not over 250 words in length and mail before July 10th (care Aunt Janet, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City. Three dollars will be paid for the best letter, $2.00 for next best and one dollar for any others that may be printed.

Pictures You Want To See

Pictures are given with their audience suitability as follows:

hs—Family audience, including young people. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting and wholesome for boys and girls of high school age.

j—Family audience, including children. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting to and wholesome for boys and girls of grammar school age. (juvenile)

j *Freckles,* F B O, 7 rls. John Fox, Jr., Gene Stratton. Freckles, an orphan with only one arm, is given a difficult job in the limberlost. Then he meets the swamp angel and everything is different—even the loss of an arm matters not. (Novel by Gene Stratton Porter) (February).

j **King of Kings, The,* Pathe, 13 rls. H. B. Warner, Rudolph Schildkraut, Joseph Schildkraut. A serious and devout treatment of the life of Christ from his maturity through the crucifixion and ressurrection, done in a manner acceptable to all denominations. (Biblican Sources and Novel by Jeanie McPherson and Henry MacMahon) (April).

hs *Life of Reilly, The,* First National, 7 rls. George Sidney, Charlie Murray. Irish comedy of small town life in which the fire chief and the chief of police vie for the attentions of a rich widow, the former also busies himself with a patent fire-extinguisher. (September)

j *McFadden's Flats,* First National, 8 rls. Charlie Murray, Chester Conklin. A drama of the lower East Side. McFadden and McTavish are lifelong friends though half the time they are not on speaking terms. McFadden acquires some wealth and feels superior to McTavish but later changes his mind. (Play by Gus Hill) (January)

**Patent Leather Kid, The,* First National, 12 rls. Richard Barthelmess. Story of a prize fighter who dodges the war until drawn into the draft and then makes good. He is paralyzed but in a great emotional scene recovers the use of his limbs when he tries to salute the flag. (Cosmopolitan Magazine story by Rupert Hughes) (August)

hs *Poor Nut, The* First National, 7 rls. Jack Mulhall, Charles Murray. Story of college life. Unhappy because he is thought more or less of a boob by his college mates, the Poor Nut aspires to be a great athlete. One day he surprises them. (Play by J. C. and Elliott Hughes) (June)

j *Ridin' Rowdy,* Pathe, 5 rls. Buffalo Bill, Jr. A humorous and human "Western" with excellent acting and beautiful settings, especially shots of cattle and sheep. A good illustration of how the conventional pattern of this type of picture can be made vivid and entertaining by good acting and directing. (February)

hs *Rolled Stockings,* Paramount, 7 rls. Louise Brooks and Junior Stars. College life at a co-educational college. Two brothers in love with the same girl, one sacrifices his honor and reputation to save the other. In the end he wins the affection of his father, the appreciation of his brother and the love of the girl. (June)



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Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

A Positive Attitude Towards Health Helps to Overcome Illness

JUST expecting to be well or rather, not encouraging the idea of bodily ills has a definite place in a healthy philosophy of life. The eternal woman in us likes to be of service to her family and sometimes that bent takes an unfortunate way of expressing itself.

Helping an imaginative child—or grown-up, for that matter—to find all kinds of things wrong with himself may be very disastrous to the very person we aim to comfort and help. Most boys and girls nowadays expect to earn their own way in the world and a right attitude toward health enters very largely into their capacity for doing a good job. The lad who takes his punishment along with other fellows on the athletic field is getting valuable lessons for his future years; the chances are that he can better meet adversity when it comes, as it always does in any normal life. The girl who looks upon the normal functions of womanhood as illness launches out with a mental handicap, at least.

People in responsible positions can not stop to consult their own feelings—too much depends on them. The story might read the other way; one who is constantly feeling himself over for hurts is not apt to get as far as the one who takes them as a part of the game and goes ahead.

Sufficient sleep, right food, fresh air and exercise and the mind to use these right and the body ought to work like a good machine the Creator intended it to be—it is beautifully created *for work*. Add to these physical requirements the mental and spiritual comforts which come from a congenial family and community life and happiness should be ours. We all have to work to keep well, to keep our happiness, but if illness or unhappiness comes, the right attitude towards either will help us across the obstacle all the faster.—Aunt Janet.

To Add Variety

FOR a change try light brown sugar instead of white in custards, rice pudding, cornstarch puddings, etc.

Try your favorite cornstarch pudding recipe sweetened with maple syrup and served with whipped cream or add two tablespoonsful of cocoa to the sugar before stirring it into the milk. Serve with whipped cream and top each dish with a cherry or nut meat or add a cupful of sliced peaches either fresh or canned to plain cornstarch pudding after removing from the fire. Serve with whipped cream.

A spoonful of some pretty jelly on top of each serving of plain cornstarch pudding makes an attractive dish or served with strawberries or other fruit syrup.

The addition of a little sliced or grated cheese to tomatoes and macaroni improves the flavor.

A cupful of mincemeat added to a plain molasses cake makes a nice addition.

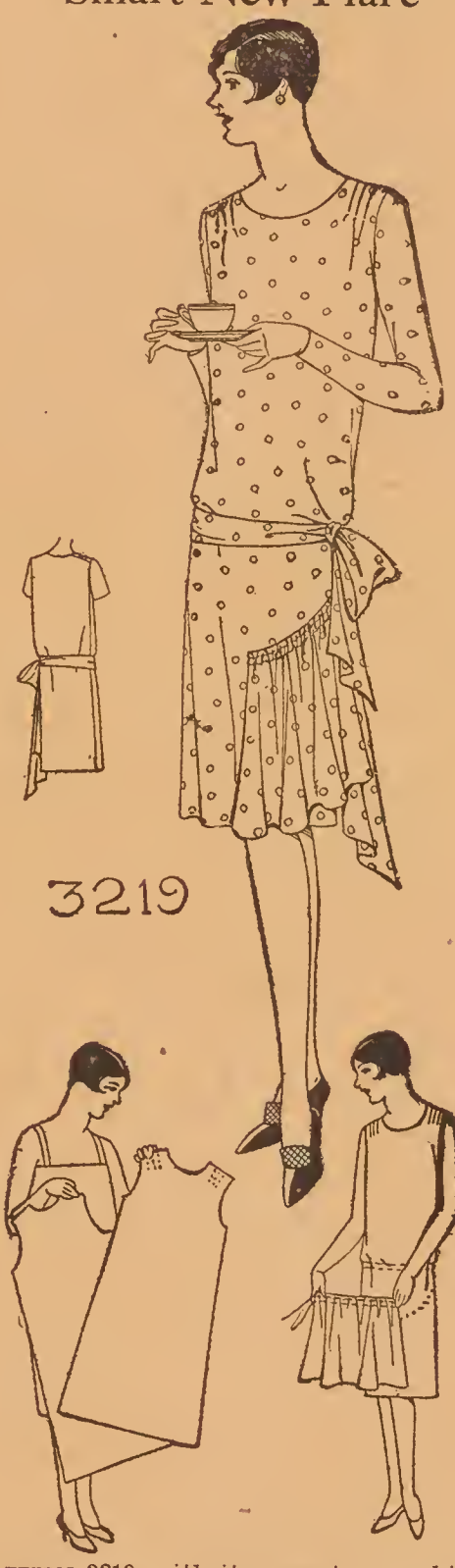
Grind the left over slice of fried or boiled ham and add to plain omelet or scrambled eggs. Other ways of adding a frill or two here and there will come to mind once one starts out to "dress up" the plain dishes.—E. M. N., *New York.*

Baked Rhubarb

Select fresh rhubarb, cut off green tops, wash well, cutting in 2 inch pieces. Put alternate layers of rhubarb and sugar in an earthen or pyrex dish finishing the layers with sugar and allowing a generous amount of sugar as rhubarb is quite tart. Add no water except what clings to rhubarb in washing it. Cover for the first 15 minutes of baking, then remove cover and cook slowly until rhubarb is soft but still unbroken (from ¾ to 1 hour). Serve in baking dish. —M. J.

It adds to the flavor and appearance of rhubarb either baked or stewed or have grated orange or lemon peel added. A few dots of butter over the baked rhubarb also gives a satisfying richness to the dish.

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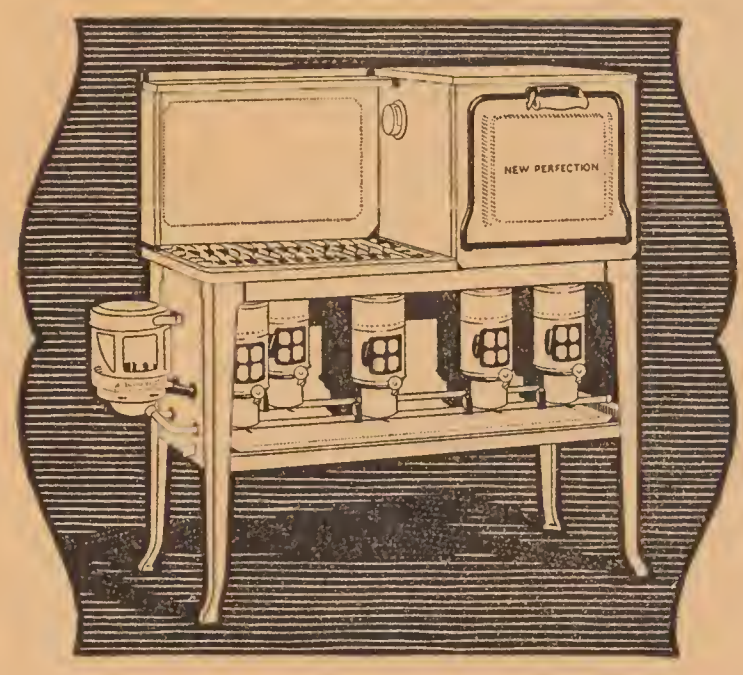
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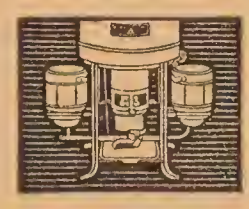


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Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

JACQUES saw them at the same time and stood motionless. The impression he conveyed was that of endeavouring to conceal his presence by immobility; and in fact his figure, blended with the patches upon the rocks, would hardly have been discernible but for the sun, which flared upon him through the trees.

As Lafe and Hilary advanced he seemed to be galvanized into life. He rushed toward them, screaming, his face convulsed with fury.

Not a word of the old man's ravings was intelligible to either, but one thing was self-evident: Jacques wanted to keep them out of the cave, and was threatening violence unless they turned away.

Hilary cast his eyes about to ascertain the cause of the old man's fury. He saw, near the cave's mouth, a large slab of granite, and a heavy hammer lying beside it.

"Let's see what he's got there," he said. "It doesn't look like traps to me."

Jacques, perceiving his intention, rushed at Hilary, his arms outstretched, his fists whirling. He was quite beside himself; his contorted, senile face, the mumbling, toothless mouth resembled some hideous mask. Hilary stepped quickly aside out of his path, and, as Jacques plunged forward, caught him about the body, holding down his arms.

Old Jacques was wiry, but his muscles, hardened though they were by a life spent in the open, were atrophied with age. There was strength in those slender-iron-like cords that ridged the lean flesh, but not staying strength. For a few moments Hilary could hardly hold him, but then the old man, exhausted, ceased to struggle. He sank to the ground through Hilary's arms and began to moan like a wounded animal. When Hilary released him he made no effort to bar the way any longer. He crouched, muttering, among the rocks, his arms over his head.

"He's saying something about his son," said Lafe, whose quick ears had caught the word.

Hilary listened, but he could make nothing of the disconnected exclamations, uttered in the most unintelligible patois. Old Jacques went on mumbling, apparently oblivious of their presence. They left him there and went toward the cave.

"Look!" shouted Lafe, pointing.

The ground was covered with fragments of some sort of ore, and a trail of chips and dust led out of the mouth of the cave into another recess among the rocks. Among the brambles, under a roughly constructed roof, was a small hand machine, consisting in the main of two steel rollers, white with cushed rock.

"Looks like a hand flour-mill," said Lafe. "I thought maybe it might be gold. But it ain't gold. Alluvial's washed in a stream, and quartz gold has to be got with cyanide."

Suddenly Lafe uttered an exclamation and, stooping down, picked up a matted handful of some fibrous, wool-like material that had been stuffed into a cleft. He pulled out yet another handful, and more and more—stiff wool, yet of a stony consistency—spun stone, if such a thing were possible.

"Rock flax!" he exclaimed. "I seen it down Thetford way years ago, Mr. Askew. Look there! The cliff's alive with it!"

"Asbestos!" cried Hilary.

"A regular asbestos quarry!" said Lafe. "There's thousands of dollars' worth in here. Look at it!"

Hilary could see now that the coarse fibres ran through the side of the cliff in every direction. They were so blended with the mottled stone that he had not even noticed them.

"That accounts for everything," he said.

"Yes, Mr. Askew. I guess Brousseau wasn't paying all those hands at Ste. Marie and pretending to work his limits just to jump your timber rights. I knew he had something up his sleeve, but I didn't know what. I knew there wasn't no gold round here."

"So that's why he wants to get me out of the way."

"That's the whole game, sir. He knew you'd hit upon this mine sooner or later, though he'd left the island off the map of the seigniory. Lord, what a fool I was not to have known!"

"There's more to it than that, Lafe. That's why he tried to draw us off the scent on the subject of the river boundary. He thought that if he could get into a fight with us over that we wouldn't be thinking of the island. And this mine belongs to Rosny. No wonder Brousseau wants the seigniory!"

"It's as good as a play," said Lafe.

"It gives us the trump card," said Hilary. "It means that he'll lose his hold over him, and—well, Lafe, I feel too happy to say any more about it.

Lafe grabbed him by the hand. "We've won," he said ectatically. "And now I guess we'd best be starting for the boat."

It had grown suddenly twilight; the sun had gone down behind the mountains. They turned to retrace their steps. Suddenly Lafe grasped Hilary and dragged him aside. An instant later something crashed to the earth at his side.

It was the head of the pick. As Hilary stared about him in bewilderment he heard a crashing, as of some animal among the bushes. He discerned old Jacques Brousseau, bounding away like a great hare. He was out of sight in a moment, and the rustling suddenly ceased.

Lafe swore. "He tried to murder you, sir," he exclaimed. "Must have stole up and got that pick under our noses. And I saw nothing till he was right behind you."

"I'll have the old man arrested," said Hilary. "I guess his brain's turned by the solitude."

"Solitude nothing," answered Lafe scornfully. "That was plain murder in his heart, Mr. Askew. He's watchman here for his son. That's what's the matter with him."

They retraced their steps along the trail. It was a nervous experience, with the thought that old Jacques might be lurking in the bushes nearby.

"We've passed our landing-place," said Hilary.

Looking out across the grey waters he perceived, close at hand, and apparently beached on the shore, the white sail of a sloop. It seemed to be the vessel which they had seen earlier that afternoon, tacking toward the south shore.

The men looked at each other, and the same unspoken question was in the eyes of each. Then Lafe grabbed Hilary by the shoulders.

"See here!" he said. "We ain't going to stay and fight Brousseau's gang just for the fun of it. I guess it's Pierre and Leblanc in that boat all right, and that they're on their way home. We beat it for ours as hard as we can go—see? You ain't fit to do no more fighting anyway," he pleaded.

"You're quite right, Lafe," answered Hilary. "Come, let's get to the boat as quick as we can."

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation. Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Bonifice, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland. Brousseau, one of the clique, tries to intimidate Hilary by threatening him with loss of the entire legacy, unless Hilary goes back to the States. Hilary refuses....Madeleine Rosny, who is engaged to Brousseau learns of the latter's plan to get rid of Hilary. She warns him but he walks into the trap. Hilary is severely beaten. Madeleine and Connell rescue him and take him to the Rosny chateau where Madeleine nurses Hilary back to health. Their friendship soon ripens into love and Madeline tells Brosseau she will never marry him. This creates a scene at the chateau which caused Rosny to suffer a stroke. He slowly recovers. Hilary goes to an island he owns to see some timber. He surprises Brousseau's father.

But as they started there rang out a woman's cry. Again came the scream; and in an instant, forgetful of their resolution, they had turned and raced back along the trail.

CHAPTER XX
DEEP WATER

NOT many steps, and, breaking through the trees, they saw Marie Dupont struggling in Pierre's arms, while Leblanc and Nanette stood near them, laughing.

Lafe leaped at Pierre, and his bony fist caught the outlaw beneath the chin. Pierre went down in a heap. Hilary made for Leblanc, whose expression would, under other circumstances, have been comical in its surprise.

He turned upon the clinging girl and knocked her down savagely. Then without another glance at Hilary, he made for the sloop.

Leaving Pierre where he had fallen, Lafe joined in the pursuit. But Leblanc had several yards' start, and his experience of Hilary's prowess lent wings to his feet. He plunged into the water and, by a miracle of strength, swung the sloop clear of the sand on which she had been beached.

They heard a sound of feet upon the shingle behind them, and turned quickly. It was Pierre, but he was bolting for the woods. They ran at him, but he had gained the shelter of the trees, and it was growing too dark to follow. They heard him breaking through the dry underbrush. They stopped and looked back. Leblanc was now quite a distance from the island, and making for the north shore upon the incoming tide.

There came a stealthy sound from among the trees, and the distorted, weather-tanned face of Jacques Brousseau peered out at them. It disappeared, but the sight reminded them that the trail to the boat was almost invisible.

"Let's go," said Hilary, and he took Marie gently by the arm. She was crouching upon the beach, and as he raised her she looked at him as if she did not know who he was or what he was doing there. But she went with him obediently, and Lafe followed with Nanette, whose lip was bloody from Leblanc's blow.

If Pierre or Brousseau lurked near in the darkness, they did not venture within reach of Lafe's and Hilary's fists. They reached the landing-place at last. Louis was seated upon the sand beside the boat, looking anxiously through the pines.

"Ah, Monsieur!" he began, as Hilary approached. Then, seeing Marie, he broke off suddenly. But as Lafe came into view with Nanette the little man's face wrinkled into a smile that spread to his ears.

"Ah, Messieurs!" he protested in mock concern, raising his hands before his face.

"Shut up!" said Lafe angrily.

"Ah, Monsieur Connell, I am discreet. And where do we land? I say nothing, you understand me."

Hilary interrupted just as Lafe was growing angry.

"You'll go to St. Boniface, of course," he said. "Is the tide running in?"

"Oui, Monsieur Askew. It will be a crowded boat, but we can make it. But it is to St. Boniface wharf that we go?"

"Of course it is. Where did you suppose we were going?"

Louis shrugged his shoulders. "I. don' know," he answered. "You pay an' I sail. All right?"

"Yes, but you aren't paid for gabbling," said Hilary. Keep your mouth shut——"

"Assuredly you can trust me, Monsieur. I shall say no——"

"Confound you, I mean keep your tongue quiet now. Didn't you see that other boat—O, never mind. Give your hand to Mademoiselle Dupont."

The tide was running fairly for St. Boniface. It was almost dark now, but the wind had died away and the stars were brilliant. Hilary, taking off his overcoat, wrapped it about Marie. The girl's bewilderment had yielded to abject gratitude. She raised Hilary's hand to her lips and pressed it. Beside her Nanette, wrapped in Lafe's waterproof, was sobbing wildly and wiping her wounded lip. The words that passed were drowned in the sound of the lapping waves before they reached the ears of Louis, at the tiller.

"Now, what happened?" asked Hilary of Marie. "Tell me, and we'll clap those ruffians into jail, I assure you. How did they get you into that boat?"

Marie sobbed out her explanation; but when Hilary gathered, with difficulty from the broken words, stammered in French, that she had gone on board with Pierre to marry him in Quebec, he could hardly believe his ears.

"And your father knows nothing of this?" he inquired, when she had ended.

"He knows nothing, Monsieur. Ah, Monsieur, you saved me before, and I—I was ungrateful. Promise me, swear to me that he shall never know!"

"And you, Nanette," continued Hilary, addressing the weeping girl, "what have you to say, who lured her here, knowing this?"

"I did not know, Monsieur," cried Nanette. "Pierre told me that if I bring her he would get back my sweetheart."

"Leblanc, eh?"

(Continued on Page 20)



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WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS $25 per hundred. 100% live delivery guaranteed. From good strong free range stock. F. B. CANDEE, Nicholson, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS—from our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks, write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

DUCKLINGS, WHITE PEKIN—15, $4.50. 100, $25. Delivered by parcel post. This is my 24th year. EARL SEAMANS, Factoryville, Pa.

FARM EQUIPMENT

RICH MAN'S CORN Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle typing attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kan.

FARM EQUIPMENT

WANTED—Used DeLaval milking machine in good condition. Address Box 222, Salamanca, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Minneapolis threshing outfit, thresher used three seasons, tractor one season. RALPH NELSON, Springboro, Pa.

FARMS FOR SALE

BARGAIN 100 acre farm, good buildings, plenty water, fine location. JOHN ANDERSON, Morrisville, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—The Ladies' Comfort, a convenient country home in the hills of Stafford. Good view, fruit and fine garden soil, 15 miles south of Springfield, Mass. C. E. KELLOGG, West Stafford, Conn.

200 ACRE DAIRY FARM in Otsego Co. N. Y., fine buildings, well located, choice Guernsey cattle, everything in equipment. Milk sold at ten cents per quart. $14,000 takes all. $3000 cash. BOX 460, care American Agriculturist.

700 ACRE STOCK FARM—Best markets, macadam road, keeps 300 cattle, 3000 poultry, 200 hogs. Sell for less than half value of extensive, modern buildings. Make your own terms, big bargain, must sell. FRED HUNT, Unadilla, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR RENT: General store, located in village of Allamuchy. This is a good stand, with post office in building. Rent reasonable. Apply, ARTHUR DANKS, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED

A PAYING POSITION OPEN to representative of character. Take orders shoes—hosiery direct to wearer. Good income. Permanent. Write now for free book. "Getting Ahead." TANNERS SHOE MFG., CO., 896 So. C. St., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP—We have Jewish young men able-bodied, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

POSITION WANTED—Have poultry experience, desire to learn farming also. BOX 459, care American Agriculturist.

HELP WANTED

WANTED: C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, New York State (nurserymen for 75 years) need live wire salesmen. Part or full time. An excellent opportunity. Write for particulars.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with flags and designs on, $1 to $15 paid. Other envelopes before 1871 bought. W. L. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY old bags. We pay excellent prices. Write for prices. We pay freight. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

CASH PAID for old broken bank bills. Send list of what you have. E. TITUS BLACK, Scio, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

60 LARGE GLADIOLUS $1.25; none alike, 10 choice Dahlias $1.25. 24 pkgs. Flower Seeds 50c. GLADIOLIA FARMS, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

4,000,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Yellow Jersey and Big Leaf Up River. $1.75 per 1000 cash with order. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

CACTI, RARE VARIETIES—Medium sizes, $1.00 each, 3 different kinds, $2.00. Add 15 cents for postage. RARE PLANT CO., Morrisville, Pa.

50 MILLION VEGETABLE PLANTS—Cabbage: Copenhagen, Wakefields, Ballhead, Flat Dutch, etc., $1.50 thousand; 10,000, $10.00. Tomato Plants, six varieties—$2.00 thousand; 10,000, $15.00. Sweet Potato and Pepper plants $3.00 thousand; 10,000, $25.00. Prompt shipments, well packed, good delivery guaranteed. Shipping capacity half million daily. J. P. COUNCILL CO., Franklin, Va.

ONION, BEET, LETTUCE—$1.00 per 1000. Celery, Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts $1.25 per 1000. Tomato $2.00 per 1000. Pepper $3.00 per 1000. Cauliflower $3.50 per 1000. Egg Plant $4.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, PLANTS—100-40c; 1,000-$2.75 postpaid. Immediate shipment. E. FETTER, Lewisburg, Pa.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Leading Varieties. Delivered 500,-$1.00; 1,000-$1.50. F.O.B. here 1,000-$1.75; 5,000-$7.50. Satisfaction guarantee. Varieties Lettuce, Onion, Collard and Tomato, same price. Leading varieties Pepper and Egg Plants. Delivered 300-$1.00; 500-$1.50; 1,000-$2.25. F.O.B. here 1,000-$1.75; 5,000-$7.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. F. JAMISON, Summerville, S. C.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS all varieties $1.00-1000. J. H. SCOTT, Franklin, Va.

100 ACRES CABBAGE, Onion and Tomato Plants. Special—$1.00 per thousand. FARMERS SUPPLY CO., Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS, 300-75c; 500-$1.25; 1000-$2.00 postpaid. satisfaction guaranteed. OAKDALE FARM, Franklin, Va.

EARLY COPENHAGEN MARKET and Danish Cabbage Plants. $1.50-1000. CHARLES R. STAFFORD, Route 3, Cortland, N. Y.

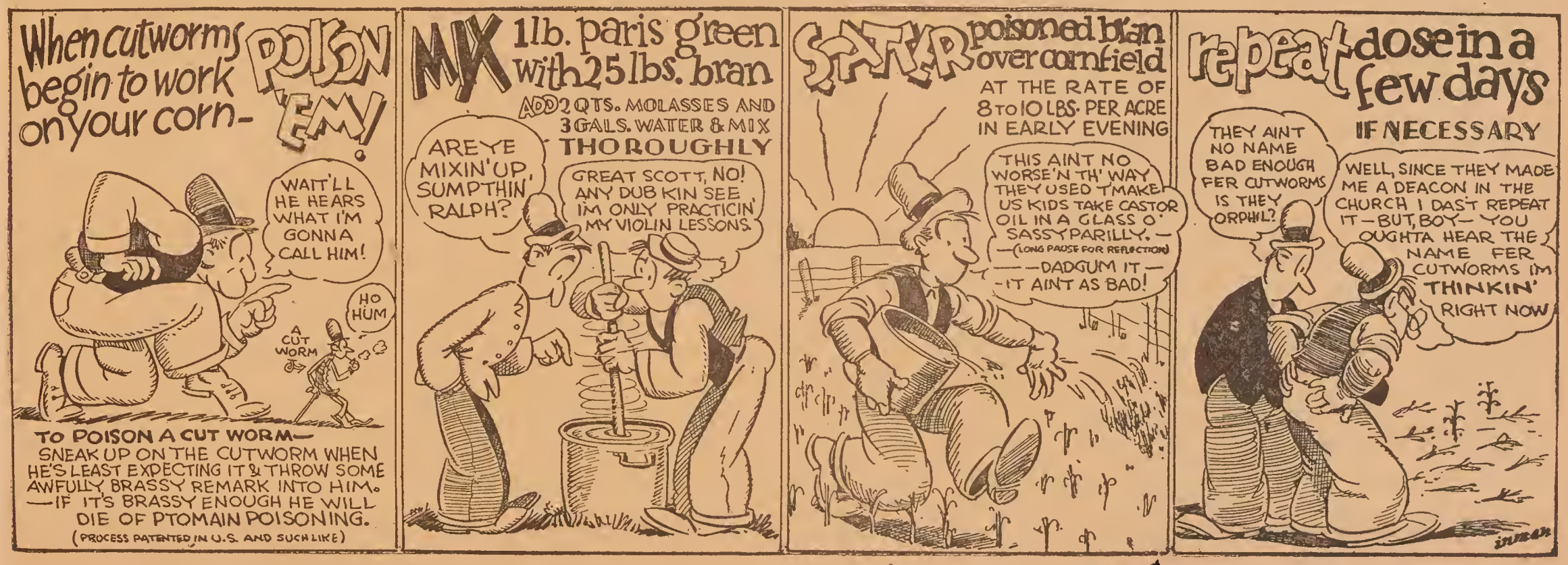
LARGE WASHINGTON asparagus roots, 5 years old, bearing size, $1.75 dozen, $10-1000. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

SEND NO MONEY—C.O.D. Frost proof cabbage and onion plants. All varieties. Quick shipment. 500-65c; 1000-$1.00. EUREKA FARMS, Tifton, Ga.

15 MILLION FINE CABBAGE PLANTS—Copenhagen, Wakefields, and Ballhead, etc.; extra special, $1.00 thousand; 5,000-$4.50; 10,000-$8.50; 50,000-$37.50 cash. Prompt shipments. OLD DOMINION PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

Additional Classified "Ads" on Next Page

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Get Rid of Cutworms* — By Ray Inman



ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS all varieties Tomato plants, Prize Taker and Bermuda Onion plants. Cabbage and Onions $1.00 thousand. Tomato plants $2.00 thousand. Plants are stocky. COLEMAN PLANT FARMS, Tifton, Ga.

MILLIONS CABBAGE PLANTS—Copenhagen, Wakefield, Danish Ballhead, Flatdutch, Succession, 300-$1.00; 500-$1.25; 1,000-$2.00 postpaid; express $1.25-1,000. Tomato plants, Baltimore Stone Matchelss same price. Potato Nancy Hall, Cuban Yams 500-$2.00; 1000-$3.25 postpaid. Good service guaranteed. SERVICE PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

TEN MILLION VEGETABLE PLANTS—Cabbage, Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead, Flatdutch, Wakefield, Succession, 300-$1.00; 500-$1.50; 1,000-$2.25 postpaid. Express $1.50-1,000. Tomato plants, Baltimore, Matchless Stone, same price. Potato Nancy Hall, Cuban Yams, 500-$2.00; 1,000-$3.50 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. IDEAL PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

HARDY NORTHERN GROWN CABBAGE and cauliflower plants. Chemically treated Danish seed. Safe arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment. Golden Acre, Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Glory of Enkhousen, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead, Red and Savoy. Prepaid 200-65c; 500-$1.25; 1,000-$2.25. Express collect 5,000-$7.50. Cauliflower prepaid 50-40c; 200-$1.00; 500-$2.25; 1,000-$3.75. PORT B. MELLINGER, North Lima, Ohio.

DELPHINIUMS, COLUMBINES, BLEEDING HEARTS, Phlox, Hollyhocks, Oriental Poppies, Gaillardia, Lupines, Chrysanthemums, Hardy Sweet Peas, Hardy Lilies, Anemones, Monkshoods, Hardy Asters, Gentians, Pyrethrums and 106 other Hardy Perennials that live outdoors during winter and grow larger and more beautiful each year; Pansies, Asters, Snapdragons, Petunias, Salvias, Zinnias, Strawflowers; Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge Plants; Berry Plants; Grape Vines; Asparagus, Rhubarb roots. Safe delivery guaranteed, by parcel post or express. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE AND SPROUT PLANTS—Cauliflower, Earliest Catskill Snowball and Early Long Island Snowball 5,000-$20.00; 1,000-$4.50; 500-$2.50; 200-$1.50; 100-$1.00—Cabbage pants, Copenhagen market, Enkhinzen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Early and late Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead, Red Rock Savoy, 5,000-$9.00; 1,000-$2.00; 500-$1.50—Sprouts, Long Island improved, 5,000-$14.00; 1,000-$3.00; 500-$1.75. Safe delivery guaranteed. No business done on Sunday. Send for circular. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

VEGETABLE PLANTS READY NOW—Tomatoes—Jewel, Bonny Best, John Baer, Stone and Matchless. Transplanted $8 per 1000. Potted $30 per 1000; $3.25 per 100. Field Grown (ready June 15th) $3 per 1000. Peppers—all varieties, transplanted $8 per 1000; potted $30 per 1000; $3.25 per 100. Cabbage—Field grown, Copenhagen Market, Enkhinzen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead, Savoy and Red $2 per 1,000; 5,000-$9. Cauliflower—Field grown, rerooted, Early Snowball $4.50 per 1,000; 5,000-$20. Egg Plant—Potted Black Beauty, $30 per 1,000; $3.50 per 100. Brussels Sprouts—Long Island Improved and Danish Giant $2.50 per 1,000. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.26; 10—$2.00; smoking 10—$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. $1.25. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.00. Box 50 Cigars $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6 Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c; 10-$1.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO—Chewing, 12 twist 80c; Plug, 50c lb; Smoking, 9 sacks 72c; Pound sacks 50c. Box 50 cigars $1.50. BURNETT TOBACCO CO., Mayfield, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair $1. Beige, nude, gray, peach, tanbark, black, sizes 8½-10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair $1. Beige, nude, gray, peach, tanbark, black, sizes 8½-10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

"WOOL—Wanted—good prices. Write for quotation. S. H. LIVINGSTON, wool specialists, Lancaster, Pa. Dept. AG."

WANTED

OLD ADDRESS

When sending in change of address on your subscription please give the old address as well as the new.

This insures prompt change.

McNary-Haugen Bill Vetoed

(*Continued from First Page*)

sumer. Every one of these processors could charge what he chose to his domestic trade and recoup the loss incurred on any one of his products thus made unsalable at home through excessive prices by dumping it at reduced rates in foreign markets. ***

Would Increase Production

5. The bill runs counter to an economic law as well settled as the law of gravitation. Increased prices decrease consumption; they also increase production. These two conditions are the very ones that spell disaster to the whole program.

The vaguely drawn clause in the measure to meet this obvious danger merely amounts to moral suasion and, as a last resort, the withdrawal of the equalization fee. Thus if 90 per cent of the growers of a given commodity heed the admonitions of the board and refrain from production, they will, nevertheless, be punished because of the evasions of the remaining 10 per cent who have ignored the board's requests.

In other words, no farmer will be safe in directing his planting upon his individual judgment, for should the result be a stimulation of an increased yield, the board will be likely to withdraw the support which encouraged the surpluses and allow the prices to collapse under the weight of that artificially created excess. The annals of the industrial and agricultural world are replete with the catastrophes that have come in the wake of such attempted distortions of one of the most fundamental principles of commercial relations.

More Foreign Competition

6. This measure continues, as did its predecessor, to give substantial aid to the foreign competitors of American agriculture and industry.

It continues the amazing proposal to supply foreign workers with cheaper food than those of the United States, and this at the expense of the American farm industry, thereby encouraging the foreign peasant whose produce is not burdened with the costs of any equalization fee, and also affording through reduced food prices the means of cutting the wage rates paid by foreign manufacturers.

The latter step would promptly impair the prosperity of our manufacturing population, which is by far the leading and most profitable market for our farm products. ***

In connection with this aspect of the bill as an aid to our foreign competitors, the measure will inevitably devastate many of our important farm areas. For instance, the board is expected to obtain higher prices for the American farmer for corn by removing the surplus from the home market and dumping it over our borders at a lower level of prices.

In other words, the hog grower in Ontario, Canada, may buy American corn at a very much lower price than the hog grower in the state of Ohio. Both being situated equally as to the European market for their pork products, we shall see immediately the migration of the Ohio hog industries across the border into Canada with consequent losses to our pork industry by this Canadian competition.

Likewise the dumping of cheaper American feeds for Dutch and Scandinavian producers of dairy products American Agriculturist, June 9, 1928 further subsidizes them in direct competition with the American industry. In other words, the farmers of this measure naively submit a proposal to save the American livestock grower and dairyman by supplying his overseas rivals with abundant feedstuffs at reduced rates. It would be difficult indeed to conceive of a more preposterous economic and commercial fallacy. ***

There is much more to the President's veto message, including an attached opinion from the Attorney General stating that the bill was unconstitutional, but we have given you the President's main objections in his own words.

It is stated that the Central West is very much incensed at President Coolidge for vetoing the bill, and the governor of Nebraska has made the suggestion that an army of 100,000 Central West farmers be raised to march on the Republican nominating convention and demand their rights. However, it is not clear just how far this feeling of indignation extends beyond the farm leaders and politicians to actual farmers.

A Visit with the Editor

(*Continued from Page 5*)

accumulated wealth with which he put into operation his ideal for friendless girls. The Florence Crittendon Rescue Homes for girls in seventy-two cities of the United States tell his story. One of the little hamlets in the community produced Daniel Burnham, America's leading architect, at home equally in Chicago, New York or Rome, Italy.

"But these brighter lights of the exodus do not by any means convey what is perhaps after all the greater influence and might of the majority of the human surplus who went forth and found their places and played their roles as less widely known personalities in enterprises of banking, manufacture, teaching, or merchandising, where they helped weave the fabric of America and its institutions as we know them in everyday life.

"The force of this plain story of the human product of good farms, in a community where God was known, lies not in what might be considered the exceptional character of the community, but rather in the fact that the story of this particular community of farms is the story, in one respect or another, of all American farm communities. This study convinces both men of the farms and men of the cities—as it sets their memories to work about the migrants from the land whom they have known—that as the farming communities wax or wane, so wax or wane the cities and the nation."

Any study of the lives of successful business or professional men in America would show that a very large proportion of them were farm bred. The great question of vital interest to everyone interested in the future success of this nation is whether we are going to be able to maintain standards of life on the farm that will make it possible for the nation to continue to draw upon the farms for the high class human products that it has received in the past.

If such standards are to be maintained, there must be adequate religious facilities and a high average of the use of the same by farm people. If there is any one thing above another that has insured the success of country boys and girls who have left the farm for other occupations, it is the fact that the greater number of them came from God-fearing homes. Narrow and bigoted as the religion of our fathers no doubt was, yet its teachings of responsibility, and of the love of God and man were so interwoven into the characters of the country boys and girls that the most of them carried those principles throughout their lives.

Find what fault we will with the church, with the hypocrites who are always to be found therein, and with the narrowness and the bigotry too often evident, still the fact remains that in any given community, the majority of the best citizens are churchgoers and try to live up to the high standards of the church.

Even those who scoff at the church and its teachings, when they come to choose young men or women for responsible positions in their employ, give preference to those who have been brought up under the teachings and the influence of religious leadership. All humans need standards of conduct, and entirely aside from what may happen to our souls when we are done here, we need the associations of our fellows and the help of God to be clean and decent and good.

"Wooden Spoil"

(*Continued from Page* 18)

"Oui, Monsieur. Then he take me to Quebec, and we get married. And he promised me a wedding-ring of gold, Monsieur."

"And he told you that he was going to marry Marie?"

"Oui, Monsieur, we all go to Quebec together. Only just before we land he tell me that we all stay on the island together first, and have a holiday."

"Nanette, Leblanc never intended to marry you," said Hilary. "They were using you to get Marie into Pierre's power. Nanette——"

He bent toward her and touched her on the shoulder. She looked up at him, her lips quivering, her face pathetic as a scolded child's.

"Do you remember your home, Nanette, in St. Joseph?"

"Ah, oui," she sobbed. "Ah, oui Monsieur. Do not speak of it to me."

"It is long since you left your home?"

"Two years, Monsieur."

"Nanette, you were a child then, like Marie here? Leblanc came to you and told you of the great world outside, and how he would marry you and be kind to you. Two years have passed, and he has ruined your life, and he has not kept his promise, and still he deceives you with his promises. Would you go back to him?"

"Never, Monsieur! He struck me—see! Not in just anger, as a man strikes his wife who nags him, but because he was afraid. See where his fist fell—see!"

"Yet, Nanette, even as Leblanc did to you, you would have had Pierre do to Marie here."

"Monsieur! I thought he was to marry her. Pierre told me, if I bring Marie to Ste. Marie no harm is done because he loves her and he wishes to save her from you, who mean no good to her."

"From me, Nanette!" exclaimed Hilary, stupefied.

"Oui, Monsieur, and then you go to Ste. Marie to meet her and take her home. And everybody say Monsieur Askew loves her, and no doubt he has a wife in his own country."

(*To be Continued*)

The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

"Before You Invest, Investigate"

"Can you give me some information about the Wolf Market Forecast?"

WE are informed that the Wolf Market Forecast and also the National Business Review, are published by H. & B. Wolf of 50 Broad Street, New York City, and that in 1892, following complaints which alleged fraudulent practices, H. & B. Wolf & Company were ordered by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Securities to suspend operations in that State. This action was subsequently upheld by the Pennsylvania Courts.

In 1925, the Attorney General of New York, upon evidence developed by the New York Better Business Bureau, instituted action against H. & B. Wolf & Company which resulted on November 13 of that year, in a preliminary injunction restraining it from alleged fraudulent practices in the sale of securities. A final order on the injunction was entered in the New York Supreme Court on February 8, 1926.

Nickel Plating Lasts One Day

"I have been reading in the A. A. of your investigating some fake agents and companies and of course, we got taken in. I am sending you part of a bottle of it and you can see it. The agent rubbed the liquid on a penny and it plated the penny so it looked like a dime. He claimed it would place nickel on autos, knives, forks, spoons and almost anything, but it is no good. The next day it had all worn off. The company is the Creaton-Botz Company of Indianapolis, Ind."

THE Service Bureau immediately wrote to the Creaton-Botz Company but we were obliged to send the discouraging report to our subscriber, that the Post Office Department had returned our letter due to the fact that they could locate no such firm in Indianapolis. Again we urge our people to be particularly cautious about doing business with any agent unless they are absolutely sure that the Company they represent is reliable and that the merchandise is worthwhile.

Correspondence Course Detective

THE Better Business Bureau recently looked into the activities of the United States Detective Association of 280 Broadway, New York City.

They found that A. C. Mathewson, who called himself the "Chief" advertised in the classified columns of various papers under "Help Wanted." One of his ads read:

> "Men for secret service work in the United States. If you can't qualify we teach you. United States Detective Association, P. O. Box 314, City Hall Station, Manhattan, Dept. C-10."

"Honorary" membership cards were sold at prices ranging from $1 to $5.

The Better Business Bureau reports that it has yet to learn of one person who secured a position through "Chief" Mathewson or his Association.

The Bureau suggested that he discontinue the school. The "Chief" started to take legal action against the Bureau which was dismissed following several adjournments requested by Mathewson's attorney.

The owners of the building at 280 Broadway have requested the "Chief" to take his "Association" elsewhere. The Secretary of State of New York has had submitted to him for consideration the activities of Mathewson, who holds a license under the Detective bonding and licensing law of the State.

Fails to Supply Registration Papers

I bought three Holstein heifers from a farmer in my town, which were supposed to be registered or at least he said he would get them. However, it now seems that they are not registered and I paid for registered stock. Is there any offense? Could I take action and make this man pay back the difference between grades and purebreds?

TO sell cattle under the pretense that they are pure bred and registered stock, when in fact, they are not, is a criminal offense, punishable by a fine of $1000 or one year's imprisonment, or both. The person defrauded, of course,always has the right either to sue in damages for any losses he has suffered, or he may offer to return the cattle and ask the court to compel the man to return him his money.

The law requires that a man shall act promptly when he has found that he has been defrauded, and he waives his right by not doing so; but at any rate, your District Attorney should know about this.

Promptness Appreciated

MANY thanks for draft of $30.00 just received from the North American Accident Insurance Co. I think the Service Bureau a real friend to the farmers and the American Agriculturist the best paper published. As it is always fair in all its dealings and a real friend to the farmers.

Thanking you again for the help I received, I am

WM. RECORD,
West Chazy, N. Y.

A Real Grievance About Taxes

I am having some trouble over a piece of woodlot which I own. It is assessed for $1800—50 acres and not very good. Two years ago I went to their "Grievance Day" and they reduced my assessment to $1000. But this year they raised it again to $1800. They say I have a peach orchard in the woods but I have none. I think a family who has an orchard near the woods might have told the assessors it was mine. Is there any way I can get back the taxes I had to pay on that extra $800? The tax collector knows and there are lots of others who know that $1800 is too much assessment of this piece of woods. When we went to have the taxes reduced we took along a clipping from a newspaper where pieces of woodland were advertised for the taxes and there were better pieces than ours assessed for less.

THE assessment on your land would certainly seem to be erroneous and illegal if it includes the value of a peach orchard which you do not own. It should be easy for you to show who is the record owner of it. This mistake may be the result of a clerical error and if you take your proof to the Board of Supervisors in your county they will probably correct the assessment and refund to you the amount of the tax that you have paid because of this mistake. If the Board of Supervisors refuse to do anything for you, you should then return some good local attorney to start proceedings in your county court.—M. S.

Are These Your Keys?

WE have been advised by the Postmaster at Perry, Ohio, that a bunch of keys attached to one of our old identification tags, No. 313841, has been turned in to that office. The owner may secure them by writing directly to the Service Bureau or to the Postmaster at Perry, Ohio.

Livingston County Man Wins Reward Check

SOMETIME ago, Mr. Walter Pike of Livingston County, wrote us as follows:

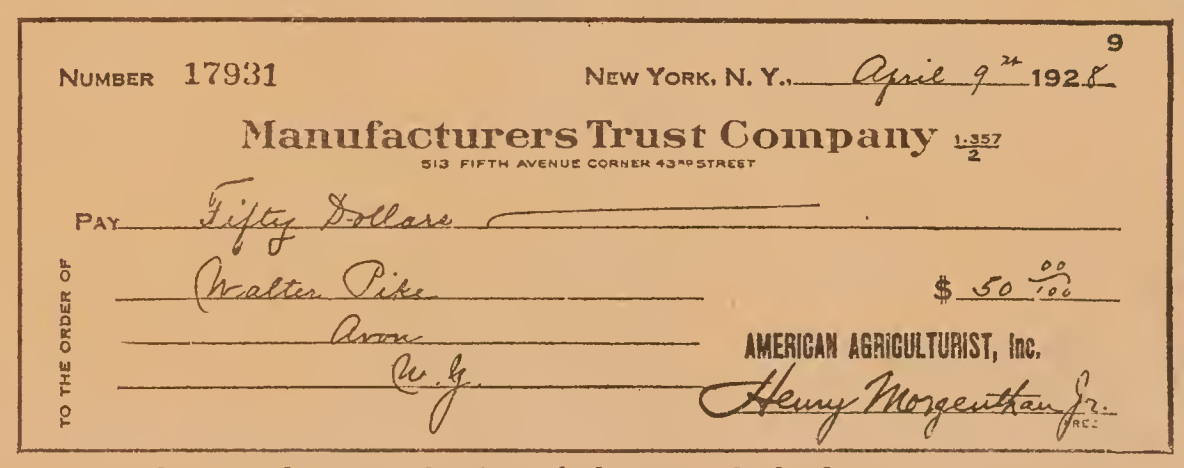
"I am a subscriber of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and also have posted on our farm an A. A. Service Bureau sign. I am writing you at this time to inquire if you pay a reward for catching a chicken thief as I caught one this week that raided my chicken coop and took about 25 pullets.

"The fellow who stole the chickens was a colored fellow named Joel Giles that worked for me nearly all summer. While he was here I heard stories about him stealing things but I never missed anything. He left and I didn't see anything of him until one night when my wife and I were coming home from town, I saw his car coming up our road.

"He passed us and we could see where he had driven off the road to the side a little above the house as at that time the road had just been graveled. When I drove in the driveway the little chicken house door was open. We never use it only in spring but he thought there were chickens in there.

"I thought I had better investigate. I lit a lantern and went out to the road where I saw where the car had driven off the side, there were chicken feathers on the ground. While I was coming in from the road his car went past and the chickens that he had in the car were making a noise. I notified the troopers and that night we drove all over trying to find him and where he was staying but we couldn't locate him. It was nearly a month or more before I found him. He pleaded guilty to the charge and is serving his time in Geneseo jail."

Following our customary checking to see that all the rules had been met, Mr. Morgenthau sent a check for $50 to our subscriber, Mr. Pike.



A photographic reproduction of the reward check sent to Mr. Pike

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Box B Unadilla, N. Y.

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Bigger Crops
Higher Returns
Lower Taxes

For free literature on Farm Opportunities in Canada write nearest Canadian Government Information Bureau.

Syracuse:	C. E. S. Smith, Dept. B-47, 301 E. Genesee St.
Harrisburg:	F. A. Harrison, Dept. B-47, 308 North. 2nd St.
Manchester:	J. B. Riordon, Dept. B-47, 43 Manchester St.
Woonsocket:	L. A. Delorme, Dept. B-47, Room 205, The Call Bldg.

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Absorbine reduces strained, puffy ankles, lymphangitis, poll evil, fistula, boils, swellings. Stops lameness and allays pain. Heals sores, cuts, bruises, boot chafes. Does not blister or remove hair. Horse can be worked while treated. At druggists, or $2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Horse book 5-S free.



Grateful user writes: "Have tried everything. After 3 applications of Absorbine, found swelling gone. Thank you for the wonderful results obtained. "I will recommend Absorbine to my neigbbors".

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but does it PAY

to feed it ?

JUNE AND EARLY JULY is the one time in the year when a cow will milk freely without grain. Milk is cheap during this period. So isn't it good business to get what she will give without an expense for grain, as long as she will milk satisfactorily?

This is a question many thousands of dairymen are honestly pondering. In cheese factory sections, in those places where there is no good fall and winter market for milk, the answer is undoubtedly *yes*. Everywhere else it takes more figuring to arrive at the correct answer. Let's do a little of it here.

Fall Cows Scarce and High

If you buy a cow to freshen in September—*and how are you to be sure now she will?*—it will cost from $100 to $200, according to age and quality. It takes a good one to give 1200 pounds of milk a month during September, October, November and December, the period when milk is highest; and she must have a lot of grain to do it. *Eight* of your late-winter, spring, and summer cows, each milking 5 pounds more a day during the fall months, will replace an expensive fall cow. Grain, judiciously fed on pasture, always shows up in better fall production.

Cow Beef Worth 5 Cents a Pound

A dairy cow in fair condition, sold for beef today, will bring 5 cents a pound. Cows milking heavily on pasture grass alone will improve in appearance, *but* will eventually *lose body weight*. In a 20-cow dairy it is perfectly possible to sell off the equivalent in weight of a couple of cows, along with the cheap summer milk, *without realizing you are doing it*. A low protein grain mixture fed on grass, at the rate of one pound to four or six pounds of milk, will enable a cow to maintain her body weight. Figure its cost in terms of the beef value of a dairy cow.

High Protein Mixtures Wasteful

Protein is the most expensive ingredient in a dairy feed. Pasture grass is much higher in protein than ordinary hay or silage. The pasture season, therefore, is the time when the *cost* of the grain ration can be cut by lowering its protein content. When deciding whether or not to feed grain on pasture, you can figure on the cost of 18% and 20% mixtures instead of the usual 24% feed.

Tonnage Cuts Costs

All feed manufacturers need tonnage in the summer to keep their mills running. That is why they advertise to get you to feed on pasture. You must answer the question of whether to feed, or not to feed, from your point of view—not theirs. Will it pay? If the answer is yes, then it is good business to concentrate your tonnage through your own cooperative, non-profit service mills to the end that your feed will cost you less, not only this summer, but next winter as well.

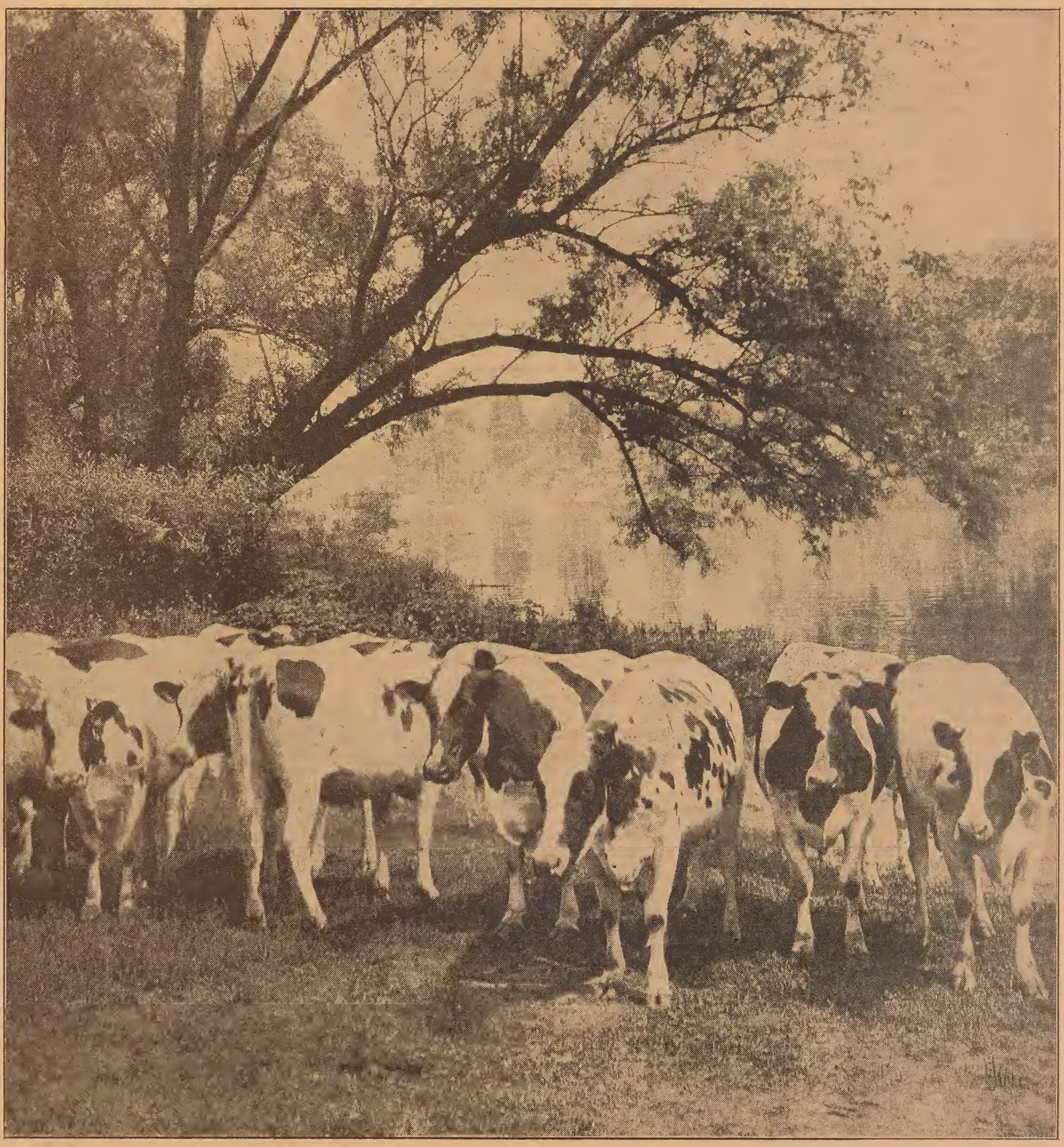
The **G.L.F.**

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
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SEE YOUR G. L. F. AGENT FOR PRICE ON G. L. F. 18% DAIRY
THE IDEAL PASTURE FEED—LOW PROTEIN—HIGH DIGESTIBILITY—NEEDED MINERALS

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 Per Year | June 16, 1928 | Published Weekly



Tourists Welcome!

A. A. Contest Brings Many Suggestions

First Prize Letter

THE farm is on a state road, buildings are modern, surroundings charming and immaculate. Numerous signs, at intervals, for a half mile or more either way, tell the traveller of the place and its specialties: "ice cold milk from tested cows"; ice cream; hot dogs; lunches and lunch supplies; fruit, candy, etc., and fried chicken dinners.

In the hottest months "the old swimmin' hole", with a bathhouse and bathing suits, and gravelly "beach" intrigues many. Hot lunches and hot coffee draw trade in cool weather. Garden produce is sold, in season. Of course gas and oil are sold.

The first year a booth served their purpose. with tables and chairs under the lovely old trees for diners and seats for any wishing only to enjoy the coolness and view. All comers are made to feel welcome.

The second season a dining pavilion was erected and has proved a wise investment. Rooms and baths can be had in the family home, and a vacant house opposite the family home was cleaned and renovated and is usually occupied by one or two parties of tourists.

High Points of Their Experience

1. Tourists like clean attractive surroundings; and country produce. Also a degree of privacy at meals. 2. Neatly lettered signs, properly hung, are necessary. 3. Reasonable prices bring fair profits and more trade. 4. Quick, courteous service is essential. 5. Absolute neatness is the greatest single factor. 6. It pays. —MABELLE ROBERT.

* * *

"Attractive" Magic Word

Second Prize Letter

THE first thing, we have found, the tourists look for is a sign—they have no way of reading your mind! So, unless they see a sign of some sort, on they go. An attractive sign, well painted is best. A few will stop for even a cardboard sign. The signs should be placed a short distance each side of your home. We moved into a big, old barn of a house last year and planned on the tourist's trade. Its only outside redeeming feature was a large porch, entirely covered with an old, old, grapevine. We painted the house yellow. Our signs are yellow with green lettering. I hung out on our nicely kept lawn an old, old teakettle, painted yellow, filled it with bright paper flowers (waxed)—it certainly draws attention, which is what we want. My flowers catch their eye, *then* they read my sign. Your lawn must be kept trim and neat. I plant all kinds of flowers I can get. One lady stopped to admire a large bunch of common field daisies I had set out by an ugly appearing stone post. Your flowers need not be expensive. I got a wonderful effect using ferns from the woods, mixed with daisies and buttercups from the meadows.

After you have enticed them to stop, your rooms *must* be clean and attractively furnished —not expensive, *attractive*. A cheese cloth curtain, either ruffled or banded by a cheery color, is far better than an expensive embroidered net one. The tourist should be made comfortable and to feel at home. They are your guests and you want them to come again—they will, anyway, ours have! Plain sensible meals are best. They are tired of hotels or they would not stop. We never serve cereals unless they are asked for—they can get *them* anywhere. Country cooking seems to please.

(*Continued on Page* 10)



The guest at a tourist inn appreciates a table set with products from the home garden.

What Does "Accredited Chicks" Mean to You?

How the Poultry Industry is Trying to Get Together and Standardize Terms

By H. L. COSLINE
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

ANY product which is offered for sale needs standards or terms which can be applied to describe correctly the article bought and sold. In the poultry industry the use of various terms such as "accredited", "supervised", and "certified" have gradually come into use to denote various degrees of improvement or of disease eradication.

The meaning of these terms as applied to poultry has developed along different lines and the natural result is that the same term does not mean the same thing in all parts of the country. Some time ago a movement was started to form plans for a national standardization of these terms. The question was discussed at considerable length at a conference held in Chicago last fall and although several plans were discussed, no definite agreement was reached. The difference which is causing the most discussion and trouble is the meaning of the term "accredited". Most of the eastern states have used this term to mean disease-free. On the other hand, the majority of the middle-western states have attached a different meaning to this, namely that it refers to stock raised under sanitary conditions but not necessarily free from disease. On April 5th a compromise plan was submitted by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which takes care of a number of the discrepencies in the meaning of various terms but since this plan approves the western meaning to the term "accredited", the plan is not favorably received by the majority of the eastern states.

On May 4th, representatives of most of the Atlantic states held a conference at Washington and took action approving a national uniform plan which is identical with the plan submitted by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry with the exception that the term, "accredited", will mean disease eradication by testing. This meaning is approved by resolutions passed by the National Live Stock Sanitary Association.

Some of the advantages which are claimed for the use of the term "accredited", as meaning 'produced under sanitary conditions' are:

(1) Sanitation is of more importance than official testing and, therefore, the word, "accredited" should be used in connection with each of the grades of breeding stock.

(2) That the word, "accredited" has become so well established in the big hatchery states that it could not be easily changed.

(3) That official disease eradication is not practicable in the large area states.

(4) That the methods of testing for Bacillary White Diarrhea and Tuberculosis are not reliable.

Both sides to the controversy claim priority in the use of the word, "accredited."

Some of the arguments advanced against the use of the word, "accredited" in the latest plan from the Bureau of Animal Industry are briefly mentioned here:

(1) Because it is confusing and cumbersome on account of using the word, "accredited" in connection with each of the production grades, "R. O. P.," "Certified" and "Standard" which weakens rather than strengthens them.

(2) Because the use of the word "accredited" in connection with each of the production grades to represent mere sanitation is wholly unnecessary since all official Breed Improvement programs whether state or national, always have been and always must be, based upon sanitation.

(3) The word "accredited" in connection with each of the production grades "R. O. P.," "Certified," "Standard" is unnecessary to make the term *official*, since the word "United States" pre-

(*Continued on Page* 14)

A Suggested Plan for Standardization and Accreditization of Poultry
Two Official Progressive Routes by



How Spraying Increased My Profits

Conclusions From Over Thirty Years' Experience

By MINOR C. BROKAW

EDITORS' NOTE—*This interesting letter from a fruit grower, whose ancestors have lived on the same farm in Seneca county for over a century, is the prize winner in our contest on the subject, "How Spraying Increased My Profits". In our opinion, it is one of the best summaries of practical experience in a lifetime of growing quality apples that has been in print in a long time.*

Mr. Kuehler's letter, which follows Mr. Brokaw's letter was considered by the judges to be the second best letter on this subject.

AS one of those requested to give some results from, and an opinion of the value of spraying or dusting, would say that nearly forty years ago we commenced with a hand pump and London Purple, then Paris Green. Then in 1894, Uncle Lelass Tenny, Albert Wood and one other man sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture.. Their apples were beautiful, the first Bordeaux sprayed ones in the state, I think. All others were ruined by scab that year.

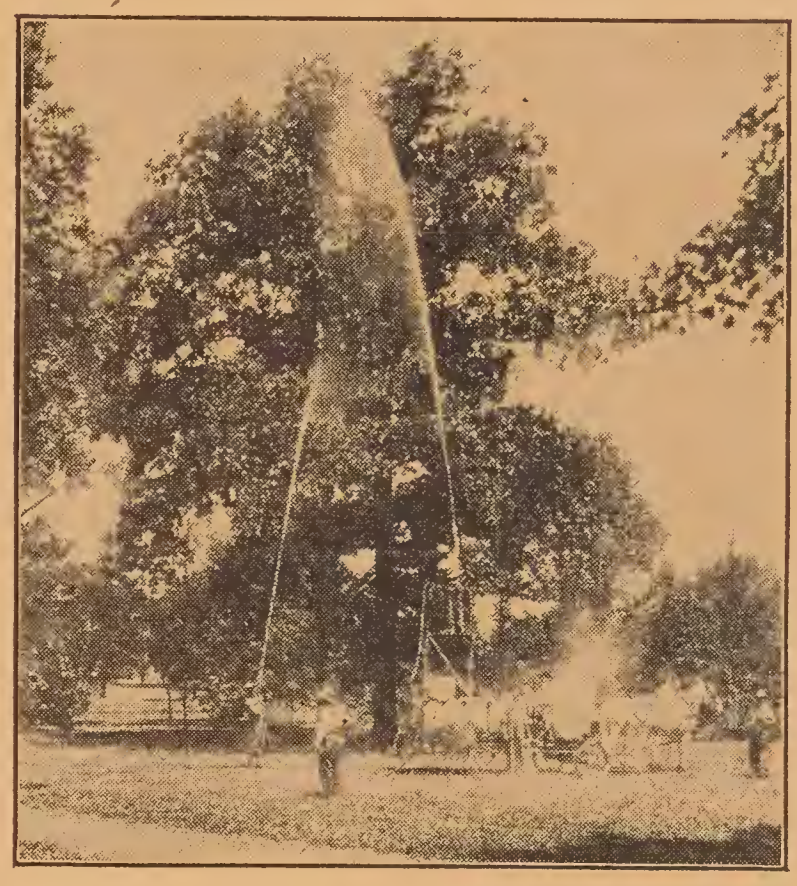
We began the next year, and have used Bordeaux or lime sulphur every year since (lime sulphur of late). We believe we have quite favored conditions and without those conditions the road is decidedly rocky. Among these, I would mention good fruit soil, drainage, location and varieties. I would not advise a young man to try fruit growing, if he does not *love* a fruit tree and put its care first.

In 1804, soon after Sullivan's march through this Finger Lakes region after the Indians, our great grandfather settled here. The farm has been in the family since. It has strong soil. We have had 50 bushel wheat crops per acre; 3½ tons of hay per cutting; and 1,000 barrels of apples on a 3 2-3 acre orchard at one crop (full grown trees). This orchard gives apples of beautiful color, delicious flavor and splendid keeping quality. Our varieties are McIntosh, Northern Spy and Greening and Cortland coming.

Twenty Two Acres in 1909

In 1909, quite a number set orchards around Interlaken. We set 22 acres which made a very vigorous growth with the following treatment. We plowed six furrows very deep for each row in clover sod, then came a very heavy rain that delayed planting. As soon as the top soil was dry enough, we put a team on a 12 ft. evener on a disk to avoid the horses packing of soil. and then planted, filling around the trees with loose top soil. The result was that every tree grew and at seven years old we had four varieties that had trees that gave two barrels per tree. Best of all, every tree was true to name.

We give good cultivation and their healthy root system carried them through a hail storm that took every leaf, apple, and lots of bark off, and washed ditches 2½ feet deep full of hailstones. Our soil is all tile drained. Thc trees are low headed and we get crops of beautiful quality every year. We have had them in sod several years, nitrated, and mulched to hold moisture. They do not do well without it. We use our manure in the orchards and keep the farm up with clover and alfalfa. To avoid extra work at spraying and harvesting time, we raise mainly alfalfa and wheat for cash crops.



Much of the efficiency of spraying depends upon the pressure used. Spraying machinery has been greatly improved in this respect in recent years, as shown by the height of the shade tree in the picture.

Never Necessary to Raise Poor Apples

Now as to the value and some marked results you ask for, if we could not spray or dust, we should pull the trees. Barring breakdowns, sickness, or lack of help, there has been no year in thirty years in this section when it was necessary to raise poor apples.

We think many fail by not hitting *every twig*, thereby leaving *broadcasters* for disease and insects, or by out of season applications, or wrong

(Continued on Page 6)

Jersey Cow Sets New World Record

Massachusetts Producer Makes Over Twenty-Three Thousand Pounds of Milk in a Year

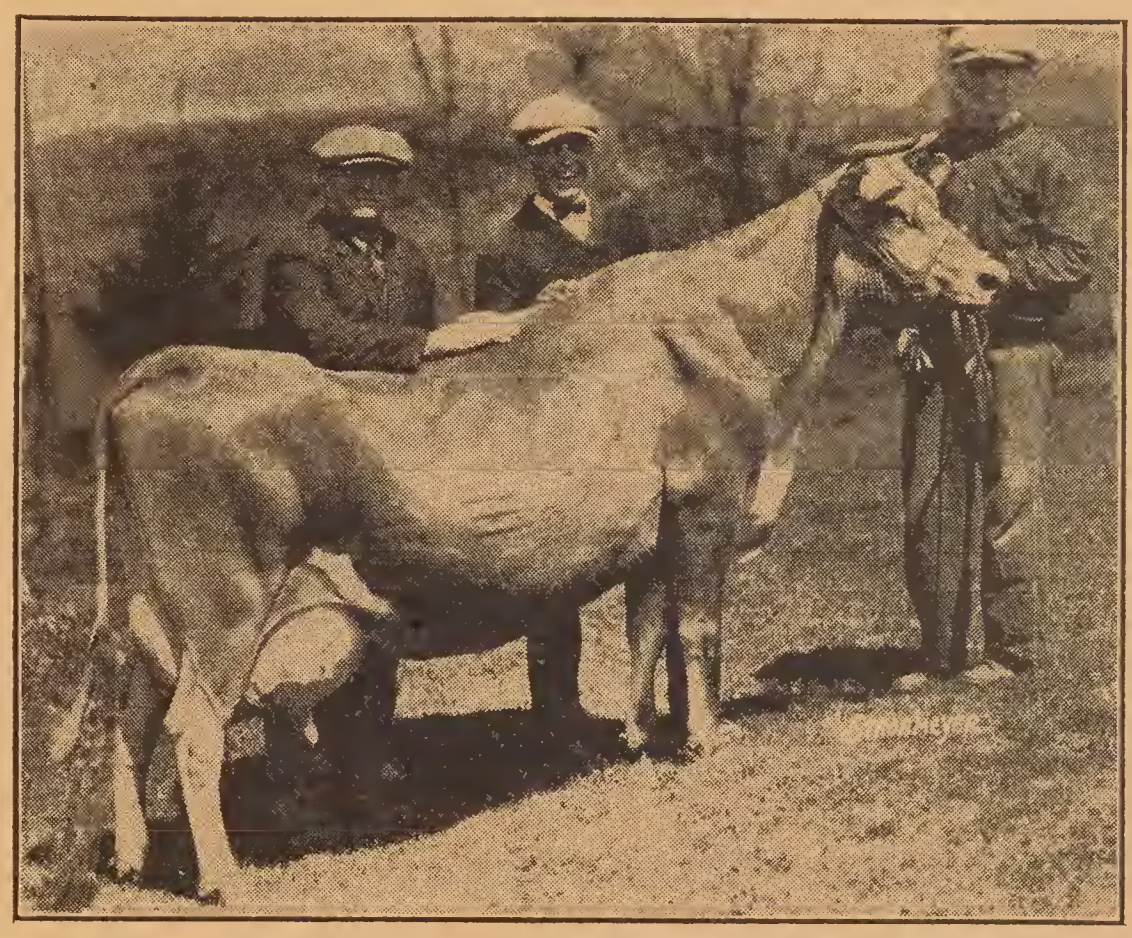
IN an ancient, hillside barn which nestles snugly in a sheltered valley in the Hoosac Mountains of Northern Massachusetts, a fine old Jersey cow, Abigail of Hillside, has completed the greatest Jersey production record of all time. The remarkable record which this cow has made has not only broken all previous records, but it exceeds all other official tests by such a great margin that it has established a new standard of production.

In the 365 days of the test Abigail produced 1197.51 lbs. of butterfat and 23,677 lbs. of milk. Her milk therefore averaged 5.06% butterfat for the year. With this record she supersedes the butterfat champion, Wagga Gladys, an Australian Jersey, as well as the milk champion, the English Jersey cow, Postmistress.

Abigail is owned and was bred and tested by the veteran dairyman-breeder, John T. Carpenter of Hillside Jersey Farm, Shelburne Falls, Mass. She has been tested four times and this is the second time that she has produced over 1,000 lbs. of butterfat on test. Besides being the world champion for both milk and butterfat production she is, in addition, the only Jersey cow with two records averaging over 1100 lbs. of butterfat. Her record is also the highest for all breeds on three times a day milking.

During this latest test Abigail's production was checked on thirty-three different occasions by seventeen different official supervisors from eight states. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the new record is that it was made with no unusual effort on Abigail's part, for she maintained her phenomenal yield with such ease that the record did not seem to be a spectacular one to those who were watching the cow. She was actually on test for thirteen months and in computing her record the first month's production was discarded for her yield in the thirteenth month of this record-breaking test was greater than in the first thirty days. This is a remarkable example of Jersey persistency. Her total yield for the thirteen months was 1279.52 lbs. of butterfat and 25,324 lbs. of milk. In the last day of her test or thirteen months after calving she gave 64½ lbs. of milk. For six of the months of the test her yield was well above 100 lbs. of butterfat per month.

In considering these remarkable records we must not overlook the fact that they were all made in northern Massachusetts where the winters are severe and dairy cattle are shut in during many months of the year. The barn at Hillside Farm was built while Washington was still alive. The farm itself has been in the one family for 135 years. There is no fancy or superfluous equipment of any sort in the barns and the continued success of the Hillside Jerseys must be ascribed to the efficiency of the cattle and to the most effective way in which Mr. Carpenter and his two sons handle this herd.



Abigail of Hillside, new world champion Jersey. In 365 days she produced 1197.51 lbs of butterfat and 23,677 lbs. of milk. This is the highest Jersey record for all time and a record for all breeds on three times a day milking. The owners, shown with Abigail, are J. T. Carpenter, and Junior and Raymond Carpenter.

* * *

Proposed New Jersey Standards for Purchase of Dairy Cows

NEW Jersey buys a large percentage of her cattle. Approximately 50 percent of the required replacements are purchased from outside of the state borders. From 1923 to 1927 inclusive a total of 96,534 cattle were imported into New Jersey from outside sources, according to information received from the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State De-

(Continued on Page 7)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 June 16, 1928 No. 23

Greetings!

HELLO, A. A. folks. Here's hoping that sickness and trouble have passed you by for another week and that you have enjoyed your full share of happiness. Old man Weather has been disagreeable much of the time around the first of June, although there have been a couple of real June days, just the kind that Riley had in mind when he wrote:

Plague! ef they ain't somepin' in
Work 'at kindo' goes ag'in
My convictions!—'long about
Here in June especially!—
Under some old apple-tree,
Jes' a-restin' through and through,
I could git along without
Nothin' else at all to do
Only jes' a-wishin' you
Wuz a-gittin' there like me,
And June was eternity!

The Remedy For Hard Times

THE chief cause of the exceptionally hard times that have prevailed on American farms in recent years is that the farmer has been hit doubly in his relationships as both a capitalist and a laborer. He has seen his capital constantly decrease and the price of labor constantly increase. All business was hit more or less in the same way. For example, government bonds worth 100 in 1920 went to as low as 82. But nowhere was there greater depression in capital than in farm land, especially with the farms that became so inflated during the war. Luckily, this boom in farms didn't go as high or extend so far here in the East as it did in the Central West, so eastern farmers were not hit as hard in being obliged to pay high interest charges on farms and equipment that were capitalized for much more than they were worth.

But all farmers, in both East and West, have been hurt by the high cost of labor, whether they employ any extra help or not. In fact, everyone is an employer of labor from one standpoint, for we pay for labor every time we buy an article. Wages have been constantly increasing, with the result that all manufacturers and all transportation companies must get more for their products or services in order to make a profit above labor charges. This increases freight rates and the prices of all farm supplies, and, of course, it in addition affects directly every farmer who is obliged to hire farm help.

What is the remedy for agriculture? Some large corporations have suggested that the answer lies in letting down the immigration bars. Few farmers will agree with this. Unrestricted immigration would soon lead to a settlement by foreigners on hundreds of thousands of American farms. More than this, the country is already receiving all of the foreigners that it can properly absorb and make citizens of.

What, then is the answer? It is possible that some help can be had from legislation giving the farmer more benefit from the tariff than he gets at present and in making some other legislative adjustments. But the chief remedy is the cold, brutal working out of the economic law of the survival of the fittest. Expensive farm labor must be, and is being replaced by efficient machinery. All the way along the line production costs must be cut and a better job done in the growing, and especially in the grading, packing and selling of high quality farm products. Marginal lands and marginal farmers, that is, the men on poor land doing a haphazard, inefficient business, will be crowded out and the fewer and better farmers who remain will prosper.

Raymond E. Van Cise

THE death of Raymond E. Van Cise at his home in Sidney, New York, on June 2, comes as a great shock to the members of the whole dairy industry of this section and to all others who knew him.

Ray was another example of a farm boy who made good. He was born at Masonville, Delaware County, New York, in 1880. After graduating from Colgate University, he operated a dairy farm for some time and then, going over to the sales end of the business, became connected for several years with various milk companies. In 1921, he joined the staff of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association as Production Manager and was in charge of plant operations and production work. Under his management. the efficiency of League operation of plants steadily improved and he was generally regarded as one of the most competent and efficient men in the milk business.

But no matter how well a man may do in his work, the true measurement of his real success is in his relations with his fellows. It was a privilege to work with Ray Van Cise. No matter how busy or pressed he was with the worrying problems of League work, he always had time for a smile and a pleasant word for his associates and friends. The result was that he had the respect and the love of all who knew him well, and his passing leaves a vacancy in the hearts of friends that cannot be filled.

Community Councils to Study Taxes

OUR good friend, W. N. Goodale of Marathon, New York, writes us of the organization of "community councils" in his vicinity consisting of citizens interested in studying and remedying local farm problems such as taxes. Mr. Goodale says: "I look for a tax committee or council of some kind to be organized eventually in each township of the county, each one cooperating with the central group."

This is one of the most excellent suggestions that has come to our attention in some time. Why not? There are a dozen and one problems that are troubling farmers such as taxes, good local schools, trespassing, and dirt roads, that need the careful study, attention and action of farmers. But "everybody's job is nobody's job" and the result is that with no organization there is a good deal of complaint about these pressing problems but no action. A community council elected by the local farm organizations or appointed by a neighborhood meeting in the schoolhouse or church, called for this special purpose, would be one of the best steps in progress made in any neighborhood in a long time.

Such a council could take up local troubles and problems one at a time, study them and report back to local meetings of organizations like the Grange, the Dairymen's League or the Farm Bureau, or to any general meeting called in the neighborhood. The action taken could be harmonized with similar action taken in other neighborhoods and the thought and wishes of farmers represented by these community councils could be passed on to local road officers, tax officials, and to the state legislature for consideration and action. If you are interested in working with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for the betterment of farm conditions, think this matter over, write us for further suggestions, and let us see if together we cannot work out a plan that will accomplish some results.

Who Is the Champion?

WHO is the barnyard golf champion so far this year in your neighborhood? Judging by the letters we are receiving, there are not very many communities where there are not hot contests under way every evening after chores. Indications are that nearly every farm county in New York is lining up for a contest at the picnic or the fair under the auspices of the Farm Bureau and getting ready to send the winners of the local contest to the Farm Bureau-American Agriculturist tournament at Syracuse. The more the better. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

For and Against the Automobile

"I think the automobile is a good thing if we make the right use of it, but I believe also that as the automobile is now used by many people it is a damage instead of a blessing."—H. B. P.

THIS letter from one of our friends reminded us of a little joke we read somewhere which went something like this. A great car swept by in a cloud of dust.

"That car raises a heap of dust," remarked a bystander.

"No wonder," said a man who knew the owner, "it's dragging a mortgage on an 80-acre farm!"

Like all of these problems of modern life, much can be said for and against the automobile, but with all of its faults, we imagine there are not many of us who would want to go back to "the good old days" when there were no cars. Of course most of the trouble is the fact that we blame the cars for the fault of the owners. An automobile is not to blame if it is purchased by a man who is not financially able to buy it and it is true that there are many such. Neither can we blame the car if driven by a speed fool.

When we think of the lonely isolation and the lack of all recreation and amusement on farms of even a generation ago, we think kindly of the automobile and other modern conveniences that have brought a little more sunshine and joy and fun into country life.

Trash Or Quality From Roadside Stands?

DID you ever notice how few of the roadside stands really sell bona fide farm products only? Most of them handle the stuff that can be purchased along any fair midway. The excuse is that the stand must have enough volume of sales to justify the services of at least one person. But under right management, and with a good location, such a volume can be obtained with good quality farm products only. We know of one man who sold from his stand $125 worth of cucumber pickles in one day. He had gained a reputation for first class pickles and people from all over were in the habit of coming to him for their supply. We believe that a similar trade could be built in many other farm products providing the quality is kept high and the price within reasonable limits.

Another way to obtain volume is for several neighbors to cooperate and sell high quality products through one neighborhood stand.

Long Island Tries Out New Crop

Daffodils Grown Following Embargo on Holland Bulbs

A NUMBER of Long Island farmers are trying out a new crop in a small way. Several years ago the United States Department of Agriculture announced that due to the danger of introducing certain insects into this country an embargo would be established



Part of a four-acre field of daffodils on the Talmage farm near Riverhead, Long Island.

against the importation of flower bulbs from Holland. Immediately the representatives of a number of Dutch companies began to arrange to experiment with the crop on a small scale in various sections of the United States and among other places they visited the Talmage farm near Riverhead, Long Island and arranged to grow some daffodils there. The first planting was made in 1924 and was successful enough to persuade the Talmages to continue with the crop. At present there are four acres of bulbs on this farm. It is estimated that from 200 to 250 acres are grown at present on Long Island.

It is extremely interesting to study the changes that take place in the type of farming of any section. At one time Long Island produced a lot of wheat. As New York City grew and the west began to produce wheat there was a gradual change on Long Island to potatoes and vegetables.

When any new crop is grown, there are many things to be learned. Conditions on Long Island are different than in Holland and Mr. Talmage found it necessary to look up all sources of information. Agents of the Dutch bulb companies frequently came to the farm and Mr. Talmage took advantage of the opportunity to ask questions. In Holland a very heavy application of manure is made every three years. Hyacinths are planted the first year. They are coarse feeders and are not injured by the manure. The second year tulips are grown and daffodils, which seem to need less manure, are set out the third year. Little or no commercial fertilizer is used in Holland. Farm manure is scarce on Long Island so Mr. Talmage has been experimenting with commercial fertilizers, 500 pounds of high grade fertilizer being broadcast before the bulbs are set and an equal amount is used as a side dressing just before they come up.

The bulbs are set out during July and August, five inches apart in double rows, thirty inches apart. At first the bulbs were set out by hand which was slow work. Last year they were set with a celery transplanter on which a few changes had been made. This worked well and lessened the amount of labor required by the crop.

The bulbs are cultivated during the summer to keep them free from weeds. Although they are fairly hardy it is necessary to mulch them with hay during the winter. Marsh hay from New Jersey has been found good for this purpose.

In the spring the mulch is removed and about the first of May the field is a beautiful mass of yellow that is a delight to the hearts of flower lovers. Now comes the part that seems such a waste of beauty. Men travel down each row and pick the blooms, not to sell, as there is little retail market for them, but because the bulbs grow better. The growth of flower and seed takes nourishment from the plant and in Holland, at least, the blossoms serve as an entrance place for a serious disease. It may develop that picking of the blossoms is not so necessary in this country.

The bulbs are dug in July and August. About 60,000 are grown on an acre. Approximately 20,000 are sold and the remaining two thirds are replanted. The bulbs are sold in slatted crates to city florists for forcing for winter blossoms. According to Mr. Talmage the profits up to date have been rather disappointing largely because of a rot that destroys some of the bulbs. This may be a question of finding the right varieties.

The crop is one that does not fit in well with the work on a potato farm. Much of the work comes at the time potatoes need attention so it may be that if they prove profitable the growing of bulbs may replace them. A field of daffodils is a more beautful sight, to a flower lover at least than a field of growing potatoes, yet we need food for both body and soul. Time will tell the place daffodils will have in the agriculture of Long Island.—H. L. Cosline.

The Road to the Hired Man's Heart

By **EMIL W. SOKOL**

I HAVE been both a farm-hand and an employer of farm-hands and I believe that the question of farm help lies largely in giving the farm-hand a square deal.

There has been too much of a tendency to treat the farm-hand as a hobo, whether he actually was one or not, and as a result I have seen many fellows who acted as if they were hobos; the cause of their actions being the way they were treated by their employer.

And on the other hand, I have seen a lot of real hobos who, under the influence of decent treatment and fair play, developed into good, honest faithful workmen who worked for the best interests of their employer.

When I was attending school, I remember one summer I worked on a dairy farm. I was hired as an extra hand during the rush season and was put in with the regular hired man to sleep. His room was a little coop of a place up under the roof. It had one small window that would open only a very little, and the bed was a feather bed.

After the chores were done at night there was nothing to do but go to bed or sit out in the barnyard somewhere—the family didn't seem anxious to have the hired help around the house, except to eat and sleep, and there were no newspapers or magazines to read.

The result was that we went to bed early, and the combination of hot attic room, feather bed and nearly-closed window was one that most certainly did not work toward the contentment and satisfaction of the hired hands. On this farm there was absolutely no personal touch between the employer and the members of his family, and the hired help.

In contrast to that farm was another one where I once worked. On this place the boss ate his meals, *in* advance of his men and then when we filed into the dining-room he would sit at the head of the table and keep every one's plate filled up as fast as it was emptied. And he was an employer who believed in good food for his family and his help. We hired hands got the same sort of food that the family got and plenty of it. Our sleeping quarters were large and airy and there were papers and magazines for us to read. In the after dinner rest hours that we had on this farm the boss would sit down with us and talk

(*Continued on Page* 9)

Something for Nothing

By Dr. J. W. Holland
The A. A. Philosopher

EACH week brings to my mail box all sorts of peppy advertising. Some of them read like this, "How to Learn to Play the Piano in Ten Lessons." "How to speak fluently in five lessons." How to understand the world's literature in three months." How to grow hair in ten weeks." "How to grow thin without exercise."



Dr. John W. Holland

Frankly, I am a little interested in the last two, but I have not yet sent in my money.

Why are these ads written? Because there is a fatal instinct in all of us to get things as easily as we can. So the ad writers tickle us under our false ribs, so to speak, and get us to spend money for things that never can be gotten EASILY.

Nothing is easy in this world except going down hill. Life itself is a hard thing. It is difficult to stay alive. Thirty-nine years is the average for us. Many find life an almost intolerable load. That is the way things are arranged. There are seeming exceptions, but in the long run there are snags in every pathway.

Farming is no snap. Getting up at four o'clock doing chores till breakfast, then getting to the fields by seven may be poetic to look at, but it is a real task.

Knowledge does not fly to us on golden wings. Rather, it flies the other way. We have to pursue it into long dreary nights. You and I may dream of having great knowledge—sometime—but that dream has to be backed up by a bucked-up will. The knowledge mill is a GRIND.

Virtue and purity of thought are not easy for every one, if for any. The sweet, saintly face on a woman or the noble life of a man are not free divine gifts, but accomplishments, won at hard fights with temptation. The man or the woman to whom we look up, are generally those who have TRIED HARDER than we have.

The Bible does nowhere describe an easy road to goodness and heaven. Jesus said, "Straight is the gate, and narrow is the way that leads to life." "Broad is the way and wide is the gate that leads to destruction."

"Heaven is not reached by a single bound,
We mount the ladder round by round."

Someone said, "Genius is simply the ability to take pains." All gains are made up hill. You and I sometimes feel that we are simply going around in a circle, but if our aims are right that circle is a spiral, and we get higher all the time.

It is well, therefore, not to trust to these double-barrelled prevaricators who are simply dying to give us something for nothing, but to fight and strive on, by the help of High Heaven, and slowly the fruits of Character will ripen on the tree of life for us.



DAIRYLEA
Powdered Skim Milk
Best for Baby Chicks, Growing Stock and All Layers

Fresh, pure, sanitary. Uniform in texture and analysis. Highest feeding value—contains 32% Protein, 50% Lactose(sugar of milk), and 8% bone-building Minerals. Can be fed dry in the mash or dissolved in water. Sour it if you want lactic acid.

Dairylea Powdered Skim Milk is valuable for Calves—saves high-priced whole milk. Makes Pigs grow faster.

Write today for *free* Bulletins and latest prices. Please mention your dealer's name.

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.
Room 2110, 11 W. 42d St.
New York City

Made for Farmers in Farmer-Owned Milk Plants

KEYSTONE CHICKS

HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGOROUS. FULL OF VITALITY.
Member I. B. C. A.

We have decided to sell for the last part of the hatching season (as per our price-list). Real chicks—at prices made extremely low to get new customers interested in Keystone Chicks. Hatched by men who know how, with 18 years experience. Catalogue and price list free.

S. C. White Leghorns	8c each,	$75.00 per 1000
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8c each,	$75.00 per 1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks	9c each,	$85.00 per 1000
S. C. R. I. Reds	10c each,	$95.00 per 1000
S. C. Black Minorcas	10c each,	$95.00 per 1000
Heavy Breeds—Mixed	8c each,	$75.00 per 1000
Light Breeds—Mixed	7c each,	$65.00 per 1000

Chicks from Special No. 1 Strain 3c per chick more than above prices.

REMEMBER there is only one Keystone Hatchery in the U. S. Trade Mark registered. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid by parcel post. Ask for hatching dates. THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, (The Old Reliable Plant), RICHFIELD, Pa.

Cut Prices Now
Light Breeds, 9c Heavy Breeds, 12c
Pullets For Sale Now Priced Right.
Order now. Don't wait. Some June chicks, but not many.
Gold Medal Quality
LINESVILLE HATCHERY,
CLAUD IRONS, Manager LINESVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS;
hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $11 per 100; Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $13 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $14 per 100; Jersey Giants $17 per 100; Heavy Broilers $10 per 100; Light Broilers $8 per 100; Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings $30 per 100.
Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
Nunda Poultry Farm, *Desk H*, Nunda, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association

200,000 CHICKS 1928
Goodling's Super Quality. Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron strain	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	5.50	10.00	47.00	90.00
Broilers—Heavy Breeds	4.50	8.00	37.00	70.00
Light Breeds	4.00	7.00	32.00	60.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Circular Free **The Valley Hatchery,** R1, Richfield, Penna. Box A

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
R. I. Reds	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60

STONY POINT HATCHERY, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS

100% Delivery Summer Prices Catalogue Free

	25	50	100	500	1000
Light Mixed	$2.00	$3.75	$ 6.50	$31.50	$60.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
S. C. White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Bd. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop., Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks	5.00	9.00	80
R. I. Reds	5.00	9.00	80
Black Minorcas	5.50	10.00	90
Mixed	4.00	7.00	60

CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.



A. A.'s Western New York

Farm and Home Talk

Cash Crop Prospects

By M. C. BURRITT

ANOTHER good week for farm work has passed. It has been cool with north winds off the lake—fine growing weather for grain, alfalfa and pastures but not for corn, tomatoes and cultivated crops. A light shower or two have helped to keep moisture conditions almost ideal. We finished all plowing in May. Some corn but not nearly all of it is planted. Generally work is in pretty good shape. We have started the petal spray on apples. Conditions have been none too good for pollination but perhaps there have been enough good days. The Bartlett pear set is apparently almost a complete failure.



M. C. Burritt

The first report on the Virginia apple crop has come in from the Secretary of the Virginia Horticultural Society. Based on reports of growers there he estimates that Virginia's 1928 crop will be almost midway between the 3,000,000 barrel crop of 1926 and the 1,500,000 barrel crop of 1927, or about 2,500,000 barrels. Winesaps and Yorks, the leading varieties, bloomed well but are not setting as well. All other varieties except Ben Davis are reported excellent. Thus conditions in the fruit belt to the south of us are apparently much the same as here. Our main variety will be light to medium, all others good.

Choosing Cash Crops

I have referred before to the problem of deciding on the main cash crops for the coming season. In the fruit belt here choice is more or less limited to beans, cabbage and canning or local market crops such as peas, beans, tomatoes and sweet corn. There are of course, some others such as cauliflower for pickling and cucumbers for shipping. Our own choice is for cabbage, cauliflower and sweet corn. This is of course, partly determined by one's previous experience with a crop, conditions in the locality as well as on each farm as are all such decisions.

From all I can learn, the acreage of beans will be considerably larger this year than last year. Beans are coming back after two disastrous wet years. Last year those who grew beans did well with them because of a favorable season and a high price due to low production in the principal bean-growing states. It is unlikely that this combination will be repeated. Seed is very high at eight to ten cents per pound, calling for an investment of four to six dollars per acre and most of us would have to buy seed because the two wet years put us out of business. It costs from fifty to sixty dollars per acre to produce beans which means a minimum yield of 20 bushels must be obtained with a price of five cents a pound to make any profit, and while this is of course, easily possible, the average experience in the fruit belt does not warrant the expectation. Moreover, the chances for a bigger profit are very small.

Cabbage Acreage Probably Less

The indications in this county at least are that the cabbage acreage will be considerably less than last year. Almost one third of the 1927 crop was never marketed and much of it wasted entirely. It was a losing crop last year and this is fresh in mind. The new growers who jumped in will very likely jump out again. However, the cabbage crop is mainly determined by the rainfall particularly in August and

(Continued on Page 8)

How Spraying Increased My Profits

(Continued from Page 3)

mixtures, or not late enough applications. We follow the Geneva and Cornell schedule, but sometimes apply spray or dust, if weather is very bad, in between regular applications, and we spray or dust later than many. We use no sticker in late applications.

Our sprayer has high wheels for light draft and a 12 foot tower to do good work in the tops. You cannot fill calyx cups well by hitting them on the bottom. We had two scabby, wormy, top crops by failure to reach them. We use around 300 pounds pressure, with a 250 gallon tank, and usually one double and one single gun so we can spray about as fast as we can dust. We have a well in the center of the orchards with centrifugal pump so we can refill water and mixtures and be off in three minutes. As we needed more capacity, we put a 5-10 tractor motor and larger pump on rig and saved a lot of expense from new rig prices.

Never See a Scabby Apple

I believe any man under our conditions that will follow the above suggestions and the Station schedules and hold the gun himself or have a man as good, can raise apples just like ours. We often pick or sort for days and do not see a scabby or wormy apple when we have trees as checks or in a fence row running from 25 to 90 percent culls. But one skip may spoil results. We lost $25 on one missed McIntosh tree. With good spraying should go trimming, thinning, careful picking and packing, and storing the day picked.

As someone might not have the spray schedule, we make the following applications: No. 1: As we have no scale, we use lime sulphur 1 to 40 for the delayed dormant, arsenate of lead, and nicotine if needed; No. 2: Pink, (same); No. 3: Calyx, same or dry mix in place of lime sulphur to avoid burning; No. 4: Two weeks later, and from 1 to 3 applications of spray or dust later. I think many crops are lost by failure here. Have used some lime sulphur 1 to 50, and have gotten by so far, but cannot advocate it.

If all apples sent to market were quality apples, consumption would increase greatly. Consumers would feel better and a few dishonest packs would not destroy everybody's trade.

Among those we feel thankful for too is the man who invented the gas engine. Those were terrible days when we sprayed 3,000 or 4,000 bushels of potatoes and the orchard with the hand pump. Where would we be without the experiment station and the fruit conventions, and then, "lest we forget" to meet the problems that would make our country better and neglect the treasures worth while, we can be glad for the hard places along the way.

satisfactory
MORE than 37,000 users testify to the year-in and year-out satisfactory service Universal Milkers give.
Write for free catalog.
The UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE CO.
Dept. AA Waukesha, Wis. or Syracuse, N. Y.



Universal natural milker



HOLSTEINS -more Calves!

The ability to produce large healthy calves each year is an established Holstein characteristic. Holstein calves are easily raised and surpluses may be profitably vealed at early ages.
Write for literature
The Extension Service
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION of AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

Aberdeen Angus Beef Cattle The ideal beef breed for the East
Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, (Dutchess Co.,) N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND RAM LAMBS, $20 to $35. Shipped on approval. No money required. J. S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.

Pigs From Reliable Stock
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment—thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C.O.D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire & Chester
6 to 8 weeks old.....$4.25
8 to 10 weeks old.....$4.50
Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

FEEDERS OR BREEDERS
PIGS OF QUALITY
When starting to raise a hog, why not have quality. These are all large blocky pigs. The kind that will make a hog. What is 50c more on a good pig to raise. Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross. 7 to 8 weeks old, $3.75 each; 8 to 10 weeks old. $4.00 each. I will ship C.O.D. to you on approval and if you are not satisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return pigs at my expense. No charge for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086.
P. S.—I guarantee them to be all healthy pigs.

Feeding Pigs for Sale
Chester and Berkshire crossed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.75 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.25. A few Chester Whites, $4.50 each. Ship any amount on approval. C.O.D. Keep them a week, and if not satisfied, return at my expense. SUFFOLK FARM, WOBURN, MASS.

PIGS—FEEDERS OR BREEDERS
Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross. 2 months old, $4 each; 3 months old, $4.50 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, $4.75 each. Pure bred Durocs, 2 months old, $5 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kin. Crates free. STONEHAM PIG FARM, W. J. Talbott, Prop., Box 115, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

Chester, Poland China and Berkshire
Best Grade **Pigs and Shoats** for Breeders or feeders. 6 to 8 wks. old $6 ea.; 3 mos. old $10 ea. C. E. BOSSERMAN, York Springs, Pa.

DUROCS BRED SOWS, FALL PIGS. New York's greatest herd.
ALLEN H. POST, Ensenore, N. Y.



$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. $1.10 Box Sufficient for ordinary cases.
MINERAL REMEDY CO. 451 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jersey Cow Sets New World Record

(*Continued from Page* 3)

partment of Agriculture. In contrast with the above figure, only 549 cattle were exported in this 5 year period.

Much progress has been made in recent years in the standardization of various farm commodities. The question has been asked, "Why not standardize dairy cows to facilitate intelligent buying?" This idea originated in Connecticut. Every dairyman interested in buying admits that it is becoming increasingly difficult to buy good cows.

There are certain sections remote from the fluid milk markets that should make the most of raising good cattle to supply those dairymen who will still continue to buy. Several important factors must always be considered when purchasing cows. These are covered in the A, B, and C. Standards that have just been recommended by the Dairy Department and the Extension Service of the New Jersey Agricultural College.

Standards for Buying Cows

Class A

Age—6 years or under.

*Health—Accredited (T.B. free).

Size—Standard for Breed at Maturity: a. Holstein, 1400 lbs.; b. Guernsey. 1100 lbs.; c. Jersey, 1000 lbs.; d. Ayrshires, 1100 lbs.

**Production—Lactation Period—(Authentic Records): a. Holstein, 10,000 or more at maturity; b. Guernsey, 7,500 or more at maturity; c. Jersey, 7,000 or more at maturity; d. Ayrshires, 8,000 or more at maturity.

Udders—Sound.

** Class A. Purebreds must be Blood Tested.*

*** This proposed production is based on twice a day milking. Two, three and four year olds can be figured to produce approximately* 70, 80 *and* 90 *percent as much as at maturity.*

Class B

Age—8 years or under.

Health—Accredited (Tuberculosis Free).

Size—Standard for Breed: Same as Class A.

Production—No guarantee.

Udders—Sound.

Class C

TB. Tested. No guarantee on age, size or production or udders.

Prices are subject to supply and demand. Base prices of animals to be established between seller and buyer with fresh cows or springers as a standard.

Price reduction to be at $5.00 per month for every month from second after calving to 1 month before calving.

If buyers would insist on getting cows meeting the above standards, then certain selling communities would always be alert to have stock to meet the requirements. There are such selling territories today, but most of them are weak in one of the big requirements under Grade A—i.e. production records.—E. J. PERRY.

Air Slacked Lime in the Stable

A SACK of air-slaked lime around the dairy barn is a mighty useful thing. Sprinkled on the floors and in the gutters it will keep the odors down. dry up the floors, kill many bacteria, protect against foot rot, and when it goes out in the manure will put the soil in better condition.

Many farmers put down some two-by-fours to make a shallow box just inside the entrance door to the stable and force the cows to walk through three inches of dry lime in this box. This is an absolute prevention of foot rot.—*Agricultural Lime News Bulletin.*

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

ANY CAR OWNER CAN DO AS WELL— AND MANY DO

"good morning, motor"



"GOOD morning, Boss. Say, talking about horrible examples, you ought to look over that car next door. He was just coughing the sad tale across the hedge. Seems that his boss is a bargain hunter—drives all over town looking for cheap hobo gas. Whenever he sees a pump with a cut price, he fills the tank. Buys his oil at the same places. If ever a motor had the T. B. that poor car has it. He's so choked up he can hardly inhale his gas. His bearings are so worn and loose, it sounds like a milk wagon going over cobbles even when he's idling. Says his cylinders are in terrible shape. When he was new a year ago, he did eighteen to the gallon and only gets about seven now. Ain't it a pity, Boss? There ought to be a law against abusing motors."

OUR own big automotive fleet is fueled with Socony Motor Gasoline and oiled with Socony Motor Oil exclusively.

Some of these hardworking trucks and cars have gone 90,000 and 100,000 miles without needing overhauling.

Any car owner who standardizes on Socony products can do as well—and many do.

Socony Special will silence that knock

If you have a new car with a high compression engine or an old car with carbon in the cylinders, try Socony Special—a particularly creamy cut of the world's best anti-knock gasoline. It gives you better pick-up, more power on hills, and a lot of extra comfort. It's equally good in cold and warm weather.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Insure Before You Tour

FREE: Send for Road Map of New York State Large scale, shows all good roads and routes. Also tells how you can save $4.00 to $10.00 on your Automobile Insurance. 25,000 Farmers now insure in this Company.

SECURITY SAVING SERVICE

MERCHANTS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Several agents in each county; if you do not know one, write us at

268 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Binder Twine

In 5 and 8 pound balls. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer agents wanted. Send for samples and our low price for 1928. THEO. BURT & SONS, Box A, Melrose, O.

PATENTS Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
724 9th Street, Washington, D. C.

583 Dead Rats

From One Baiting—Not a Poison

"First morning after I put out the new rat killer I found 365 dead rats around my garage and chicken coop," writes E. J. Rost of Oklahoma. "Within three days, found 218 more."



Affects brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Greedily eaten on bait. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

So confident are the distributors that this new Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send you a large $2.00 Farm Size bottle for only one dollar, on 10-DAYS' TRIAL.

Send no money—just your name to Imperial Laboratories, 2008 Coca Cola building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once, by c.o.d. mail. Costs nothing if it does not quickly kill these pests. So write today.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the June prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk....	2.90	2.70
2	Fluid Cream		1.90
2A	Fluid Cream	2.06	
2B	Cond. Milk.. Soft Cheese..	2.31	
3	Evap. Cond. Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.20	1.90

4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.

The Class I League price for June 1927 was $2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market Less Steady

CREAMERY SALTED	June 6	May 29	June 8, 1927
Higher than extra....	44½-45	44½-45	43¼-43¾
Extra (92sc).....	43¾-44	44	42¾
84-91 score.....	40 -43½	40½-43¾	37 -42¼
Lower Grades.....	39 -39½	39½-40	35½-36½

The butter market has shown some uneasiness during the first week in June, and reflects very well the nervous state of the trade. Chicago reported a weakness that had the influence of unsettling matters. The tense situation usually characteristic at this time of year was aggravated by some speculative activity that forced the market above a level that was considered safe and sane. This disrupted matters, and many operators were disposed to hold off and wait developments. Jobbers have been taking their daily requirements, occasionally protesting at the rate. This restricted movement of butter has not made the market any too steady. Considering the fact that we have more butter in storage than a year ago, and that prices are in excess of last year, it seems reasonable to expect this unsettled period. If anything the weather vane points to a slightly reduced market for the next week.

Fresh Cheese Again Higher

STATE FLATS	June 6	May 29	June 8, 1927
Fresh Fancy	24 -25½	23½-24	23 -23½
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	30 -32	30 -32	27 -28
Held Average	29 -30	29 -30	25 -26

Fresh cheese has again moved to a higher level, the offerings of desirable stock being rather spare. At the same time, there has been good demand for fine fresh goods. It was almost impossible on the 6th to get any desirable stock for less than 25 cents. Apparently the shortage compared with last year, which we referred to several weeks ago is now beginning to be felt.

Fancy Nearby White Eggs Firmer

NEARBY WHITE Hennery	June 6	May 29	June 8, 1927
Selected Extras ..	35 -37	35 -36	29 -31
Average Extras	33 -34	33 -34	28
Extra Firsts	32 -32½	32 -32½	26 -27
Firsts	30½-31½	30½-31½	25 -25½
Gathered	29 -32½	29 -32½	23 -27
BROWNS			
Hennery	34½-36	35 -36	27 -30
Gathered	29½-34½	29½-34	22 -26

The choicest selections of nearby white eggs have once more regained the position they held several weeks ago, which point we expected they would reach in last week's reports. However, the less desirable selections have not shown any improvement, due principally to the fact that medium grades have been meeting a lot of competition from more distant points. New York's receipts of fresh eggs have been liberal, although advices from producing sections indicate a shrinkage in production. Nevertheless, the lay is believed to be still fully up to this time a year ago. The movement into the cold storage warehouses has continued free, and the shortage under last year has been reduced somewhat. However, the outlook is still good.

The weather has been an important factor of late, the quality of receipts holding up very well. From now on we may easily anticipate continued shrinkage in the receipts. It is quite definite that the peak is now past history.

Live Broilers Hold Steady

FOWLS	June 6	May 29	June 8, 1927
Colored		25-26	25-26
Leghorn		22-24	20-22
BROILERS			
Colored	30-50	30-50	24-38
Leghorn	20-38	20-35	18-25
DUCKS, Nearby	22-24	21-24	22-23

The live broiler market has been holding steady, especially for the fancier qualities. Most of the Rocks have been selling at prices varying from 43 to 50 cents although some poorer ones sold as low as 40 cents. The best Reds have failed to bring better than 43 cents, while some poor, scabby stock has brought as low as 30 cents. Leghorn broilers of the fancier qualities are even a little better than they were a week ago, selling as high as 38 cents; small ones down to 20 cents.

Express fowls have been in a little freer supply, and up to the 6th it was quite impossible to get any definite quotation due to the fact that the trade had been unable to agree on a freight market. Receivers were generally holding for 25 and even 30 cents, but the buyers were very reluctant to do better than 28. Supplies were not any too heavy, but the buyers were matching this argument with the prospects of warmer weather, which is usually detrimental to the sale of fowls.

Meats and Live Stock

Live calves have advanced, primes selling as high as $18.00, with other qualities ranging all the way down to $8.00 for culls.

Steers are a shade higher, some primes reaching as high as $14.50, with medium to choice anywhere from $11.75 to $13.75.

Bulls remain unchanged selling anywhere from $5.50 to $9.50 depending on quality and finish.

Cows are a shade higher. A few selected bringing $9.00 others anywhere from $4.00 up depending on quality.

Lambs are steady, good to choice selling from $19.00 to $19.75 commons down to $13.50.

Hogs vary anywhere from $9.25 to $10.60, those around 180 pounds bringing the best price.

New Potatoes Firmer

The potato market has firmed up a little bit since last week on arrivals from southern districts, while old potatoes continue weak. On the 6th, Maines in 150 lb. sacks sold as low as $1.50 others up to $2.00, while bulk goods range from $2.00 to $2.50 per 180 pounds.

The crop is steadily moving forward. North Carolinas and Virginia Norfolks at last getting into the price column. Florida and South Carolinas have moved up to a top of $4.00, the Cobblers from the latter state showing a little more strength.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	June 6	Last Year
Wheat (July).....	1.45	1.44½
Corn (July).....	1.06⅞	1.00⅞
Oats (July).....	.56⅜	
CASH GRAINS (At New York)		
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.85	1.59⅝
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.26¼	1.15⅜
Oats, No. 2.....	.82	61

No quotations on account of holiday

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	June 2	May 26	
Grade Oats	44.50		44.00
Spring Bran	34.00	37.00	38.50
Hard Bran	37.00	38.50	40.00
Standard Mids	38.00	39.50	40.50
Soft W. Mids	42.00	43.50	44.00
Flour Mids	40.50	42.00	43.00
Red Dog	44.50	44.00	45.00
Wh. Hominy	43.00	45.00	45.50
Yel. Hominy	45.00		45.50
Corn Meal	42.00	42.00	43.00
Gluten Feed	44.75	45.25	44.75
Gluten Meal			60.00
36% C. S. Meal	58.00	59.00	60.00
41% C. S. Meal	67.00	67.00	67.00
43% C. S. Meal	69.00	70.00	69.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	53.00	54.00	53.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Hay Holds Firm

The hay market continues to hold firm at unchanged prices with demand remaining active on the top grades, especially No. 1 straight Timothy which is scarce. Prices for Timothy range from $20.00 for No. 3 to $25.00 for No. 1, clover mixtures are from $1.00 to $2.00 lower. State alfalfa varies from $26.00 to $30.00, with rye straw topping all forms of fodder except California alfalfa at $30.00 to $31.00; wheat straw in bundles $24.00 to $25.00.

Cash Crop Prospects

(Continued from Page 6)

September. The cost of production is at least $75 per acre and often runs to a $100 per acre or more. This means a minimum yield of eight to ten tons an acre and ten dollars per ton. In my opinion there is a rather better chance to secure this yield and price than the necessary yield and price of beans with the additional fair chance of double the price or more. So in spite of some loss on the crop last year, we choose cabbage again.

For a canning crop we choose sweet corn for much the same reasons. This crop involves a cost of production of practically $60 per acre with a low seed investment. It also showed a loss in 1927, but this year the contract price per ton has been raised 20%. A ton yield will pay costs and there is a good chance of a three ton yield with a possibility of four tons. There is a little better gambling chance for a profit and we farmers are of course all gambling.

Figuring Profits

In talking these problems over with my young son, he said, "Dad why do you grow these crops at all if you lose money on them?" That is a fair question and hard to answer to the boy's satisfaction, but there are good reasons for continuing production. In the first place, we all hope they will be profitable. But mainly we have our capital invested in the farm and taxes, interest and upkeep to meet, and a certain amount of labor to use which must be paid some wages. It is better to earn 2-3 per cent on our investment than nothing and 25 or 30 cents an hour than be idle. The costs given above are based on taxes, six per cent on good investments and forty to fifty cents an hour so that if we can even make costs we will be ahead.

The extent of diversification in the fruit belt in live stock as well as in cash crops is indicated by a record of milk checks paid which was kept by our local bank for one month, April. This showed that the bank which is the only one within a five mile radius, paid 158 checks for $11,581.85 in this month. Thirty-six of these were for more than $100 each. Since this is probably about 90% of the monthly amount we may assume that this community, a strictly fruit and general farming section, has an income of from $125,000 to $150,000 annually from milk. What is true here is probably fairly typical of the fruit belt.—*Hilton, N. Y., June 3.*

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist co-operating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAF. The reports are broadcast during noon hour daily except Saturday.

Postal Rates Reduced

THE President recently signed the Griest Postal Rate bill as amended by agreement by committee from the Senate and House. The bill as amended will restore the 1928 rates on second class matter in the first four zones. The new rates which mean a great saving for publishers will be effective July 1st, 1928.

Rates on fourth-class matter are reduced and the bill provides for a special rate on library books and combined special handling and special delivery service at reduced rates. The bill reduces from 2 cents to 1 cent the service charge on parcel post matter for zones 4 to 8 inclusive. Parcels originating on rural routes are exempt from the 2 cent service charge. The bill also makes provision for appointment of a Director of Parcel Post, as advocated by the Grange and others.

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY

Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883. offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant

West Washington Market, N. Y. City

SHIP YOUR BROILERS NOW WHILE MARKET IS FIRM

That is: To ship everything you raise to one commission house. We have an unlimited outlet for live poultry, eggs, calves and lambs. Checks mailed daily at top market prices. Write for tags, coops, market quotations. information on best shipping days, etc.

JOSEPH C. BERMAN, INC.,

50-54 GRACE AVENUE,

West Washington Market, New York City

LIVE POULTRY SHIPPERS

SHIP YOUR BROILERS, fowl, rabbits and other poultry to a house which gives you:

PROMPT RETURNS—HIGHEST PRICES,

MINIMUM SHRINKAGE (Returns on every pound we sell),

ADVICE WHEN TO SHIP TO STRIKE BEST MARKETING DAYS,

FREE USE OF COOPS.

Tags, bulletins or other information.

BAEDECKER & WILLIAMS, INC.,

West Washington Market New York City

EGG CASES Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty.

LOUIS OLOFSKY, *685 Greene Ave.*, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PIGS Selected Chesters, Berkshires. Two months old, the old reliable kind. Price $5.00 each. Ship C.O.D. Express Prepaid on 6 or more. Bred sows for sale.

OLD HOMESTEAD FARM, Lexington, Mass.

ADRIANCE—PLATT Mower, Binder and Reaper Repairs

Write

Bateman Bros. Inc.

Poughkeepsie, New York

FIELD GROWN PLANTS Standard varieties. Cabbage plants $1 per 1000, charges collect. $2 per 1000 del. Pepper, $3 per 1000 collect. Special prices on large orders. Clifford A. Cutchins, Jr., Franklin, Va.

Fishkill Farms

Offer the Following

BULL CALVES

Fishkill Edam Colantha Hengerveld
Born December 24, 1927
Fishkill De Meer Hengerveld
Born Feb. 6, 1928
Fishkill De Hond Hengerveld
Born Feb. 13, 1928
Fishkill Delft De Kol Colantha
Born Jan. 9, 1928 (twin)

For Pedigrees, prices, terms, etc., Write

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENHTHAU, Jr., Owner

461 Fourth Avenue New York

Farm News from Northern New York

Fair Associations Lay Plans for Next Fall's Exhibitions

ALTHOUGH the spring is really just getting fairly under way, (according to one's feelings and the temperature), the agricultural associations are making plans for the fairs to be held the last of the summer. The first of June seems rather previous to talk fairs but with plans made early there is every chance for more success.



W. I. Roe

The Gouverneur Association, at a meeting held last night, planned for new fences, repainting of the buildings, and revision of the premium lists, in addition to many other things not announced. The superintendents for this year were elected as follows: Grange exhibits—E. H. Smith; Horses—M. W. Babcock; Cattle and sheep—E. C. Babcock; Farm Implements—A. H. Turnbull; Poultry—W. H. Rowley; Dairy products, etc.—Herbert H. Baker; Domestic—Mrs. W. L. Legate; School fair—Roy D. Gibbs. Gilbert E. Hutton was selected as race secretary again after serving very successfully for a number of years.

Under the leadership of President W. H. Green of Henderson, the Jefferson County Agricultural Association have put a mortgage on their property in order to provide money for rebuilding the rest of the buildings, and rearranging the grounds. This will do much toward increasing the attractiveness of the grounds, as well as encouraging a better exhibit by exhibitors. A committee of business men from Watertown has been selected by the city members of the Association and this committee will work toward better co-operation of the urban district with the rural.

Pomona Grange Meets at Champion

The Jefferson County Pomona Grange will hold its summer meeting at Champion next Wednesday under the leadership of Master George Greeney of Three Mile Bay. In addition to conferring degrees on a good sized class, there will be a program with Miss Lucile Brewer of Cornell University speaking on the subjects of exhibits, and Assemblyman Jaspar W. Cornair of Cape Vincent telling of some legislative matters. In addition to this, Pomona Lecturer Harriette Reeves has arranged for music by Walter June's orchestra from Theresa; a reading by Beatrice Smith of Dexter; solos by Mrs. Nina Woodworth of Watertown and Mrs. Fern Garner of Omar; and a farce by Adams Grange. County Deputy George Merrill of South Rutland will also be in attendance, and together with State Grange Executive committeeman, E. J. Walrath of Evans Mills, will tell some of the particulars of the next state grange meeting to be held in Rochester on February 5-8.

Lewis County Farm Bureau Has Banquet

Last Thursday night the Lewis County Farm Bureau held its tenth anniversary dinner at Lowville. The beginnings of a county bureau were formulated in 1912 at a meeting called by C. Fred Boshart, at which a committee of twenty-three was selected, and the first president—Emory Curtis—was elected, but an active association was not really gotten under way until 1918, when A. D. Davies was secured as the first county agent. J. C. Otis followed Mr. Davies, and is still doing very efficient work for the Lewis County Bureau. Mr. Otis gave a very comprehensive discussion on the activities and accomplishments of the bureau during the ten years of its activity. Dr. Earl Bates of Cornell University gave an interesting discussion on the "Milestones in the history of the Black River valley" beginning back some 600 or more years and following the developments down to the present day.

Picnics Soon the Order of the Day

The Lewis County Farm and Home Bureau picnic will be held on June 26th, with the details to be worked out at a committee meeting on June 15th. The Farmers' Picnic of Jefferson County will be held at Jefferson Park on June 27th with sports for every member of the family, bathing, and a general visitation. The St. Lawrence county farm bureau committeemen have challenged the Jefferson aggregation for the Baseball championship. The arrangements are under the Farm and Home Bureau, 4-H and Grange.—W. I. Roe.

New York County Notes

STEUBEN COUNTY—There has been a very cold backward spring and farm work has been two weeks behind. Potato planting is in full swing now. Winter grain is badly winter killed. Farm labor is a little more plenty than in recent years but the demand is low as farmers will not hire unless they are obliged to as it can not be done at a profit. Steuben County Pomona Grange holds its June meeting with Bradford Grange on June 6th. The committee on grade crossings is to hold a meeting at Corning soon to consider the elimination of three crossings in the Village of Avoca.—C. H. E.

ALLEGANY COUNTY—The season has been generally backward in Allegany County this spring. Cherries and other small fruits have bloomed heavily but many apples trees have not bloomed at all. Strawberries and raspberries have been badly winter killed as there has been too little snow to protect them. Alfalfa looks good but clover and new seeding suffered heavily. A larger acreage of canning peas is being sown than ever before in this section. A good portion of the corn and potato crops is already in the ground.

The Dairymen's League plant in Canaseraga which suffered a bad fire the latter part of March is now being repaired and enlarged.—Mrs. O. H.

CAYUGA COUNTY—Farm work has been very backward this year. A few fields of oats are just peeking through but many are just being sown. Wheat is very spotted and some fields were dragged up and put into oats. Much new seeding was broken up and put into grain. Stock was just put into pasture. There is much plowing yet to be done and practically no potatoes have been planted. Hay is very cheap bringing $8 to $10 a ton at the farm but much of the surplus is being fed. Feed is high and poultrymen are feeling the pinch. Fewer chickens are being raised and old hens are being culled and sold earlier than usual. Six weeks old pigs are sold at $4 and there are few buyers.—A. D. B.

CORTLAND COUNTY—Probably fewer silos will be filled in this section than in many years. The low price of hay together with the heavy expense of filling the silo is mainly responsible. The season is about two weeks late although favorable weather the last half of May has given pastures and meadows a favorable start.—W. N. G.

DELAWARE COUNTY—Pastures have improved rapidly since the rain of last week. A frost on May 23rd caught fruit trees in full bloom but it is impossible yet to tell what damage was done. Lake Delaware farms have been paying $2 apiece for setting hens to use in hatching pheasant eggs. Eggs are bringing 28 cents at the local stores. Meridale Dairies paid $2.18 for April milk this year and $2.40 for April milk last year.—E. M. N.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—The heavy rains have delayed corn planting. Much interest was taken in the Bunion Marathon as they went through Sullivan County. The T.B. test is cleaning out many cattle; some losing their entire herds and many are dissatisfied. The Farmers' Picnic will be held at the Monticello Fair Grounds June 23rd. A horseshoe pitching contest will be held and the winner will go to the A. A.-Farm Bureau Contest at the Syracuse Fair. Eighteen cans of trout were placed in the Buck Brook branch of the Callicoon Creek, May 28th.—Miss P. E.

RENSSELAER COUNTY—With the exception of two or three suspects the cattle in this section passed their second tuberculin test 100% clean. As a result of this a number of herds will receive their first accredited certificate. Several farmers in this vicinity are spraying their oats to exterminate mustard with a solution recommended by the State College. About the average acreage of potatoes are being planted. The weather up to date continues cold and unfavorable for early corn. Corn borers in rather large numbers have been found in the stubble left last year. Strawberry plants came through the winter in good shape but many raspberry bushes are dying from a disease which cuts off the cane just below the surface of the ground. There are a few early chicks in this neighborhood. Eggs are in good demand at 32 cents a dozen. Cows are turned out on pasture and are doing well. Butter brings 30 cents a pound at the stores.—E. S. R.

Central New York Farm Notes

MAY weather was most unsatisfactory for everybody. There were only six clear days in the month, still the rainfall, in Central New York was 17% below normal. The temperature for the month was low, averaging 2.7 degrees below normal. We had thunder storms on May 5, 8, 19, 22, 28 and 30 and frost on May 7, 13 and 14.

About ten years ago Dudley Bros. of Bath brought suit to recover $2,724.82 from the estate of Geo. W. Perkins of New York for alleged breach of contract in the shipment of potatoes from Steuben County to New York. Repeated appeals of the case which has attracted country-wide attention, is reported to have resulted in a dismissal of the case recently by the N. Y. State Court of Appeals. It is estimated that the case has cost them around $10,000.

Tompkins County to Have Library Truck

The access to large numbers of good books, which public libraries make available to city and village folks, is not generally enjoyed in farm communities. Tompkins County Rural Library will make the best books available to all, through the use of a library truck which is planned to start July 1st. Stations for books are set up in stores and grange halls and in each of the 118 country schools in the county. The trucks loaded with good books and in charge of a trained librarian, will visit each of these stations regularly to exchange books and help in the selection of good reading.

This rural library service is made possible by the co-operation of the Ithaca City Library, the Tompkins County Board of Supervisors, the State Education Department and the school children of Tompkins County, 3000 of whom have sent in dimes to help pay for the truck. Much credit for this fine accomplishment is due to Professor Ralph A. Felton of the State College of Agriculture.

* * *

Probably no part of the country surpasses central New York in the number of local cemeteries nor in the loving care bestowed upon them. In most communities they are the object of much local pride. There are, however, some cemeteries in backward localities that are as much abandoned as the farm of the neighborhood. One such cemetery on Connecticut Hill near Ithaca is badly neglected and the legends on the grave stones indicate that all the people who have been buried there were less than two years old or above eighty. It is supposed that those who lived to be two years old had learned to walk and left the locality. Those above eighty were too feeble to leave.—C. T.

Breeders of Jersey Cattle to Have Field Day

THE New York State Jersey Cattle Club is planning a Field Day and Sale for Saturday, June 30th. The Field Day will be on the grounds of the Rutland Community Association located five miles east of Watertown.

There will be a demonstration of cattle judging by a prominent authority as well as talks by several well known interesting speakers. Everyone interested in Jerseys is promised a pleasant and profitable day.

The Road to the Hired Man's Heart

(Continued from Page 5)

over the events of the day and general news notes as well as farm topics.

That employer had the good will of his men. His place was noted among farm-hands in that section; and when other farmers were running around trying to get men, this man always had a full crew and was always able to pick up extra help when he needed it.

From my experiences as a hired hand I gained an insight into how to treat and how not to treat farm help. When the time came that I became an employer of farm labor myself, I made up my mind to put into operation some of the things I had learned as a farm-hand. I resolved that I'd treat my men as I should like to have been treated myself in my farm-hand days.

Poor wages and poor living conditions were all too common. I paid my men what I thought they were worth, regardless of what some one else was paying. I did all I could to improve the living conditions of my employees.

Where certain stores had been charging my men outlandish prices for things, I advised my men to quit trading there, and I bought their supplies and things they needed when I bought my own, and let them have them at strictly cost price.

Did this policy work out? I should say it did.

There is nothing that will get an employer of farm labor into better repute with his men than giving them a square deal and showing them that he is personally interested in them and in their welfare. The human touch between the employer of farm labor and the hired hand will work to just as much advantage as in any other line of industry.

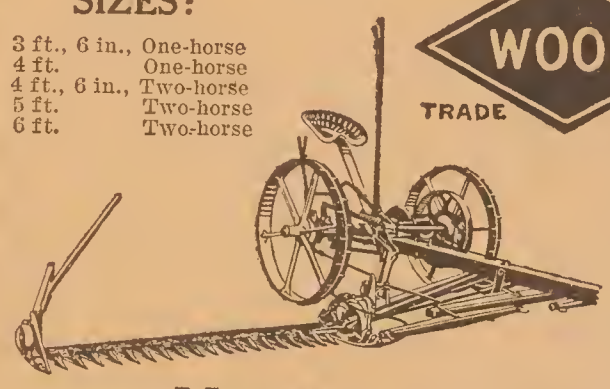
Walter A. Wood Mowers and Rakes

SIZES:

3 ft., 6 in., One-horse
4 ft. One-horse
4 ft., 6 in., Two-horse
5 ft. Two-horse
6 ft. Two-horse

WOOD TRADE MARK

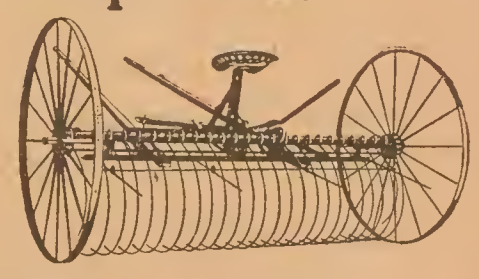
The Wood Vertical Lift Mower



is specially designed to work well on eastern farms—level or hilly. It cuts clean in light or heavy growth. Light of draft and easy to handle. Equipped with non-friction bearings. The result of 76 years' continuous improvement.

No. 10 Self-Dump Rake

A modern rake suited to eastern conditions. Made of angle steel and malleable iron with wooden combination shafts-pole. Can be used with either one or two horses. The self-dump device is wonderfully sure-acting. A strong, durable tool, clean-raking and easily handled.



Write for free Folders showing these Walter A. Wood Hay-Making Tools.

BATEMAN BROTHERS, Inc.
1814-D Market Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Distributors of Farm Operating Equipment
BRANCHES conveniently located throughout the East

Style Points in Summer Clothes

This Season's Styles Are Delightfully Attractive in Colors and in Outlines

THE silhouette for summer is most picturesque in its graceful flounces, godets, pleats, scarfs, mass shirrings and tiers. Fabrics are sheer, soft, and flattering. Waist lines are creeping upward while graceful bows, ties, and lace trims add a decidedly feminine charm.

Skirts of the dressy style frocks mould the hip line and are lengthened in graceful back dips with rippley godets and soft flounces lending an air of formality.

For sports and service wear they remain short, although a trifle longer than last year. The extra fullness across the front is pleated and frequently fine pleats appear all around, which allow for freedom of movement.

White, "off white," and pastel shades, including orchid, misty blues, and a particularly lovely yellow are favorites.



Left to Right: White Handkerchief, Linen Ensemble with Black Belt and Red Plaid Tie; Flowered Georgette Afternoon Dress; Pique Coat with Matching Dress; Brown and Tan Coin Dot Print; Matron's Dress of Blue Crepe with Cream Lace Trim.

"Off whites" are especially good for sports wear with beige, grey, and navy used for street dresses.

Prints appear as popular as ever in midsummer showings. Floral designs in sheer chiffons, georgette, and rayon fabrics are irresistible in the yard goods sections. There are small patterned prints in a lovely variety of colors and designs so that it is possible for the larger woman to find one that is becoming.

Printed cottons and linens have never been smarter. They are shown in sleeveless, collarless, hot-weather dresses in pastel shades with accompanying coats of pique. The coats are made straight with stitched collar, cuffs, and pockets. The seven-eighths or three-quarters length is more popular than the full-length coat. Short jackets are also worn with sleeveless frocks. Block prints and coin dot patterns vie with plain pique and linen in popularity for these coats.

Sleeveless dresses are made in one-piece styles with skirt fullness in front arranged in pleats. Neck and armholes are bound with self material. Bound buttonholes, tailored pockets, stitched belts of self material or leather belts add interest to these youthful dresses.

A yellow crepe ensemble which I saw featured a knife-pleated skirt, a collarless blouse with bow knots of self material down the front, and a short jacket of matching embroidered material in white dots on collar and fronts.

An interesting white crepe sports frock, which I particularly liked, was a two-piece style with the skirt fullness arranged in mass shirrings, except for a panel in front. The sleeveless blouse was made with a tight hip band which buttoned in front with white pearl buttons. A bow of Roman striped ribbon was drawn through a bound buttonhole at the V-shaped neck.

Shopping for you one morning, I looked up to see Madam Galli Curci purchasing summer clothes. She was becomingly dressed in a grey green sweater, grey skirt, and coat with green scarf and green felt hat. Every part of her costume showed careful selection, and she was giving equally as much attention to the new things she was buying. It is interesting to know that Madame spends many hours shopping for herself and really enjoys planning her own wardrobe. She seemed to select everything with the ensemble idea in mind for she looked at hats, gowns, coats, lingerie, hosiery and costume accessories. In this lovely shop I found some of the interesting clothes which you see pictured here.

White handkerchief linen fashions the good looking ensemble, illustrated at left. It consists of a short jacket and a one-piece, sleeveless dress trimmed with tailored bindings, machine stitching, and pearl buttons.

The skirt is box pleated across the front and the pleats are held in place with rows of machine stitching. The front of the blouse is cut with a V neck and a slash which is bound, like the armholes, with a narrow binding of self material. Bound buttonholes, graduated pearl buttons, and a black patent belt add dash to the costume.

The coat is a box style with bound buttonholes and a clever pocket as the sole decorations. A jaunty tie of red and black plaid silk tied through a bound buttonhole in the left side of collar lapel is new and smart.

Rows of machine stitchery and a white grosgrain band decorate the close fitting, white felt hat which completes the ensemble.

The graceful afternoon dress, illustrated above at left, is of cream-colored georgette with a delicate floral pattern in pastel shades. It features many of the season's style points in its shoulder yoke tie, high waist, tight hip line, skirt with rippley godets, and long back. The foundation of the dress is flesh-colored crepe made in a straight, wrap-around style.

The dress is cut with yoke across front, ending in ties of self material which fasten at the neck line. Small tucks at the back of the neck provide for extra fullness in back. The lower part of the skirt is circular and is finished with self bindings.

Sleeves are long, finished with narrow bindings and tiny buttons of self material. Neck and ties are bound.

The large droopy hat of fine horsehair braid repeats the lavender tones of the flowered frock both in the hat and velvet ribbon trim.

Yellow crepe dress and matching coat of pique make the attractive ensemble shown at center. The coat is a straight-line style, three-quarters length with tailored collar and cuffs trimmed with rows of self stitching. It is unlined.

The accompanying dress is a one-piece style with front of skirt box pleated. Neck and armholes are trimmed with fitted facings of self materials. Narrow belt fastens with pearl buckle, which matches the buttons used down center front. Hat is of yellow felt with side brim cleverly cut to form hat ornament.

The coin dot print, illustrated here, in tan and brown, is practical and at the same time smart. It is a two-piece style with skirt in fine pleats which are pressed out at a lower edge to give a narrow ruffle effect. Edge of skirt is bound. Blouse is straight with V neck and long, close-fitting sleeves. Neck and sleeves are bound with self bindings. Brown velvet bows are interesting features of this style.

Navy georgette is combined with cream lace for the lovely matron's frock illustrated at right. With its side surplice closing and narrow tie belt which extends across the back, and long tight sleeves, it is particularly becoming to the mature figure which is inclined to be stout.

The lace appliques itself to the dress, forming a back yoke and a lovely trim down the side front closing. Narrow collar and cuffs are of lace. The skirt fullness is arranged in a group of knife pleats at left side where belt ties.

Hat of soft navy straw folded into a close-fitting turban with navy felt brim is worn with this dress.

Straws this season are carefully moulded into hats that fit practically as well as felt. Brims widen with the approach of summer and hats match or harmonize with the costume.

Hosiery must be carefully chosen to match the dress and to harmonize with the bag and gloves.

Costume jewelry adds the finished touch in the quaint old chains and ornaments, crystals and semi-precious stones resembling those worn in grandmother's day.—Leonore Dunnigan.

Tourists Welcome!

(Continued from Page 2)

Is it a paying proposition? Some folks try to tell us, "No". We, who have tried, know better! It *is* a paying proposition and an easy one. We have worked just as hard without the income. They keep you busy it's true, but you are your own boss and in your own home. If you are too rushed or an undesirable load drive in—your rooms are taken! We had over 100 here last summer—nothing but fine, lovely folks, and expect lots more when we erect our fresh new signs. So if you want money—out with a sign for the Tourists.—V. E. R., *New York.*

* * *

A Way to New Friends

Third Prize Letter

AFTER having been in the tourist lodging business for five years I can say there is a good profit in it and a lot of real satisfaction in the work.

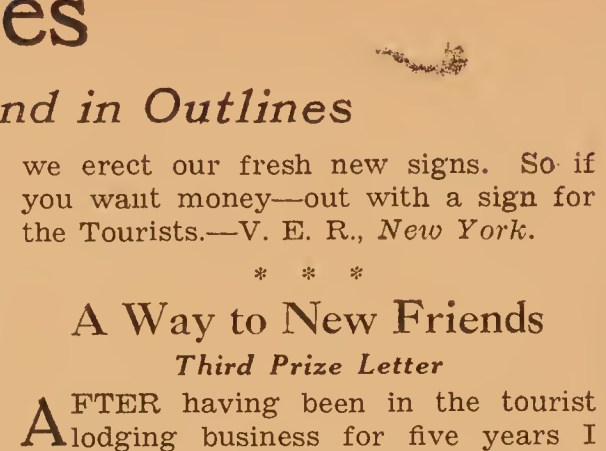
People who are strangers come to you for an overnight rest and before they leave your home the next day you feel you have indeed made some new friends who appreciate the hospitality of a farm home.

If the home place is neat and clean, the shady lawn well trimmed, comfortable chairs on the porch, it will attract the tired traveller. A plain neatly printed sign with the name of the place, placed a short distance in both directions as well as in front of the house all help to make the tourist decide whether or not he will stop for the night.

The sleeping rooms should be airy, well lighted, simply but comfortably furnished, with plenty of hot and cold water provided for the bath.

The home cooked food is greatly appreciated by the people as is also the fresh fruit, vegetables, eggs, cream and others things from the farm.

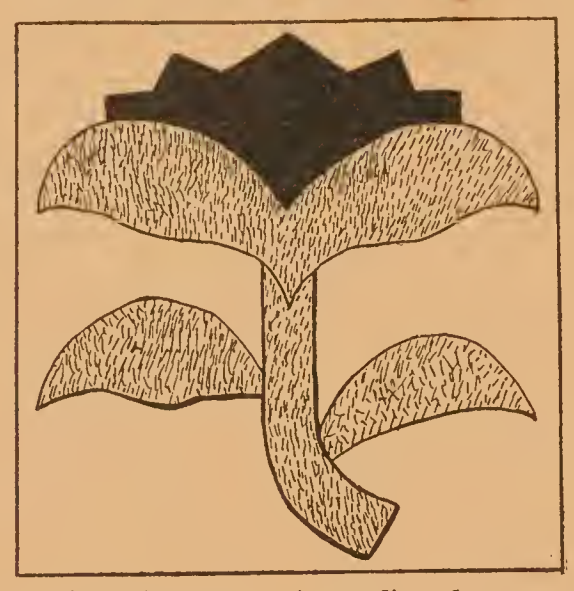
During the time spent in this work I have entertained the preacher, Sunday school superintendent, doctor, merchant, travelling man, teacher, sheriff, detective and farmer and all have gone away expressing their appreciation of a quiet, comfortable rest and satisfying meals.—MRS. M. C. B., *New York.*



Organdie Pillow No. 5323

This pillow is of lavender organdie with the large flower in shades of light and dark yellow and orange. The outer row of petals is of light yellow, the second row of a darker shadc of yellow, and the inner row of a soft shade of organdie, all blending together in a most effective way. The petals are all finished with a picot edge so that they stand out from the pillow! The center of the flower is done in shades of light and dark yellow and light brown French knots. The leaves are in green. We suggest two rows of lace edging to finish this pillow effectively. A one half inch ivory lace with a lavender thread outlining the motif in the lace would be lovely and can be found in most any of the shops. A detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme and how to completcly finish the pillow is furnished. The price of this pillow is $1.30 *postpaid to any address.*

For 25 *cents additional we will scnd our book The Art of Embroidery, consisting of* 10 *complete lessons with* 70 *illustrations showing all the principal stitches.*



This tulip pattern is appliqued on contrasting material for either a pillow top or quilt block. The blossom part may be bright red or any other desired color; the stem and leaves of green. Paper pattern for this block may be had for 15 *cents. Send orders to Household Department,* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4tn Avenue, New York City.

A Reader Replies

To the Garden Girl:

I think the plant you speak of, old fashioned people called Rocket. It is now called Hardy Phlox and I think it very pretty. There are a variety of colors and a large bed is very showy. The plants are hardy. The seeds drop and the crop increases.—MRS. H. F. H., *New York.*

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Health and Enthusiasm Do Much to Increase Chances for Success

DO you know people who always wear the look—and thoughts—of being only "fair" or "moderate"? Never any enthusiasm, never any feeling that they really have nothing wrong with themselves, just "moderate". I have yet to see one of those individuals make a real outstanding success of a job, whether it be a home-maker, schoolteacher, business man, or whatever.

Success requires work, the feeling of ability to work, to make others *want* to work. When one approaches the day's job with the idea that it is a burden, that work is something to despise, the curse of the human race, no wonder he feels only "fair'. Add fear to the dislike for work and you do have indeed a creature with small chance to succeed.

In the first place a strong, healthy person need have no fear of a hard job—that is merely the chance to test one's powers. Work is the salvation of many a grief-torn heart; we grow and expand under the labor of the right sort. But if we let fear of this or that dominate us, any job becomes too great: fear of illness, fear of criticism, fear of doing the thing wrong: fear, fear, fear. A good way to overcome it is to get all the reliable information at hand on the subject, think the matter out carefully, go ahead and STOP WORRYING. Worry has not only killed more people than work ever did but it has hindered more good work than any other agency.

We human beings seem to be so constituted that we need a good redblooded job to bring out our best qualities. Instead of bewailing our fate because we must work, it might help considerably to remember to be thankful that we have something interesting to do and the strength to do it.—AUNT JANET.

* * *

Anxious Mother: Am very glad to tell you that there is a special school for backward children of New York State at Syracuse, State School, 800 South Wilbur Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Let us hear from "Worried" again. I am wondering if she is thinking of herself a little bit more. I found that mothers and wives are used for a door mat if that is what they make of themselves.—FIFTY NINE.

* * *

Ways to Use Strawberries

Sun Cooked Strawberry Preserve:—Make a thick syrup of sugar and water and into it drop the berries. Let stand five minutes, lift berries out with a perforated spoon and spread on earthen plates or enamel pie pans. Set in the sun three days, taking in at sundown and keeping in a cool place over night. Turn fruit each day with a silver fork. The morning of the fourth day pack in jelly glasses and cover with paraffine.—L. M. T., *N. Y.*

If you have never had sun cooked strawberry preserve it is time you tried at least a little, for you don't know what you have missed.

* * *

Strawberry Conserve: — To three pints of strawberries add two pints of granulated sugar, one cupful English walnut meats, one half pound seeded raisins, the pulp of two oranges and the grated rind of one. Cook forty minutes over a slow fire, pour in glasses and when cold seal with paraffine.—L. M. T., *New York.*

Since the raisins are apt to overpower the flavor of the strawberries this mixture should appeal to those fond of strawberry flavor if one half the raisins called for are omitted.

* * *

Strawberry Shortcake in Winter:—For the winter strawberry short cake mix equal parts of granulated sugar and uncooked strawberries. Put in sterilized jars, filling to the brim, seal, and set in cool, dark place.—L. M. T., *New York.*

This mixture is also a good sauce for ice creams. However, the usual preserved strawberries might be used in their place.

* * *

Raspberry Jam:—Rhubarb, 2 quarts; red berries, 1 quart; sugar, 5 cups; oranges, 2. Cut rhubarb and oranges in small pieces, using rind of one orange. Cook until thick.—MRS. G. G.

You will find this jam tart enough to be delightful with meats. Too much sugar masks the flavor of food and this recipe is an exception in that respect.

Household Hints

If one puts the coffee into a vacuum bottle as they do in a lunch room a small funnel to run the sugar through saves time and sugar too. By using it for the sugar only it doesn't need washing so it's no extra bother at all. MRS. G. S., *N. Y.*

* * *

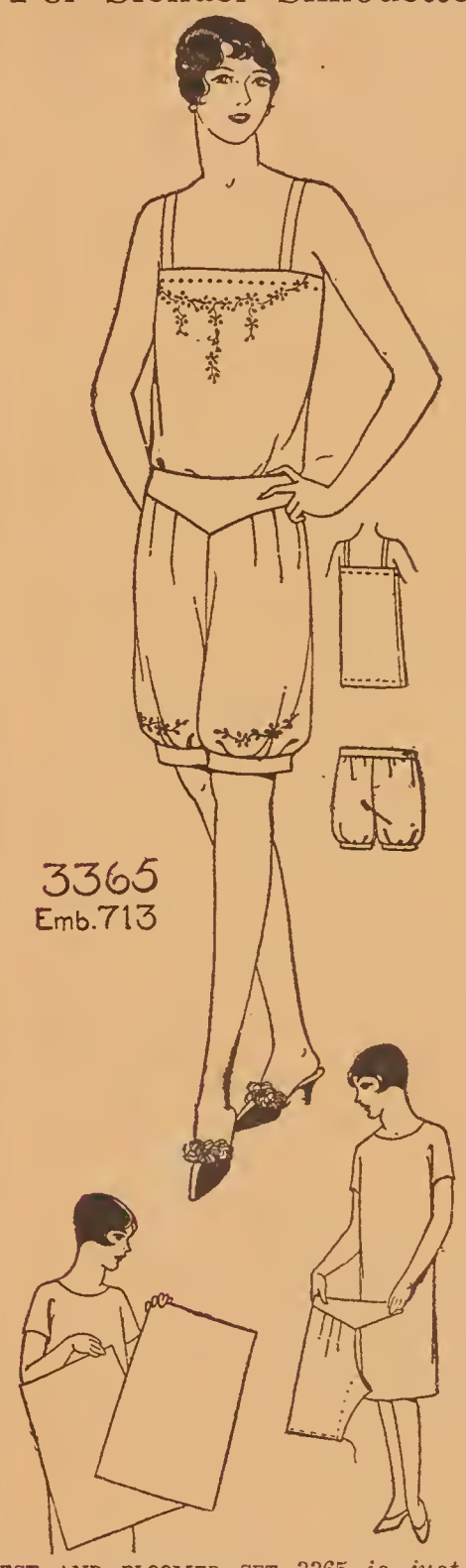
Don't twist or tie in knots the cord to your electric iron or table toaster for it is not a cord at all, but a lot of wires covered and it spoils it and may short circuit.—MRS. I. B., *N. Y.*

Clever Front Closing



PATTERN 3455 *with its clever zigzag outline at front and one sided kilted pleats has a "different" style all its own. Many of the select dress shops are showing similar front effects. This design works out best in materials having some weight such as crepe satin, silk pique, silk crepe or sheer woolen. It cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3⅛ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* 5 *yards of binding.* PRICE 13c.

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Our Hostess

ELSIE DUNCAN YALE

Outdoors is a hostess so pleasant and kind,
Such wonderful treasures we always can find,
The fields and the flowers in their lovely array,
The rustling green branches that bend o'er the way,
So one thing remember and each do our best,
When Outdoors invites us, to be a good guest!

When folks entertain us, 'twould be a disgrace,
To scatter some tin cans and trash round their place,
And leave it all messy-indeed 'twould be plain
We'd never get asked by those people again!
So one thing remember, and each do our best,
When Outdoors invites us, to be a good guest!

So when we go picnicking, do what is right,
And treat our good hostess in manner polite,
Let's leave the place tidy, no trash tossed about
Be careful, *so* careful that campfires are out!
This one thing remember, and each do our best,
When Outdoors invites us, to be a good guest!



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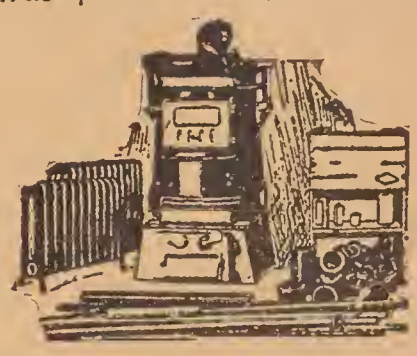
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Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

HILARY looked at her in amazement. He noticed that Lafe was staring over the side of the boat, as if he had not heard.

"Nanette, if you went home, would your father receive you?"

"Ah, Monsieur, do not speak of it. Perhaps he is dead. Perhaps they are all dead from grief."

"Nanette, will you go home?"

"Monsieur, I dare not."

"Would you like to go home, Nanette?"

"Yes, Monsieur, I will go now, for I have nothing more to live for. I shall go and beg on my knees——"

"I shall send you home, then, Nanette. But now ask forgiveness from Marie here, and then thank God that He has saved her to-night in spite of all the evil that was against her."

He turned back into the boat. "Now, Marie, no word of this night's doings shall ever pass my lips," he said. "But, Marie, your life is unhappy. There is a good man in St. Boniface who cares for you. Do you think that you could learn to care for him?"

"Ah, pauvre Jean!" wept the girl. "I have been ungrateful to him, Monsieur. And now I am not worthy that he should have anything to do with me."

"He shall know nothing unless you tell him," said Hilary. "As to that, I cannot advise. But you need have no fears as to me."

He said no more. He wondered a little why Lafe was so silent. He threw out a hinting question. But when Lafe chose to be uncommunicative he was like a clam, and Hilary gave up the effort in despair.

The black shadow of the wharf began to project out of the shore line, with Baptiste's schooner moored alongside. Lights of lanterns were moving, and as the sloop drew near Hilary perceived a little group of people near the wharf-head. Louis Duval let down the sails and guided the vessel's prow toward the mooring ring. Hilary stepped out, but before he could turn to give his hand to Marie a woman stepped forward.

It was Madeleine. She ran to him with a little cry of gladness. She raised her lips to his.

"Dear, I have been waiting since dark," she said, pressing his arm. "I only got your letter this afternoon, telling me that you had gone to the island, and I was frightened, Hilary."

"Frightened?" he asked. "Why, dear?"

"It was rough, and there was a wind, and the boats are so small. And it is so late in the year. I was afraid a storm would come up and you would be swept out to sea and drowned. And I looked hard for your boat across the sea, and could see nothing through the fog."

He patted her arm. "I am quite safe, dear," he answered, smiling. "There was never any danger. Lafe was with me, and we went and came on the tide."

As he spoke he noticed that the crowd at the wharfhead had drawn nearer. He heard a man shouting; there seemed to be some disturbance which he fancied they were trying to quell. Lafe stepped upon the wharf with the two girls, walking past Hilary. Madeleine turned.

Her eyes, lighting upon Marie's face, and then Nanette's, sought Hilary's in astonishment. But she asked nothing, and waited. It was very dark; Hilary could only see her eyes gleaming, but he heard the quick intake of her breath. Still she said nothing, and her hand, which had rested upon his arm, remained there. But whereas it had been a living, warm part of her, it now felt cold and heavy, and lifeless.

Then out of the crowd burst Jean Baptiste, screaming. He ran toward Hilary. A knife was flashing in his hand. His onset was so swift that it took Hilary and Madeleine completely by surprise. As the little man closed with him Hilary just managed to grasp his arm.

"I'll kill you!" panted Baptiste, and the breath whistled through his throat as if the force of his passion had constricted it to a pipe's dimension. "It is she, and you took her from her home last night. I sought for her; I was waiting and watchful; I did not sleep. I swore you should die——"

He fought for freedom of the stabbing arm like a man possessed of a thousand devils. He worked the hand free, and it went up and down the long knife flashing and slicing into Hilary's coat. And Madeleine did not utter a word.

She watched the struggle like a woman in a dream. Twice Hilary felt the point of the knife as it drove through the air and slashed to the end of Baptiste's reach. Then the crowd closed about them.

But Baptiste fought like a devil. He hurled the lumber men aside; three times he fought out of their grasp and made for Hilary, who, horrified and still uncertain, made no attempt to escape or strike. Each time he caught the knife hand by a miracle of luck, and all the time he fought Baptiste never ceased shouting.

"Let me get at him!" he panted. "I watched them. I waited. I did not sleep. He took her last night to the island. I swore to kill. Let me go! Let me go!"

His voice rang high above the shrieks of the frightened girls and the shouts of the men. They had closed about him now, but for the fourth time he broke through and made for Hilary, the knife held low now, ready for the ripping upward stroke. Hilary grasped at his arm again and missed. The knife flashed back—and then in an instant Madeleine stood where Baptiste had been, and the blood dripped from her sleeve. And still she had not uttered a sound.

They had got Baptiste down now, still fighting like a wild beast. They were holding him, one man to each limb, and his body writhed and curses broke from his lips. And Madeleine stood before Hilary, quiet and calm and silent.

He sprang toward her. "Madeleine!"

He seized her arm and tore the sleeve away. There was a gash, long, but not deep, from which the blood was welling. He felt beside himself with mingled fury and fear. He began to bind it with his handkerchief, the icily cold arm that had been warm against his shoulder. But Madeleine drew herself away.

"It is nothing," she said, and began to walk toward the head of the wharf. Her rig was waiting there, the horse held by a boy.

Hilary walked by her side, speaking—he never remembered what it was he said—imploring; Madeleine said nothing. Nothing until she reached the carriage step. Drops of blood marked her progress. There she paused and looked at him. He could see her face now in the light of the boy's lantern, and it was neither scornful nor proud, but very hard — like the Seigneur's, Hilary thought afterward.

But all his thoughts were on the wound. "Madeleine, your arm!" he cried, catching at it.

"It is nothing, she said once more, turning to mount the step.

Then Hilary knew what he had not let himself know he knew. He caught her hand and pressed it to his lips.

"Madeleine!" he cried. "You do not—do not—surely you are not going to condemn me when I——"

Then the words died on Hilary's lips, for there came to him the remembrance of his pledge to Marie.

"I am listening," she continued icily. And, with sudden vehemence that followed as a rain torrent the lightning, "O, do not imagine, Monsieur Askew, that I was ignorant of all this. He told me many times, long before you dared, you dared—" she caught her breath—"to seek my love. So that was why you met me and besought me not to go to Ste. Marie! Because you honoured me so much!" She choked, then resumed in the quiet voice she had used before. "Because I was too good. At least Monsieur Brousseau, hot-tempered though he may be, is incapable of so base an intrigue."

All the while she spoke Hilary had tried to find words; but now, stung by accusation beyond willingness to make answer, he said nothing.

"He told me, too, that day I met him outside the Chateau, after my father's stroke. It was that made me hate him more than I had thought it possible to hate. He said it was the common gossip of St. Boniface that you went there to meet her. And it was—I knew it was, and I knew that pitying eyes followed me wherever I went, and I would not even let myself think of it, much less speak of it to you."

She placed her foot on the step.

"I told you nothing but your faithlessness could kill my love," she said in a whisper. And, in a lower whisper, "good-bye!"

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation. Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Bonifice, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland. Brousseau, one of the clique, tries to intimidate Hilary by threatening him with loss of the entire legacy, unless Hilary goes back to the States. Hilary refuses....Madeleine Rosny, who is engaged to Brousseau learns of the latter's plan to get rid of Hilary. She warns him but he walks into the trap. Hilary is severely beaten. Madeleine and Connell rescue him and take him to the Rosny chateau where Madeleine nurses Hilary back to health. Their friendship soon ripens into love and Madeline tells Brosseau she will never marry him. This creates a scene at the chateau which caused Rosny to suffer a stroke. He slowly recovers. Hilary goes to an island he owns to see some timber. There he surprises two of Brousseau's henchman who are mistreating two girls. Hilary and his companion rescue them.

CHAPTER XXI

A LETTER FROM MORRIS

THE weather continued mild, and Hilary's financial prospects continued to improve. There was every likelihood now of being able to carry on through the winter. Brousseau had showed no signs of further interference with his men, and there was even the possibility of getting out another small load.

Hilary worked all day in the woods. He dared not spare himself, because leisure would mean thinking, and he found his mental poise only in hard physical labour. December was drawing near, and as yet there were only a few floes in the river, though the snow lay deep. The teams were hard at work hauling. Hilary had increased the men's wages, and they were working with a will far back from the river. Their axes rang from dawn till sunset.

Hilary had sent Nanette home to St. Joseph. She had promised to write to him, but, as he had expected, he had not heard from her. Baptiste had thrown up his position with Dupont and gone into the Ste. Marie limits to trap. Marie Dupont avoided Hilary; he had not seen her since the day of their adventure.

As for Dupont, whatever he knew, he showed no signs. And things seemed to have settled into equilibrium, though Hilary was sure that a denouement was to follow. He could only wait patiently for that. No action could come from him. He could not violate his pledge to Marie in order to secure himself with Madeleine.

Besides, deep as his wound was, Madeleine's disbelief in him had aroused a certain elemental stubbornness in his nature whose existence he had never suspected, though it had been patent to Lafe and to all those with whom he worked. He loved Madeleine with the intensity of one who does not love lightly; but he felt that hers was the fault, and he would have waited in silence, if need had been, forever.

He could only guess what was passing in the girl's mind. He had given up all hope that she would take the initiative. She remained secluded in the Chateau, and he could learn nothing of her.

Her nature was very much like his own. When two such natures meet in enmity, both charged with equal pride and stubbornness, the results are likely to be disastrous.

If St. Boniface suspected that Captain Dupont's calmness masked that madness which, after long years, had taken hold of him, it said nothing. The countryside, with its unending gossip about trivial things, is strangely silent in the face of great ones. Everything went on as usual after the scene on the wharf. Hilary saw no reflection of his quarrel with Madeleine in the faces or manner of his employes, though everybody must have known. Lafe was entirely silent. And Marie, living out her days in terror of what was to come, spoke to no one.

She tried sometimes to read her father's face, but even to her it was impenetrable. The girl, who had once lived in anticipation of change, to whom each day had been an incarceration, now lived in fear of what the morrow might bring. And she felt that the storm which brooded over her must break.

Then came the news which stunned Hilary out of his mental apathy. Madeleine was to marry Brousseau. It was to be in three weeks—at Christ-

(*Continued on Page* 14)



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Two FARMS FOR SALE—One of 212 acres, basement barn 36x100, 42 swing stanchions, water buckets, concrete floors, 2 silos, electric lights, milking machine, 4 box stalls, 42 head stock, 4 horses, tractor, all kinds modern machinery, horse barn, 2 nice large houses, one with electric lights, furnace, running water, slate roof, nice orchard, sugar bush, sugar evaporator, 3 stall garage, two storage barns, buildings all nicely painted and in perfect repair. Price $18,000 for everything. $5,000 cash, terms for balance if you wish. CHICKEN FARM, 20 acres, basement barn 24x40, large hen house, 2 brooder houses, good house with furnace 2½ miles to town, ½ mile to school on macadam road. Price $1,800, terms if you wish. SHEFF & LINGEE, So. New Berlin, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR RENT—Blacksmith shop and equipment. W. M. PECK, Pine Plains, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Very low rate, July and August, beautifully furnished nine room home; head Van Cortland Park, Yonkers; thirty minutes Grand Central; large yard, trees, flowers; cool; excellent for group of teachers or summer students. E. R. EASTMAN, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED

WANTED: C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, New York State (nurserymen for 75 years) need live wire salesmen. Part or full time. An excellent opportunity. Write for particulars.

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER on farm, would consider person with one child that wants home on farm, kindly state age and wages wanted in first letter. R. J. GREGG, Winthrop, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP—We have Jewish young men able-bodied, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

SINGLE MAN WANTED on farm. Must be good milker and willing worker. $60 per month and board. Steady position for good man. State age, experience and nationality. CHESTER SMITH, Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with flags and designs on, $1 to $15 paid. Other envelopes before 1871 bought. W. L. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY old bags. We pay excellent prices. Write for prices. We pay freight. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Dairymen League Certificates of indebtedness of all series. I am also buying wool. M. FRIEDMAN, Norwich, N. Y.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

ENVELOPES, LETTERHEADS, CARDS—Printing to advertise your business. 40 samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

250 BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid $1.00. 100 berry pickers' Record Tags 40c postpaid. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

4,000,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Yellow Jersey and Big Leaf Up River. $1.75 per 1000 cash with order. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

100 ACRES CABBAGE, Onion and Tomato Plants. Special—$1.00 per thousand. FARMERS SUPPLY CO., Franklin, Va.

EARLY COPENHAGEN MARKET and Danish Cabbage Plants. $1.50-1000. CHARLES R. STAFFORD, Route 3, Cortland, N. Y.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS all varieties, Tomato plants. Prize Taker and Bermuda Onion plants. Cabbage and Onions $1.00 thousand. Tomato plants $2.00 thousand. Plants are stocky. COLEMAN PLANT FARMS, Tifton, Ga.

HARDY NORTHERN GROWN CABBAGE and cauliflower plants. Chemically treated Danish seed. Safe arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment. Golden Acre, Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Glory of Enkhousen, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead, Red and Savoy. Prepaid 200-65c: 500-$1.25; 1,000-$2.25. Express collect 5,000-$7.50. Cauliflower prepaid 50-40c; 200-$1.00; 500-$2.25; 1,000-$3.75. PORT B. MELLINGER, North Lima, Ohio.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Leading Varieties. Delivered 500,-$1.00; 1,000-$1.50. F.O.B. here 1,000-$1.75; 5,000-$7.50. Satisfaction guarantee. Varieties Lettuce, Onion, Collard and Tomato, same price. Leading varieties Pepper and Egg Plants. Delivered 300-$1.00; 500-$1.50; 1,000-$2.25. F.O.B. here 1,000-$1.75; 5,000-$7.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. F. JAMISON, Summerville, S. C.

50 MILLION VEGETABLE PLANTS—Cabbage: Copenhagen, Wakefields, Ballhead, Flat Dutch, etc., $1.50 thousand; 10,000, $10.00. Tomato Plants, six varieties—$2.00 thousand; 10,000, $15.00. Sweet Potato and Pepper plants $3.00 thousand; 10,000, $25.00. Prompt shipments, well packed, good delivery guaranteed. Shipping capacity half million daily. J. P. COUNCILL CO., Franklin, Va.

ONION, BEET, LETTUCE—$1.00 per 1000. Celery, Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts $1.25 per 1000. Tomato $2.00 per 1000. Pepper $3.00 per 1000. Cauliflower $3.50 per 1000. Egg Plant $4.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

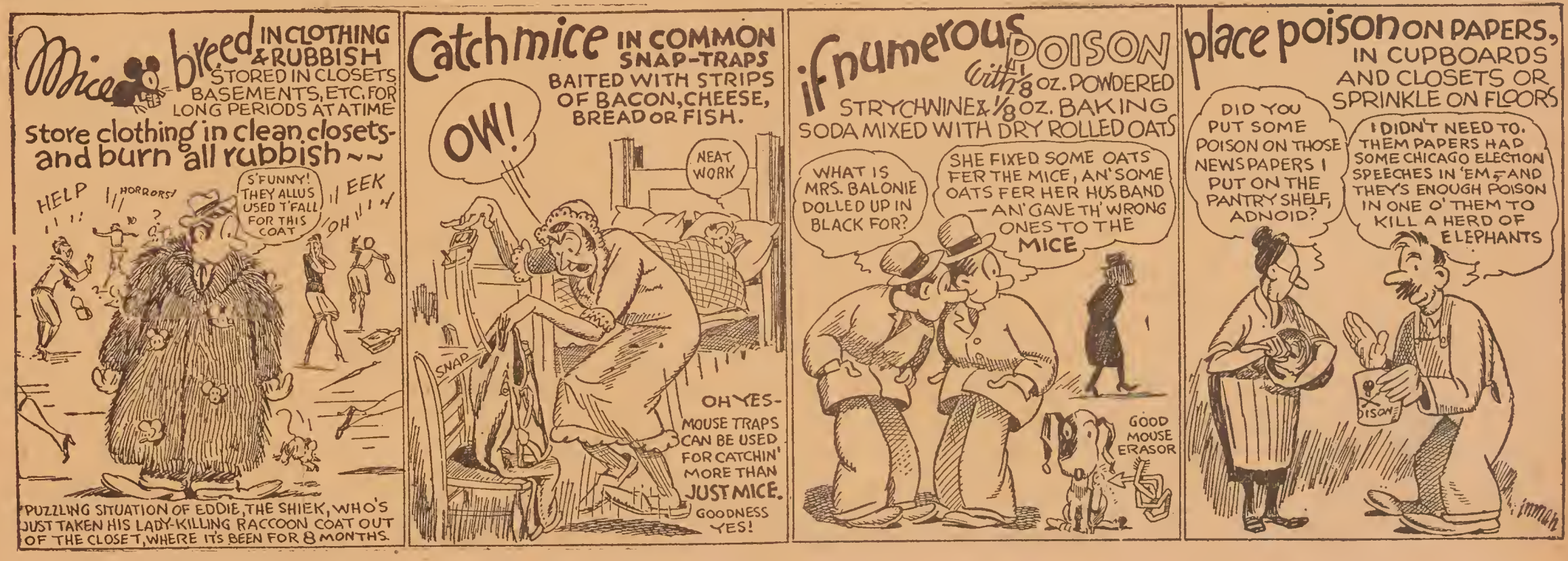
SEND NO MONEY—C.O.D. Frost proof cabbage and onion plants. All varieties. Quick shipment. 500-65c; 1000-$1.00. EUREKA FARMS, Tifton, Ga.

Additional Classified "Ads" on Next Page

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Catch Mice

By Ray Inman



20TH CENTURY



THOUSANDS OF PLEASED CUSTOMERS

can tell you about the splendid chicks we have been producing from our High Class, Heavy Laying, American-Cert-O-Culd flocks for 28 years; pure-bred, carefully culled for size, type, color, vigor and egg laying ability. Look at the low prices—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—you can safely order from this advertisement. References: Commercial Bank, or Dun and Bradstreet.

Special June and July Prices	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Br., Buff, Blk. Leghorns; Anconas	$4.00	$ 7.50	$36.00	$ 68
Impt. Barron Wh. Leghorns; Parks Rocks; Wh. & Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	55.00	110
Barred & Wh. Rocks; R.C. & S.C. Reds; Blk. Minorcas	5.50	10.00	47.00	95
Wh. Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons	6.00	11.00	52.00	98

Heavy Mixed $8.50 per 100. Light Mixed $6.75 per 100. W. P. Ducklings, 20c each.

Special Mating Imported Barron S. C. White Leghorns

Our flocks for this very Special Mating consist of 350 YEARLING hens carefully selected by an Expert Poultryman. These hens weigh not less than 4½ pounds, and up to six pounds. They produce better than 250 eggs per year, per hen, imported direct from the TOM BARRON of England.

C. O. D. Shipments We will ship 20th Century Chicks C. O. D. (pay postman on delivery) if you prefer.

Get our FREE illustrated catalog. Tells all about our money-making chicks, C. O. D. plan, imported matings, etc.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY Box R New Washington, Ohio

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



CHICKS C. O. D. *send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.*

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send full amt. with order and save ptge.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Br. and Buff Leghorns, S.C.M.Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$ 8.00	$38	$ 75
S.C.B. Minorcas, Bd. & Wh. Rocks, R. & S.C.R.I. Reds	2.50	5.00	10.00	48	95
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.00	11.00	52	100
Jersey Black Giants	4.25	8.00	16.00	75	145
Asst'd. Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.50	42	80
Asst'd. Odds and Ends	2.00	4.00	7.00	34	68

For Quality Prices Add 3c Per Chick to these prices. Pullets 6 wks. 50c each —8 wks. at 75c each.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1. GIBSONBURG, OHIO



SUMMER CHICKS -- Reduced Prices

C.O.D. or Cash with order.
Send $1.00 for each 100 chicks ordered.
Pay balance when chicks arrive.

	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Brown, Buff Leghorns	$4.75	$ 9.00	$42.00	$ 80
Bd. & W. Rocks, Reds, Bl. Minoreas, W. Wyan.	5.75	11.00	52.00	100
Heavy Mixed or Broilers	4.50	8.00	40.00	80
Light Mixed	4.00	7.50	37.00	73

Send for free catalog. Chicks prepaid 100% live arrival.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 408 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS



June Prices, Postpaid	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$2.75	$4.00	$ 7.50	$36	$ 70
Br., Bf. & Bl. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas	3.00	4.50	8.00	38	75
Barred & White Rocks, Black Minoreas	3.25	5.00	9.50	46	90
R. I. Reds & Buff Orpingtons	3.50	5.50	10.00	48	95
Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Barron Wh. Leghorns	3.75	6.00	11.00	53	105
Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyd., Reds, Rocks, Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns	4.25	7.00	13.00	62	120
White & Buff Minorcas	4.25	7.00	13.00	62	120
Heavy Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00	38	75
Light Mixed	2.75	4.00	7.00	34	68

Pekin Ducklings 26c each. Not postpaid to Canada. We ship C.O.D. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmers State Bank Free Catalog.

The New Washington Hatchery Co., Box R, New Washington, O.

Quality Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up

Our June and July Hatched Baby Chick prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff.....$10. per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas.....$12. per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....$14 per 100
Custom Hatching. Eggs for Hatching.
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks: Light, 8c; Light and Heavy, 10c; Heavy, 12c.
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J., Phone 1604 or 337.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

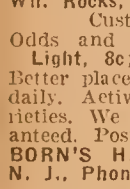
	25	50	100	500	1000
Wyckoff Strain W. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8	$37.50	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	2.75	4.50	8	37.50	70
Rocks and Reds	2.75	5.00	9	42.50	80
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
Mixed	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	65

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, PA.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR DUCKLINGS

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings $17.00 per 50, $32 per 100; White Indian Runner Ducklings $16 per 50, $30 per 100. Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe arrival guaranteed. 20th year Producing Ducklings that Live.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R33 Phoenixville, Pa.



Class A Chicks & Pullets

Chicks at 6c up. No money down 100% live delivery postpaid. We will have from 2 to 3000 healthy, well-developed pullets ready to ship in June. All varieties. Low prices.
BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R.2A

Pekin Ducklings

Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity. Catalogue free.
Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.

QUALITY CHICKS	25	50	100
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.00	$ 9.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

Special prices on 500 or more. 100% delivery. Healthy free range flocks. Cash or C.O.D.
B. N. LAUVER McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS FOR AFTER MAY 22nd

White Leghorns 7c, Large Barron W. Leghorns 8c. Barred Rocks 9c. Heavy Mixed 8c; Light Mixed 6c. 100%. All good chicks guaranteed. "New" circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS

$33; Eggs 15.50-100 "Duck News" Free. ROY PARDEE Islip, L. I., N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. From Free Range Stock.

Lots	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks	9.00	42.00	80.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	9.00	42.00	80.00
S. L. Wyandottes	11.00	52.00	
Assorted	6.50	30.00	58.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.00	70.00
Light Mixed	7.00	32.00	60.00

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

Ship C.O.D. Wyckoff and Tancred Strain.

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.75	4.75	9.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

We pay Parcel Post and Guarantee 100% Good, strong chicks on arrival. Our 10th year. Free catalogue. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Proprs., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C.O.D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$10.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Chicks

Will ship C.O.D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$3.50	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$90
S.C.W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8	37.50	70
Assorted Light	2.25	4.00	7	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8	37.50	70

I pay postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed, full count. These chicks are all from free range and heavy laying flocks, FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

WYCKOFF AND TANCRED STRAINS

Lots of	100	500	1000
	$8.00	$37.00	$70.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.50

Cash or C.O.D. ½c less on 500 lots. 1c less on 1,000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this ad or write for free circular.
Chester Valley Hatchery, R. D. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks Excellent in quality and vitality. Selling now at June prices—Light Breeds 8c; Heavies 10c, and White Wyandottes 11c. Take immediate advantage of this excellent June weather for chick raising. All matings culled very closely for production. 100% live delivery. MILTON POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Milton, Penna.

CHICKS White Leghorns, $7; Barred Rocks, $9. Mixed $6 per 100. Postpaid. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Culled for heavy laying. Circular, free. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 McALISTERVILLE, PA.

What Does "Accredited Chick" Mean To You?

(Continued from Page 2)

ceding each grade fully accomplishes that purpose.

The prefixing of the letters B. W. D. or T. B. to the word "accredited" to indicate Disease Eradication is less distinctive, emphatic, and authoritative than to let the word stand for official Disease Eradication as it has done with cattle for many years.

(4) In the minds of the purchasing public a single word should stand out clearly to represent a single idea. This principle is violated when the word "accredited" stands for sanitation and Breed Improvement combined and repeated for each of the three grades of stock, eggs and chicks and also in connection with B. W. D. or T. B. Disease Eradication.

Apparently there is little chance that either the East or the West will accept the plan of the opposition. There is no doubt that if the meaning of the word "accredited" is standardized to mean disease-free, it will seriously affect the big hatching interests in the West. It is equally true that to change the accepted meaning in the East and consider that "accredited" means only sanitation, would have equally serious effects on the work which has been done to improve the poultry of the eastern states.

The illustration accompanying this article shows how the plan suggested by the eastern states will work. The meanings of some of the terms shown from right to left on the plan as defined by its backers are as follows:

Testing to Eradicate White Diarrhea

U. S. B. W. D. Tested is understood to mean one official bacillary white diarrhea test with the removal of all reactors. U. S. B. W. D. Free usually means two official tests and removal of reactors or in some states it means no reactors found on second test. U. S. B. W. D. Accredited usually means twice tested, six months apart, reactors removed and no reactors found on last test. In some states this means that birds must be tested every year and no reactors found.

The term "standard" is one of the most popular terms in use in the middle west. This grade includes a rigid culling and banding of hens and pullets and a rigid selection and banding of male birds with the possibility that they must be pedigreed or certified. The weight of the bird must be within 75 per cent of the standard for the breed. They must be free from the important standard disqualifications of the breed and the weight of the eggs must be between 23 and 28 ounces per dozen.

In U. S. Certified, the next highest grade, the males must come from trapnested hens with a record of 200 or more eggs. The weight must be standard for the breed. The birds must be free from all standard disqualifications and eggs must weigh from 24 to 28 ounces per dozen.

The term "R. O. P." means record of production, which in turn means trapnesting. The term as used in the plan illustrated means that hens used for breeding must have a record of 180 eggs and pullets of 200 eggs. The males must come from R.O.P. hens with records of 225 eggs or more. Other qualifications are the same as for U. S. Certified.

The term "U. S. Registered" indicates a plan rather similar to the advanced registry now used by most of the pure bred cattle associations. This is based on a record of the performance of the off-spring of any individual. For example, chicks which are designated as U. S. Registered must come from dams who have produced a certain number of high record off-spring.

The last sign board to the left of the illustration shows a combination of disease eradication and breed improvements.

This whole question of standardization of terms is of immense importance to the future of the poultry industry. It is essential that the buyer of baby chicks may know from the terms used just exactly what he is getting. At the present time this is not possible. Chicks bought from one state may vary greatly from chicks bought under the same description from another state. This problem deserves the best thought of everyone interested in the welfare of the poultry industry.

Wooden Spoil

(*Continued from Page* 12)

mas, and the banns had been read in church that Sunday morning for the first time. It had taken St. Boniface by surprise, and Father Lucien had gone away, shaking his head, after the service. He had attempted to remonstrate with Madeleine, for he knew Brousseau, and that the marriage must mean lifelong unhappiness to her.

What had happened was this: The Seigneur had not given his daughter any sign of remembrance of the events that had transpired immediately before his stroke, though he was in other respects normal, save for the paralysis on the left side. But as the weeks went by he grew more and more nervous and depressed, until one night he blurted out:

"Where will you take me after the estate changes hands? I cannot remain in St. Boniface, nor can I remain with you and the American, and I am too old to go anywhere but to the grave."

So he had remembered all the time! Madeleine put her arms about his neck. "I am not going to marry Monsieur Askew," she answered.

(To be Continued)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

15 MILLION FINE CABBAGE PLANTS—Copenhagen, Wakefields, and Ballhead, etc.; extra special, $1.00 thousand; 5,000-$4.50; 10,000-$8.50; 50,000-$37.50 cash. Prompt shipments. OLD DOMINION PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

EARLY BLACK WILSON and Virginia soy beans. Large or small lots. ELM LODGE FARMS, Centreville, Md.

CABBAGE and TOMATO PLANTS, 300-75c; 500-$1.25; 1000-$2.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. OAKDALE FARM, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE and TOMATO PLANTS, all varieties $1.00-thousand. J. H. SCOTT, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS CABBAGE PLANTS—Copenhagen, Wakefield, Danish Ballhead, Flatdutch, Succession, 300-$1.00; 500-$1.25; 1,000-$2.00, postpaid. Express, $1.25-1,000. Tomatoes, Baltimore, Stone, Matchless, same price as cabbage. Potato plants, 500-$2.00; 1,000-$3.25, postpaid. Quick Service Guaranteed. SERVICE PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS VEGETABLE PLANTS—Cabbage, Copenhagen, Wakefield, Flatdutch, Danish Ballhead, Succession, 300-$1.00; 500-$1.25; 1,000-$2.25; postpaid. Express, $1.50-1,000. Tomatoes, Baltimore, Stone, Matchless, same price. Sweet potatoes, Nancy Hall, Cuban Yams, 500-$2.00; 1,000-$3.50, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—IDEAL PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

DELPHINIUMS, BLEEDING HEARTS, HOLLYHOCKS, Phlox, Gaillardias, Mountain Pinks, Lupines, Oriental Poppies, Hardy Chrysanthemums, Hardy Sweet Peas, Hardy Lilies, Anemones, Monkshoods, Hardy Asters, Pyrethrums and 105 other Hardy Perennials that live outdoors during winter and grow larger and more beautiful each year; Pansies, Asters, Snapdragons, Petunias, Salvias, Zinnias, Marigolds, Verbenas, Strawflowers, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge Plants. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post or express. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE and Sprout Plants—Cauliflower, earliest Catskill Snowball and early Long Island Snowball 5000-$20; 1000-$4.50; 500-$2.50; 200-$1.50.—Cabbage, Copenhagen market, Enkheuzen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead, Summer Danish Ballhead, Summer Danish Ballhead, Red Rock, Savoy, 5000-$9; 1000-$2; 500-$1.50; Brussels Sprouts, Long Island Improved 5000-$14; 1000-$3; 500-$1.75. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for circular. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, Tomato and Brussels Sprout Plants, 4,000,000 Field Grown strong plants. Cabbage, (ready now)—Copenhagen Market, Enkheuzen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Early Summer, Drumhead Savoy, Red Danish, Danish Ballhead and Flat Dutch $2.00 per 1,000; 5,000-$9.00; 500 for $1.25. Cauliflower (ready now)—Early, Medium and Late Snowball, all Rerooted $4.50 per 1,000; 5,000-$20; 500-$2.50. Tomatoes (ready June 15th) Bonny Best, John Baer, Jewel, Matchless and New Stone, $3.00 per 1,000; 5,000-$13.00. Potted Tomato Plants $30.00 per 1,000; $3.25 per 100. Brussels Sprouts—Danish Prize and Long Island Improved $2.50 per 1000; 500-$1.50. Orders filled promptly either by Parcel Post or Express. Send for free list of all plants. Telephone 2843. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.26; 10—$2.00; smoking 10—$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. $1.25. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.00. Box 50 Cigars $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6 Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c; 10-$1.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO—Chewing, 12 twist 80c; Plug, 50c lb; Smoking, 9 sacks 72c; Pound sacks 50c. Box 50 cigars $1.50. BURNETT TOBACCO CO., Mayfield, Ky.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

"WOOL—Wanted—good prices. Write for quotation. S. H. LIVINGSTON, wool specialists, Lancaster, Pa. Dept. AG."

The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Automobile Service Companies

One of the commonest membership plans promoted in recent years is that followed by many so-called "Automobile Service Companies". Some of these projects extend over the country but most are operated locally or concentrated in one or two thickly populated districts.

The method of operation used is to solicit by mail and to employ solicitors who approach car owners on the streets. Judging from complaints received by local Better Business Bureaus in different parts of the country and received direct at the National Bureau representations as to the actual benefits to be derived through membership have been misleading.

Implication is made that the service contract includes a complete insurance policy indemnifying the contract holder against all liability, property damage, loss from fire and theft, etc. and that discounts can be obtained on purchases of accessories, gas and oil.

Statements concerning legal services furnished by the company to members have led prospects to believe that the company would be responsible for all damages caused by contract holder's car.

Although the contract sold by these organizations usually includes towing service and a discount on accessories, these services and discounts are not obtainable at all garages and filling stations but can be obtained only through those with whom the service company has such an agreement. In many instances the number of such garages and filling stations has been very limited.

The National Better Business Bureau urges all persons who are solicited to join these service companies to read the contract carefully. This will safeguard the prospect against misunderstanding as to what "service" they may expect to derive by paying the membership fee.—National Better Business Bureau.

Chicken Thief Reward Rules

1—The one claiming the reward must give actual information leading to the arrest.

2—The thief must have stolen from an American Agriculturist subscriber who at the time of the theft had an American Agriculturist Service Bureau sign posted on his farm.

3—The thief must receive a prison sentence.

4—The person claiming the reward must be willing to help the authorities by appearing in court against the thief.

5—Only one reward will be paid on any one theft even though more than one person is convicted.

Formulae for $1.00 Each

Can you tell me if the Lustro Company of Chicago, Illinois, is considered reliable?

THIS is a trade style used by John J. Schaefer in selling formulae for various preparations, medical salves, lotions, etc. He issues a catalogue listing about 250 formulae, priced at $1 each and up, including instructions for starting a business of manufacturing and marketing the product.

Prospective purchasers of formulae should bear in mind that in starting a business the problems of sales, advertising, infringement on other copyrights, patents and trade marks, incorporation, etc. should be considered as well as the manufacture.

It would seem that Mr. Schaefer is primarily interested in getting $1 from as many prospects as possible. We would prefer to keep our dollar.

Widow's Rights in Massachusetts

Will you tell me the law of Massachusetts on the following? A man dies without a will, leaving a wife and brothers and sisters. Will the wife inherit all the property?

THERE being no surviving children of the marriage the wife gets all of the property of her husband after his death, when after paying all of the husband's debts, the value of his estate is under five thousand dollars. If it is over that figure the wife still gets five thousand dollars but one-half the remaining real property and one-half of the remaining personal property goes to the next of kin, the brothers, the sisters, etc., of the husband.—M. S.

Liable for Damage Done By Run-away Horses

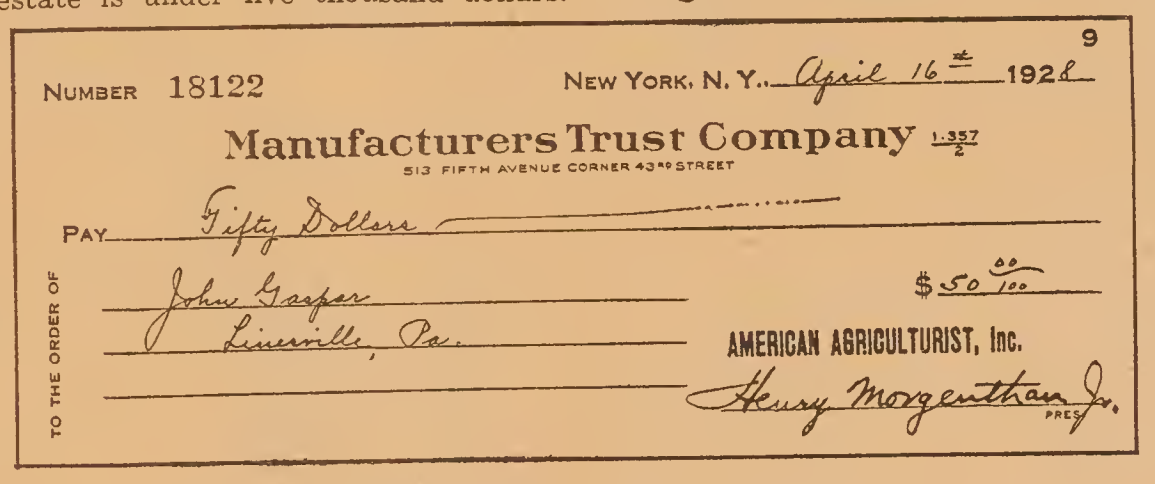
Would you please tell me whether I would have to pay the damages of run-away horses. My horses ran away a few days ago and ran into a car and damaged it some. No one was to blame and I am wondering if they could make me pay for fixing the car. Please let me know. —VERMONT.

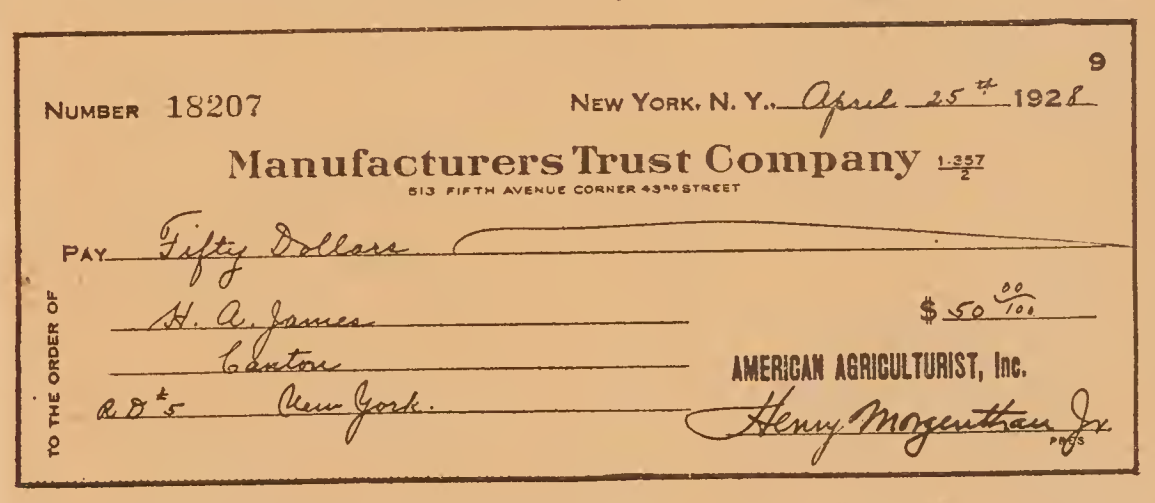
OF course your run-away horses were not doing what you wanted them to do when they ran into the automobile in their excitement and damaged it. Probably you had not the remotest expectation that anything of the kind would happen. Very early in England, however, there was engrafted upon our system of common law the principle that a man was as responsible for the acts of his animals as he was for his own acts. Probably the best thing for you to do if they threaten court action is to insist upon getting a correct itemized bill of the damage done and to make a settlement with the owner of the car without letting the matter get into court.—M. J. S.

A Question About Inheritance

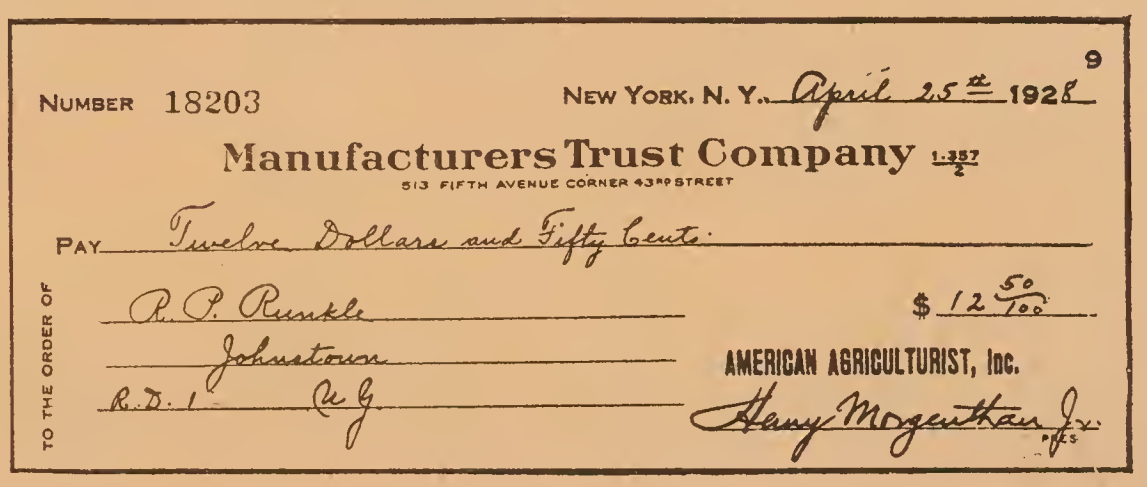
I have an uncle that left an estate of about $15,000. The widow had the use of it her life time then it was to be divided between his heirs, living nephews and nieces. One of the nephews has died leaving a widow but no children. Is she an heir to the estate?

IT is a matter of very old common law that where a man dies before property becomes vested in him that property or that particular share of property lapses, that is, he doesn't get it. The New York statutes have made an exception in such case where the man has a child who survives him but they have not been so generous with the widow and she does not get that share that her husband would have gotten if he had lived.—M. S.





Chicken thief reward checks were recently mailed to John Gaspar, Linesville, Pa. and H. A. James, Canton, N. Y. R. P. Runkle of Johnstown, N. Y. shared a $50 reward with William Aldrich, Sheriff Hodge and Deputy Sheriff Sheehan. These rewards are paid by Mr. Morgenthau in an attempt to lessen poultry stealing on the farms of our subscribers.



MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST SERVICE BUREAU

The Sign of Protection



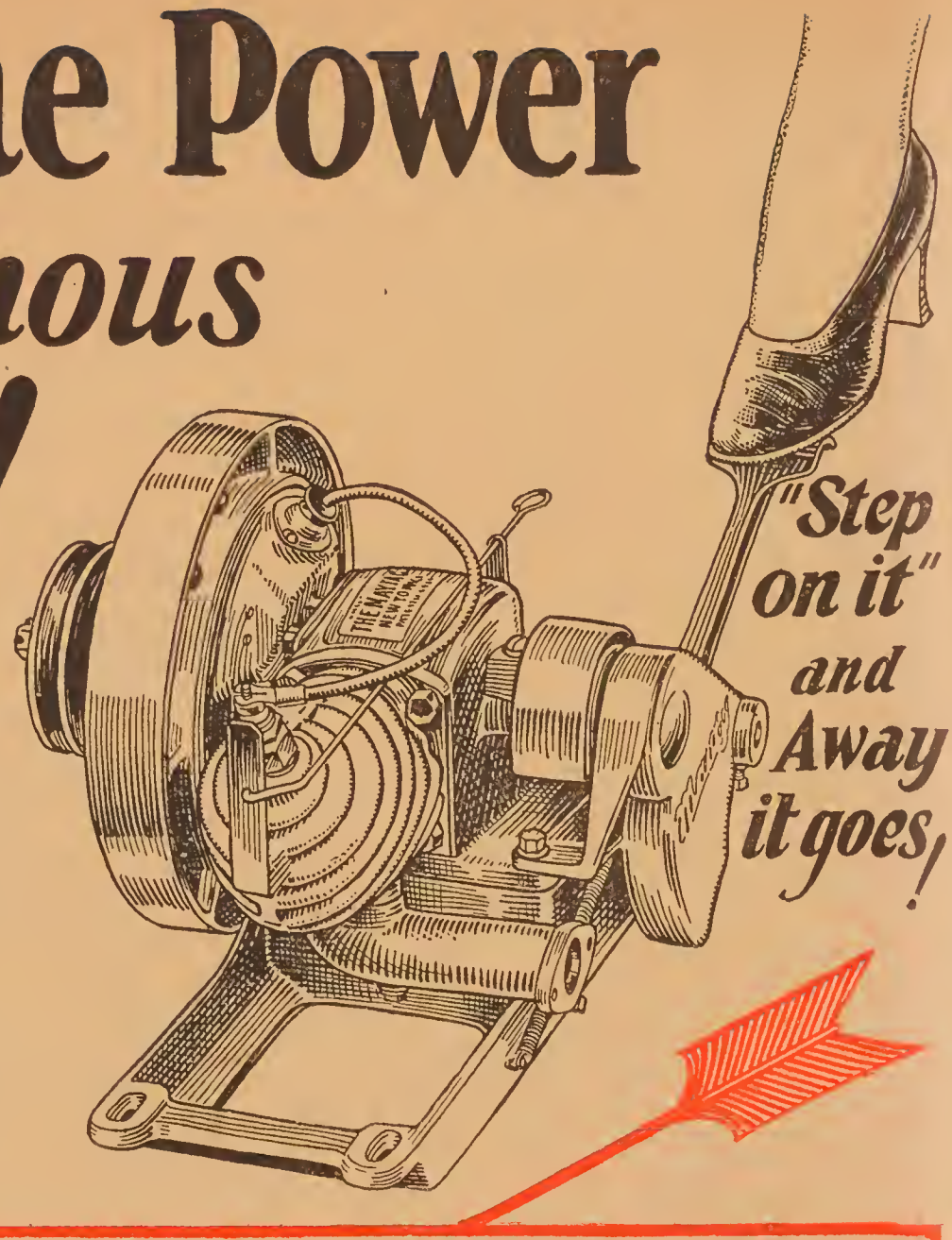
Hay Tools

Are yours ready for the harvesting of this year's crop? Think back to last year and if you had troubles with your hay carrier, ropes, slings, come in right away and get the things you need to prevent a recurrence of the trouble and delay. It is a good idea to have a few extra lengths of rope and an extra pulley or two. They are always usable around the farm for many different kinds of jobs, and it is a comforting feeling to know that they are handy, ready for instant use, when you are getting in the hay. It may be the means of saving a large part of your crop, in case there should be a sudden storm, and we advise you to get them now, but we are always ready to serve you, day or night, in a real emergency. Our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores are more than a place to buy hardware—we are your friends and business partners.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



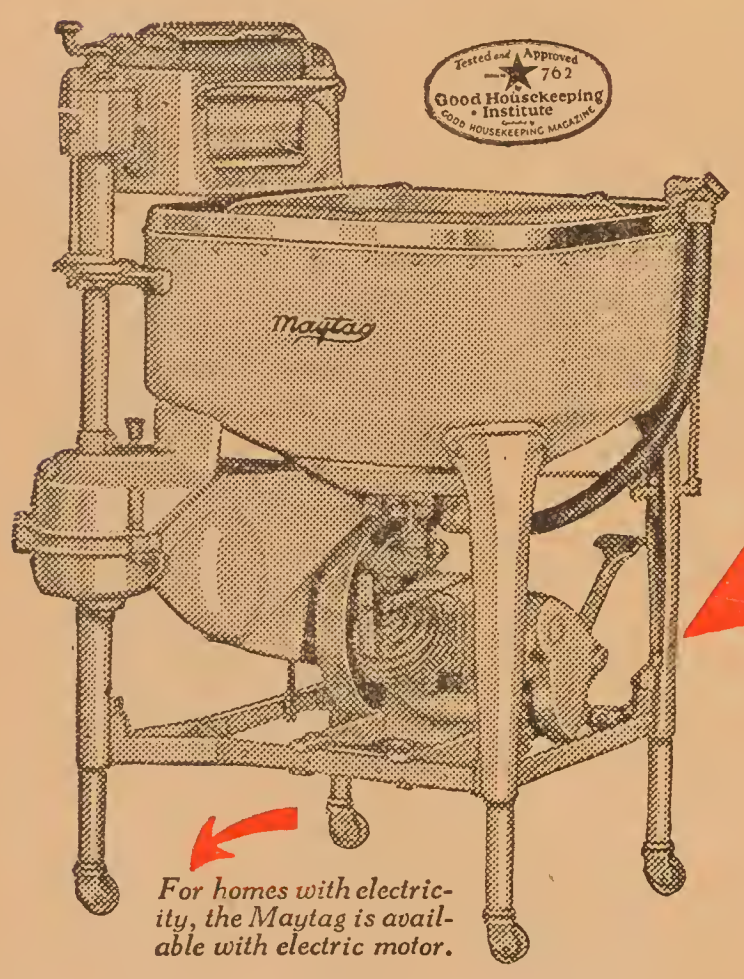
Modern Gasoline Power *built into the famous* MAYTAG!



YOU, too, can have the washer that changes washday to washhour, the washer that washes everything clean without hand-rubbing, that washes by water action alone—the washer that won world leadership in 600 days. Choose your power—an electric motor or the Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor. Either way you are assured of the same wonder-washing Maytag.

You are entitled to this time and labor-saving Maytag. It is just as much an economy as the farm engine or tractor, the feed grinder or thresher. The time saved can be spent with your children, with your garden or your chicks—in earning extra money.

The Maytag dealer will divide the payments to suit your convenience, and then your washday problem will be solved for a lifetime. The Maytag is practically all metal. The precision-cut steel gears give it astonishing smoothness, remarkable absence of vibration. The neat, compact design and durable lacquer finish give it a pleasing appearance.



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

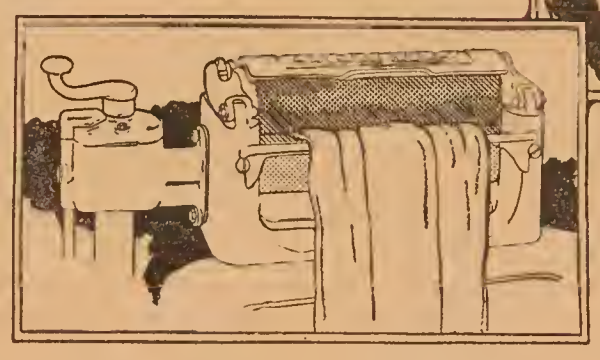
As Compact As An Electric Motor

Four bolts fasten the Gasoline Multi-Motor to the Maytag—the same four bolts that hold the electric motor to the Maytag, and the Multi-Motor gives the same, sure, steady flow of power. All working parts are rugged and there are remarkably few of them. This unusually fine, modern engine represents 15 years development. There are no belts to line up, the carburetor has but one adjustment, and is flood proof. High-grade bronze bearings are used throughout; starter and engine are combined in one unit. It is built for a woman to operate—as simple and dependable as an electric motor.

The Cast-Aluminum Tub

Thirty-six pounds of pure aluminum are used in the Maytag tub. Expensive yes, but not costly when built in Maytag's own foundry with a capacity of 2,000 a day. The Maytag tub is roomy, all washing space. It keeps the water hot for an entire washing, then empties and cleans itself. It will not rust, warp, dent, chip nor corrode.





The Soft-Roller Water Remover

This is the latest, safest, and most thorough method of removing the soap and water from the clothes, and it is exclusively owned and controlled by Maytag. The large soft-rolls hug every fold, lump and seam, removing both soap and water evenly from all parts of the garment without pressing in hard-to-iron wrinkles. Buttons go through unharmed. Practically every operation is automatic. The tension adjusts itself, for a thin handkerchief or a bulky blanket, the drainboard reverses itself and of equal importance is the new Safety Feed.

Free Trial Washing

The Maytag must sell itself to you before you invest a penny. Write or telephone the Maytag dealer near you. He is prepared to loan you a Maytag without cost or obligation. Do your next washing with a Maytag.

If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

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WCCO, Minneapolis, Fri., 8:30 P.M.
WHO, Des Moines, Sun., 7:15 P. M.
KDKA, Pittsburgh, Tues. and Wed., 10:00 P.M.
WBAP, Fort Worth, Mon., 8:30 P.M.
KEX, Portland, Ore., Tues. and Sat., 8:30 P. M.
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Maytag Aluminum Washer

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 Per Year | June 23, 1928 | Published Weekly

Reflections from Seneca County

A Fertile Country That Has Specialized in Cash Crops

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

I WONDER if I have ever taken occasion in the A. A. to quote that bit of whimsical, philosophical wisdom embodied in the genial declaration of Dean H. E. Cook to the effect that he *"wouldn't give much for a man who couldn't stand up for his own state and his own county and his own farm and his own family—EVEN IF HE HAD TO LIE A LITTLE BIT TO DO IT."* Acting on this principle, if any one should ask me where was the true agricultural heart of the Empire State, I would promptly assure him that it was, without any question, Schoharie County. I would tell him that this was the exact spot where the end of the rainbow came down and that in Schoharie County the sky was bluer, the grass greener and the girls a great deal better looking than in any other county of the state.



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

If he insisted on pursuing the topic further and pressed me to locate the second best region in the state, I would then tell the truth. I would name the four counties west of Oswego that form the lovely Ontario Shore and then I would name four or six counties in the Finger Lake country and one of them would be Seneca and its place would be pretty near the top.

I have just finished a series of Farm Institutes which has taken me pretty well over Seneca County. I believe it is the third time during the last half dozen years that I have spent a week in the county and this latest trip has only confirmed my previous impressions that it is a county of splendid potential agricultural possibilities—a county with a very noteworthy farm history and yet withal a county whose farming is slipping because it lacks, and always has lacked, a proper balance of animal husbandry. Seneca has been in a degree a famous region for at least a hundred years but during all that time she has chosen to grow timothy hay and wheat and barley and to feed a canal boat or a freight car rather than a dairy cow.

The reason for this is not far to seek. In the earlier and happier days it was so easy to make a living by cash crop farming that men were unwilling to milk a cow or shear a sheep and now, when at last the unwisdom of their course seems evident, they find it almost impossible to change their ingrained habits. The story of Seneca County agriculture only illustrates the familiar truth that where land is level, fertile, free from stone and easily tilled with excellent transportation facilities men are very reluctant to milk any cows.

Next October it will be 103 years since the "Grand Erie Canal" was opened from end to end. Previous to that the splendid lands of western New York had been handicapped because of their forbidding distance from the seaboard. It was one thing to raise crops. It was another and more difficult question to get them into a market where they could be sold. But once Dewitt Clinton's Ditch was completed all this was changed. Then this flat country suddenly found itself lying close to the most efficient system of long distance transportation in the world. It brought to this region a sunburst of agricultural prosperity which in some degree continued for almost fifty years—up until the days when the colossal mounting production of the Mississippi Valley almost swamped the agricultural markets of the world. It is not too much to say that during those years Seneca County enjoyed a special unique advantage so far as transportation was concerned. The Canal crossed the northern end of the county but supplementing this the two largest Finger Lakes, Cayuga and Seneca, formed the eastern and western borders of the county. These lakes were once of great commercial importance. Only 14 years after Robert Fulton's Clermont made her first voyage on the Hudson, a steamboat, the "Enterprise" was ploughing Cayuga Lake. No part of Seneca County lay at farthest, more than seven or eight miles from either the Canal or one of these lakes while at every lakeside hamlet was a warehouse or elevator of which only two or three specimens still survive. As an old man once told me with pardonable exaggeration, "In them days the lake used to be black with boats."

Another tells me how in his boyhood he used to go with his father on loads of wheat to be shipped from what is now the hamlet of Frontenac on Cayuga Lake. They would start very early in the morning to avoid the wait at the dock and yet sometimes would find twenty teams ahead of them standing in line awaiting their turn to unload. The country was new and the soil almost virgin and like the fields of that "Certain Rich Man" of the Parable it "brought forth abundantly." Men in the earliest years grew wheat and at a later date barley also and drew it the very short haul to the lakes or Canal and dumped it into the waiting boats. No wonder men rather declined the drudgery of milking cows and then accepting the low, uncertain market for the product.

It is rather sorry testimony to the

(*Continued on Page* 13)



The "Scythe Tree" near Waterloo in Seneca County.

How to care for a Fisher Body

1 When you have the chassis of your car inspected, a thorough inspection of the body should also be made.

2 In case of a closed body, have it completely adjusted after the first 1000 or 1500 miles.

3 See that the tie-down bolts, which fasten the body to the chassis, are always kept tight. Loose tie-down bolts cause distortion of the door opening. They also cause squeaks.

4 Squeaks which come from a glazed hood can be readily eliminated by inserting a small piece of rubber, or cloth, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick, under the lacing, and slightly lubricating the contact points.

5 Contact points on rubber door bumpers facing door pillars, the door supporting dovetail, and the striker plates, when they become glazed, should be lubricated, as should the door lock.

6 Don't fail to remove dust from the upholstery regularly, preferably using a vacuum cleaner with special dusting attachment, or, if this is not practicable, briskly apply a whisk broom.

7 Remove grease spots at once, using some safe, standard cleaner.

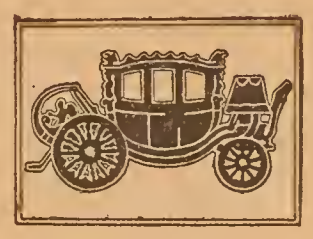
8 In washing car, play water on *gently* from a hose, or apply with sponge.

9 Never use hot water.

10 Never use soap.

11 Dry by wiping gently with a piece of chamois.

12 Whenever possible, do not allow your car to stand under a blistering sun for a long period, as this may have a deteriorating effect on the finish.



Body by FISHER

When Neighbors Are Neighbors

A FARMER in our community was suddenly ordered to the hospital for an operation. It was spring time, just when the ground was in proper shape for receiving the crops. What was to be done? No hired help and none available! The thought of the weeks of pain and discomfort worried him much less than the fact that his work would be left undone. And along with this came the inspector, sent out by the Board of Health to score the dairy stables, milking utensils and worst of all, to demand that a milkhouse be built immediately.

One neighbor sent his eldest son to stay with them to do the team work, another helped to draw the sand and cement for the milkhouse and a third brought his team and tools to till the ground and plant the crops. Corn, oats and potatoes were rushed in like lightning, the garden tilled and then—all hands to the milkhouse! Load after load of stones were drawn, a drain opened and tiled and on Saturday afternoon two shop workers came and the cement work was completed. Nearly all the carpenter work was done evenings, after the shops had closed and on May 31 the milk was cooled in the milkhouse. What a relief to be able to say "yes" when asked: "Have you a milkhouse?" All the milk was to be rejected on June 1 if a milkhouse had not been erected.

* * *

A Sad Home-coming Brightened

I KNOW of one little New England village where good neighbors do exist in this busy world.

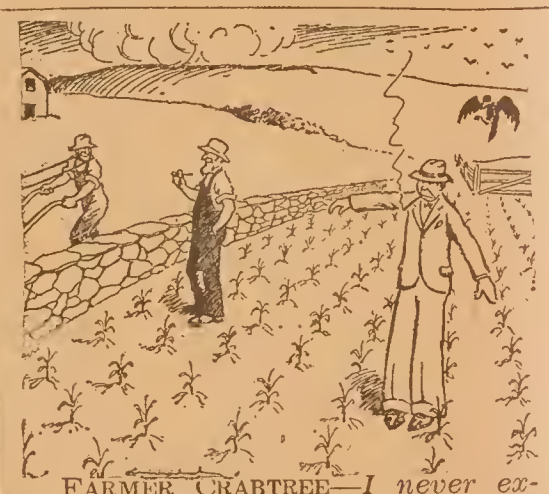
On a beautiful June morning a dear, sweet little mother found one of her twin boys ill. The doctor ordered a change of climate, so the mother quickly made her plans, leaving two older children and grandma to look after things while she took the twins away. In less than two weeks we heard that the sick little boy had passed away.

"Ours is a little village as I have said and neighbors all wanted to help—and I am sure they did. The house was put in order, cleaned and made fresh and sweet. Lovely bowls of roses were placed here and there, fresh green ferns made corners cool and lovely. Food was cooked and brought in. The meals were planned and furnished until after the funeral by different neighbors. I know this tired, sad little mother when she reached home that night and opened her door saw love, sympathy and neighborly acts which will always be a sweet memory."—M. I. B., *Mass.*

* * *

A Friendless Boy Sheltered

"WE all help our friends in adversity but how many give this trust to the fellow who's down and out? I know a man who 'lives by the side of the road' and very many stop on the way. Once a tramp, a mere boy, scarcely able to speak English, came through the snow nearly barefoot, thinly clad and with no money. He was given work, fed, lodged and in the morning was taken to town and sufficient wages advanced to buy warm boots and clothing. He called that place home and when he left it it was to take a good job."—MRS. B. E. B., *New York.*



FARMER CRABTREE—*I never expected my son, Jed, to be any use after his college course, but durned if he don't make the best scarecrow I ever had on the place!*

—JUDGE.

Post Your Farm

And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue. New York

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Mention American Agriculturist

Have a Mock Trial in Your Grange

Send to us for an outline of the trial of a prominent farmer for robbing the soil or for an outline of the trial of the tramp stump.

Either outline will help you put on an entertaining, instructive program.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461-4th Ave., New York City

SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK



or bursitis are easily and quickly removed without knife or firing iron. Absorbine reduces them permanently and leaves no blemishes. Will not blister or remove the hair. Horse worked during treatment. At druggists or $2.50 postpaid. Horse book 6-S free.

Surprised user writes: "Horse had largest shoe boil I ever saw. Now all gone. I would not have thought that Absorbine could take it away so completely."

ABSORBINE

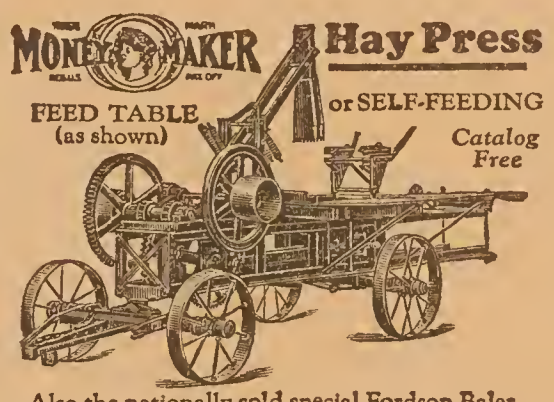
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MONEY MAKER Hay Press

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Write
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Binder Twine

In 5 and 8 pound balls. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer agents wanted. Send for samples and our low price for 1928. THEO. BURT & SONS, Box A, Melrose, O.

What Congress Did for Agriculture

A Summary of New Laws That Affect Your Business

FARM Relief held the center of the stage so far as farm legislation in the last Congress was concerned, yet a number of bills were passed as well as some which, for one cause or another, failed to be enacted into law, which are of especial interest to agriculture.

One law provides for the expenditure of one hundred and fifty million dollars for Federal aid to highway construction during the next two years. The agricultural appropriation bill carries approximately two and a half million more than in previous years for agricultural research. This increase was secured largely through the effort of various farm organizations.

The Capper-Ketcham Bill was passed appropriating nine hundred and eighty thousand dollars for expenditure on boys' and girls' club work. This is on the basis of twenty thousand dollars for each state. The second year this amount will be increased to one million four hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

Reforestation Receives Attention

Two forestry bills of importance were enacted into law. One of them authorizes an addition of nine million six hundred thousand acres to our national forest, calling for an expenditure of forty million dollars over a period of five years. Another law provides for ten years' program of study into all phases of forestry, including the western range problem and proper handling of farm wood lots.

A new law which is of particular importance to the vegetable and fruit industries is known as the Standard Container Act which specifies the size and contents of baskets used in marketing fruits and vegetables. This act was urged due to the large numbers of containers of different sizes, many of them differing in small amounts only, and making it difficult for consumers to know just how much they were buying.

The 8th National Dairy Congress will be held in England this summer. Congress authorized the President to appoint delegates and appropriated ten thousand dollars for their expenses.

The principal way in which farm people will benefit from the tax revision bill is from the repeal of the war-time sales tax on automobiles. It is estimated that this will save purchasers of automobiles approximately sixty-six million dollars a year.

The Purnell Bill for the control of the European corn borer authorizes the appropriation of seven million dollars. However the Purnell Bill did not in itself provide the money and Congress adjourned without appropriating the money. It is expected that the failure to make this money available will seriously hinder the clean-up work next fall. An effort will be made to pass this during the coming short session of Congress.

A bill for the increase in appropriations for vocational education passed the Senate but was not acted upon by the House. This bill, if passed, would provide for three million dollars additional for teaching agriculture and three million more for home demonstration work. This would double the present Federal aid for vocational education which now amounts to six millions.

Oleomargarine Regulation Bill Not Passed

There has been some discussion recently concerning the necessity for further regulating the manufacture of oleomargarine. The Norbeck-Haugen Bill provided for this through a revised definition of oleomargarine. This was reported favorably by the House committee on agriculture but did not come to a vote before the close of the session. It will doubtless be brought up again at the next session of Congress.

A bill called the Norris-Moran resolution provided for the appropriation of ten million dollars to set up a government corporation for the utilization of Muscle Shoals. This was passed by both houses but the President failed to sign it

(*Continued on Page 7*)

THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL UPRISING

Copyright, 1928, New York Tribune Inc.



—DARLING in the New York Herald-Tribune.

Working From Grades to Purebreds in Allegany Co.

High Producing Cows and Good Crops Make a Good Combination

By H. L. COSLINE
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

A COMBINATION of a high producing Holstein herd and a number of cash crops enables Roy Chamberlain of Caneada, Allegany County, New York, to operate his 168-acre farm on a profitable and satisfactory basis. Nineteen years ago Mr. Chamberlain bought 88 acres of land and eight years ago he added to his farm by purchasing the old homestead of approximately 80 acres from his father.

"I gradually worked from grade cows to purebreds," said Mr. Chamberlain, "mainly with the idea that I wanted something better in the way of production and because I thought I would have a better sale for the surplus stock. We were in the cow testing association for a number of years. The last year we were in the association the herd averaged 10,000 pounds per cow. Unfortunately the association was unable to continue, principally, I believe, because so many dairymen around here have only a few cows and they do not feel that the value they receive is worth the cost of the association.

"I have done a little official testing. We have made five short time tests on one cow and three of these were about 30 pounds. One two year old made a little over 20 pounds and another, a little over 30 pounds. A granddaughter of the 30 pound cow made a record of 26 pounds last spring."



Roy Chamberlain of Caneada, Allegany County, New York.

I asked Mr. Chamberlain about his methods of selling his surplus stock.

"At the present time," he said, "we have little difficulty along that line because there is such a heavy demand for tested animals. I usually like to keep the heifers until I have a chance to try them out rather than to sell them as calves. I plan to raise a large percent of the heifers and feel that if they are worth raising they are worth raising in good shape. I plan to skim enough milk here on the farm to feed these calves until they are six months old. I have advertised some in the past although I do not find it necessary now. I have also consigned animals at different times to the Syracuse sale."

Mr. Chamberlain is a firm believer in good feeding. He grows twelve acres of corn silage which is usually sufficient to fill two silos, 12'x26'. This silage is fed during the winter season and it is also planned to have some available during the short pasture season.

Eight acres of barley and thirteen acres of oats, peas and barley were grown last year and yielded 68 bushels to the acre. This mixture is supplemented with high protein concentrates to make a balanced ration for the herd.



The barn on the Chamberlain farm.

Ten acres of alfalfa were harvested last year and eight additional acres have been put in. This along with the grain already mentioned furnishes a large part of the feed for the herd.

In addition to the sale of milk, which is taken to the Borden's plant, and the sale of surplus stock, cash crops are an important source of income. From 20 to 25 acres of beans have usually been grown but due to the unsatisfactory market conditions for the past two years, Mr. Chamberlain cut this acreage to fifteen this year. He plans to grow from five to six acres of potatoes every year. This crop is sold locally to buyers who ship in carlots except that for the last few years a part of the crop has been sold to truckers who take them to Buffalo.

From 30 to 33 acres of hay are grown each year and in addition to that fed the herd. A considerable amount is sold. In commenting on this Mr. Chamberlain said, "The market does not look so favorable for the future and it is possible that in

(*Continued on Page 7*)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 **June 23, 1928** **No. 24**

Greetings!

PUBLISHING and editing a large farm paper are a good deal like running a farm. There are many discouragements and blue days, when we wonder if we are doing all we can to make the old A. A. of most use to our people. Then perhaps when we are feeling this way, we open a pile of mail and find a letter or two like the following, and they give us renewed courage and enthusiasm to dig in all the harder.

"We (the family of five) think AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the best farm paper that has ever come into our home because it covers all the ground and is really the farmer's friend. Then, too, the entire editorial staff seem like one of us, working for our every interest and meeting us on common ground. —MRS. F. A. L."

Good Milk Prices First—Production Second

ABOUT this time last year a campaign was started to get dairymen of the New York milk shed to increase their milk production during the short periods of late summer and fall. Conferences were held with the city Department of Health and it was claimed that it was necessary for the Department to go outside of the present limits of the New York milk shed to bring in western milk unless the city could be assured that our own dairymen could produce an adequate supply. Dr. Louis I. Harris, Health Commissioner, stated that the city was willing to pay a living price to farmers for their milk and that dealers therefore were in a position to assure an adequate supply for the city by paying better prices to farmers.

On the basis of these two arguments, that is, of a fair price to our farmers and of keeping the sources of supply in our own territory, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST supported the campaign to increase milk production.

Now this campaign has started again, but AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will have no part in it.

The entire history of American agriculture shows that it never pays farmers as a class to increase production. Over-production is our greatest agricultural problem and urging more production of milk for a whole section is dangerous business no matter how worthy the reason. Turning off the milk faucet is always harder than turning it on. We knew this last year but the circumstances in this territory seemed to justify an exception to the rule; but experience proved that the campaign to increase milk was wrong.

Dairymen made every effort to live up to their part of the agreement to supply more milk, but when it came to maintaining the price to farmers during the entire winter and spring as had been promised, farmers were betrayed. In response to the insistent demand that farmers do their part to hold their markets by increasing production, farmers went to heavy expense to meet the crisis, if there was one. Prices of cattle increased almost over night; cows were brought in by the carload from other sections, and many of these were sold so high that there never was a chance of making any profit on them. There was plenty of milk during the fall and winter, and during the late winter a scramble for fluid milk markets resulted in a heavy cut in the price to farmers, and, as usual, the dairymen were left "holding the bag". If this cut were justified because of over-production, then there probably would have not been too much milk had there been no earlier campaign to increase the supply of milk.

But we do not believe that there was any justification for this price cut on any ground. The fact is that the public, the consumer and the Health Department were satisfied with the retail price of milk which prevailed at sixteen cents a quart for bottled milk and eleven cents for loose milk. These prices should have prevailed much longer than they did. In fact at present high costs of production, there should have been no cut at all in milk prices this summer. There was no clamor or demand on the part of anybody for reduced prices. Consumers have come to know that at any reasonable price milk is a cheap food, and everyone would be better satisfied if prices were not changed several times a year. The cut was made in the face of increased production costs also; and incidentally these production costs will be higher yet this summer and fall.

We believe that the dairyman of this section has learned something from this experience. He will neglect no good dairying practice to keep his cows producing on an efficient low cost of production basis. He will give them good feed and good care. But we do not believe that the farmer is going to respond quite so readily as he did last year to the purchase of high priced cows, to the heavy feeding of unproductive cows, and to other practices which may lead to an over-production of milk which can be used later as a weapon to bear down the prices he receives for his product. Give the dairyman a fair price and some assurance that it will be maintained, and he will do the rest without urging.

Why Not Exhibit at the Fairs?

MANY times we have stood near different exhibits at county and state fairs and have overheard visitors make some remark like this, in tones of considerable surprise: "Why, we have got a good deal better than that at home!" Always when we hear this, we wonder why farm people do not make more of an effort to exhibit their products at fairs. It is very often the case that good prizes go almost to begging, or go to some professional exhibitor because there is little competition.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is often asked to make suggestions for profitable side lines that will add a few dollars to the farm income. We suggest that preparing and showing exhibits at the county and state fairs are perhaps one of these opportunities for making a little extra money.

We know farmers and their wives who every year pick up quite a lot of money through exhibiting their products at the fairs and there is opportunity for a good many more to do the same thing. Also, in addition to the financial reward, there is a good deal of knowledge, fun and satisfaction to be had in acquiring the ribbons that denote first or second place. They represent real achievement in growing a quality product and in displaying it attractively.

It is not too late to plan some kind of exhibit right away.

Farm Prices Improving

PRICES of farm products are higher than they have been at any time in the last seven years, except for four months in 1925, according to Dr. G. F. Warren, agricultural economist at Cornell University.

An index of farm prices in the United States, based on pre-war levels, rose from 141 in March to 145 in April. Eggs advanced 24 points, wool 9 points, beans 18, cotton 7, corn 6, oats and butter 4, and potatoes 3. An encouraging fact for eastern farmers is that while the general price level of farm products in the United States is 145 that for New York State is 9 points above this average, or 154. Of particular interest to dairymen is Dr. Warren's further statement that prices of cattle and cattle products may be expected to continue high for several years.

The chief reason for the general advance in farm prices is that food production has been declining while population has been increasing. As we have pointed out many times, this slow adjustment is the real remedy for hard times in agriculture.

To Protect Fruit Grower's Interests

ALL fruit growers should be interested in M. C. Burritt's account in this issue of a recent meeting in Chicago for the purpose of organizing a National Horticultural Council. There are so many results that such a council can accomplish for fruit growers, and the need of such an organization is so great that we wonder something of this kind has not been done before.

Warn Children About Highways

"Urge children never to cross the road or run into the road in front of a car or just behind a car. Tell them never to *RUN* into the road but to *WALK*, to look both ways before crossing the road, walk on the side of the road wherever possible, and never accept an invitation to ride from a stranger."

THE above is a portion of a letter written to teachers in his district by E. G. Soper, district superintendent of schools in the third district of Ontario County. It is such good advice that we want to bring it to the attention of every teacher and every parent. Almost every local paper contains sad accounts of the killing or injuring of school children by automobiles. It is practically impossible to get drivers to slow up while passing schoolhouses, so most of the care and prevention must be taken by the children and their guardians. A modern highway has come to be a battlefield. In fact, the automobile kills more people yearly than some of the greatest battles of history. We have become so used to it that we do not realize the tragedy until it comes home to us. Safety first in connection with the public highways and the automobile should be urged on children daily.

Eastman's Chestnut

AUNT Janet, our Household Editor, came breezing into the office the other morning and shortly afterward I heard her in excited conversation with one of the girls in the next room.

Said Aunt Janet: "Oh dear, I made an awful mistake this morning. I gave my husband a dish of Lux by mistake for cornflakes."

"My, my," said the girl properly horrified. "Was he mad?"

"Was he mad?" repeated Aunt Janet. "I'll say he was mad. He foamed at the mouth!"

JUST A PAGE OF PICTURES

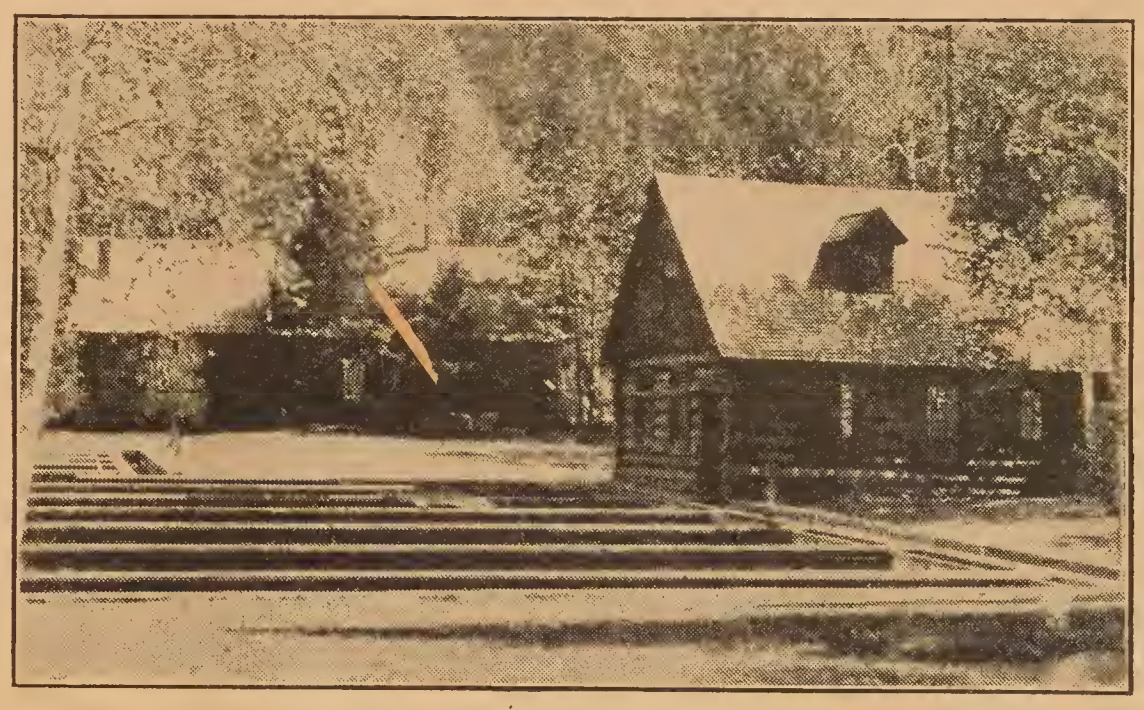


Who among us can salute the flag with more cause and devotion than these old veterans of the Civil War? They are members of the famous 35th Regiment of Massachusetts. The War of the Rebellion began sixty-seven years ago. Figure for yourself how long we will be privileged to have any of the old veterans with us.



Three guesses as to the name of the gentleman on the right. Aviation certainly is in the air in more ways than one! In case you have not guessed by this time, we will tell you that this is "Lindy" in cap and gown when Chancellor Brown of New York University conferred upon him the other day the degree of "MAERO", which means Master of Aeronautics. This is the first time this degree has ever been conferred.

(Right) The beautiful spot at Brule River, Wisconsin, where President Coolidge and the First Lady are spending their vacation. The fishing is good—but just between you and us it is said that the "skeeters" are terrible.

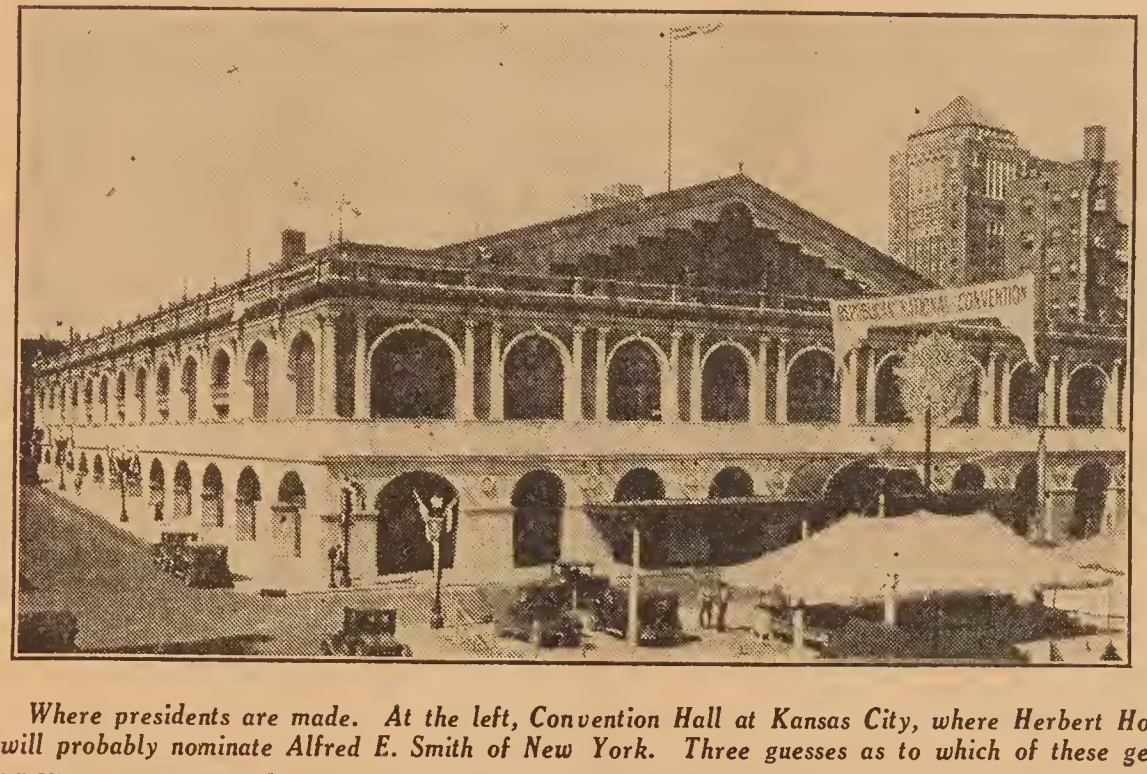


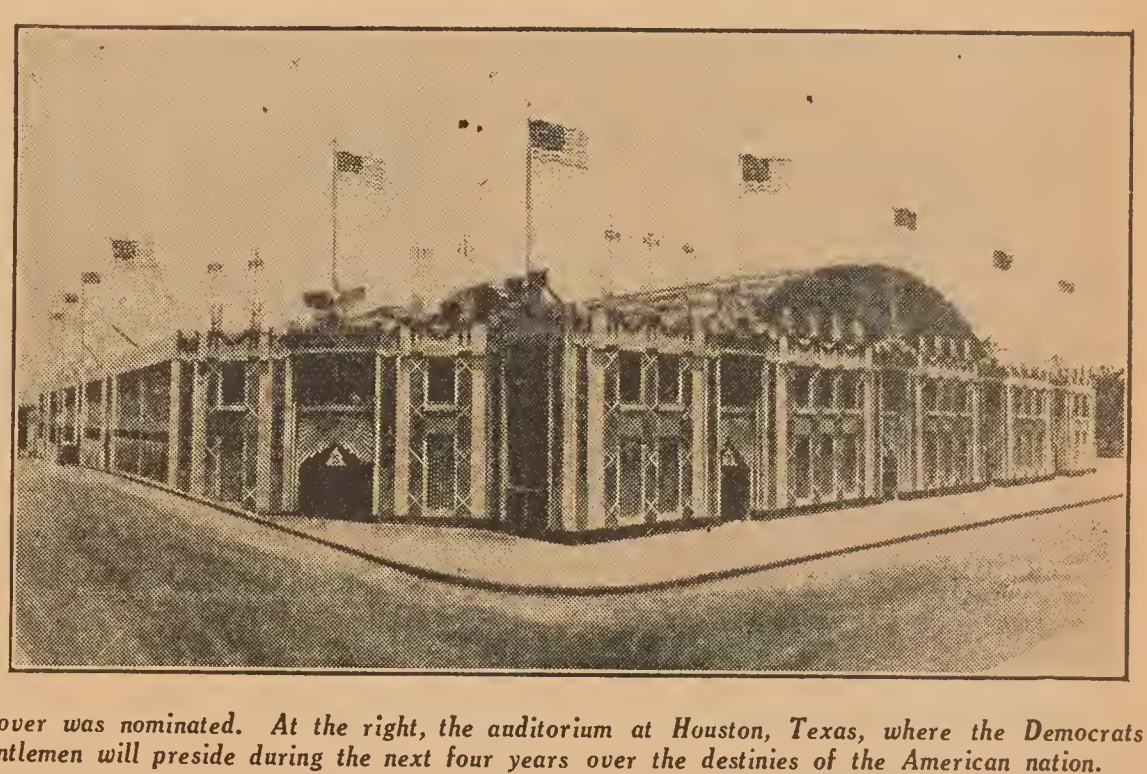


(Left) Here are the men who just made the greatest water flight in the world, from San Francisco to Australia by way of Hawaii. History will number them among the pioneers who helped to build the air trails that will one day make all the world one big neighborhood.

(Right) An interior view of the Holland Vehicular Tunnel which connects New York and Jersey City under the Hudson River. There are two tunnels, each a mile and a half long and twenty-nine and a half feet in diameter. Seven years were required to complete the work and the total cost was $42,000,000.







Where presidents are made. At the left, Convention Hall at Kansas City, where Herbert Hoover was nominated. At the right, the auditorium at Houston, Texas, where the Democrats will probably nominate Alfred E. Smith of New York. Three guesses as to which of these gentlemen will preside during the next four years over the destinies of the American nation.



At the start of the Tour . .

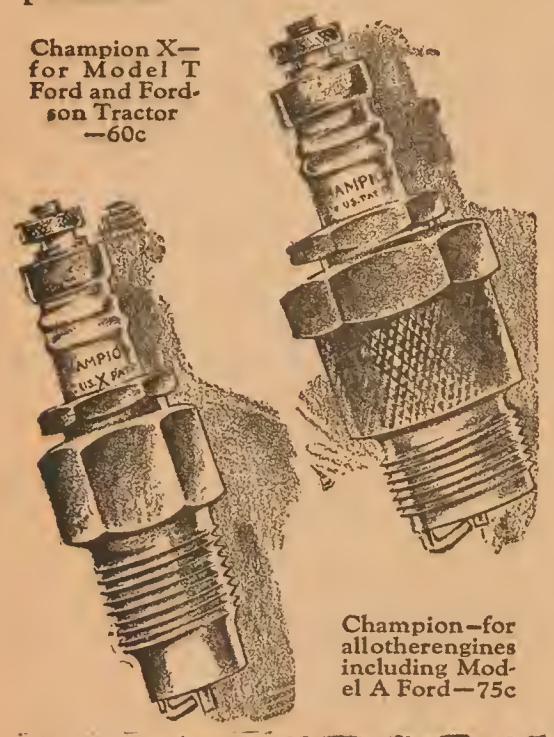
TO insure ideal and carefree performance on your tour install a new set of dependable Champion Spark Plugs. They will restore new car speed, power and flexibility, save gas and oil, and your car will perform better under all driving conditions.

Champion is the better spark plug because of these definite structural and operative superiorities.

An exclusive sillimanite insulator specially treated to withstand the much higher temperature of the modern high compression engine. New patented solid copper gasket-seal that remains absolutely gas tight under high compression. Special analysis electrodes which assure a fixed spark gap under all driving conditions.

It is for these reasons that you can buy dependable Champion Spark Plugs with every assurance of better and more economical car operation.

Champion X—for Model T Ford and Fordson Tractor —60c



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CHAMPION spark plugs

TOLEDO ···O.



A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

National Horticultural Council Started

By M. C. BURRITT

THREE days of rain this past week gave us the first prolonged wet period we have had this spring and also the first big scab infection period for fruit. Most of us were caught too, without the full protection of spray or dust. The application had just been started the last of the previous week, when rather strong west winds prevailed. A Sunday intervened and the next week began with an east wind but by noon of Monday the rain set in and was quite general and continuous until Friday. Most of us had one side covered before the rain but some had not finished the petal spray at the end of the week June 9.



M. C. Burritt

An Experience with Pollination

It was fortunate that this rain did not occur the week before during pollination. However, the pollination period was not a very favorable one. It was cool and cloudy. Very few bees were working. We may have been underestimating the importance of pollination in some varieties and the relative scarcity of the agents of pollination. The results obtained by Dr. Daniels so far—I referred to this in the June 9th issue—seem to confirm this view. Where limbs of Spy were bagged and hand pollinated with Rome, Wealthy and Delicious, nearly every bud cluster has set from one to four fruits which are growing well, while on the check limbs the fruits are not one-tenth as numerous. Rome branches set in pails of water hung in the trees gave some results but not as good. Rome seems to be the best pollinator for Spy. This block of Spys which usually blooms heavily and sets very poorly is only four rows wide with Wealthy on one side and Baldwin on the other. This is the block, too, on which we have carried on a nitrate experiment for three years, thinking this might help to set fruit, but without much practical results. It now looks as if some Rome or Delicious must be grafted in at frequent intervals in order to get pollinators.

Move to Organize National Fruit Council

During the past week I was in Chicago attending a national conference of representatives of fruit interests, state horticultural societies, co-operative marketing associations and large individual growers, to consider the organization of a National Horticultural Council similar in form and purpose to the National Dairy Council. Its general objective is to protect and promote fruit growing interests particularly along economic lines, including (1) the use of pure fruit juices and other fruit by-products, eliminating the unfair competition of imitations (2) tariffs adequate to protect against foreign fruit importations, (3) national transportation problems, (4) adequate crop reports and estimates (5) better standardization and marketing facilities, etc. The sentiment of the conference which represented most of the leading fruit growing states and of an extensive correspondence which preceded the conference, was almost unanimously in favor of organizing such a council and initial steps were taken to set up one. There is much for such an organization to do. The financing of such a Council must come largely from individual and co-operative shippers by small assessments on cars shipped but the memberships of individuals on a five-dollar basis and of horticultural societies and allied industries will be both helpful and necessary. I would be much interested in the opinions of fruit growers as to the need and value of such an organization.—M. C. BURRITT, June 10, 1928.

An Experience With Newtown Pippins

By GEORGE W. KUEHLER, JR.

I HAVE never exactly determined how spraying increased my profits as I have always sprayed.It was taught me at Cornell and I know the research bureau of the state of which I am a tax payer, supports, studies and experiments better than the individual possibly can.

To be sure the degree of spraying has varied my profits. If I did a thorough job regardless of whether the oats had to be planted or the corn plowed for, I got results. Some times I was rushed with the job and it always showed up in the Fall.

There is no doubt that by proper spraying at the right time almost any pest can be controlled. For instance, in 1915 I had a fine quantity of Newtown Pippins but had improperly sprayed them—the pink spray had been neglected. Those Newtowns were a total loss due to scab. The crop wasn't fit to harvest. The following year these Newtown trees received the delayed dormant spray of 11 gallons lime sulphur, ¾ pint nicotine and 2½ lbs. arsenate of lead and water to make 100 gallons. It was applied at the right time. That spray did nothing to prevent scab of course, but when the pink of the blossom showed I watched the weather. As soon as rain threatened I sprayed those Newtowns so that they were thoroughly covered just before the rain came. The mixture used was 2½ gallons lime suphur and 2½ lbs. arsenate lead in water to make 100 gallons. One more spray was put on when the blossoms fell. That fall although there were countless chances for the fruit to become scabbed, nevertheless due to the spray having been applied at the proper time, the crop of Newtowns that year was absolutely free from scab. I have not been bothered with scab since. The lesson learned at that time has proven valuable in all succeeding crops.

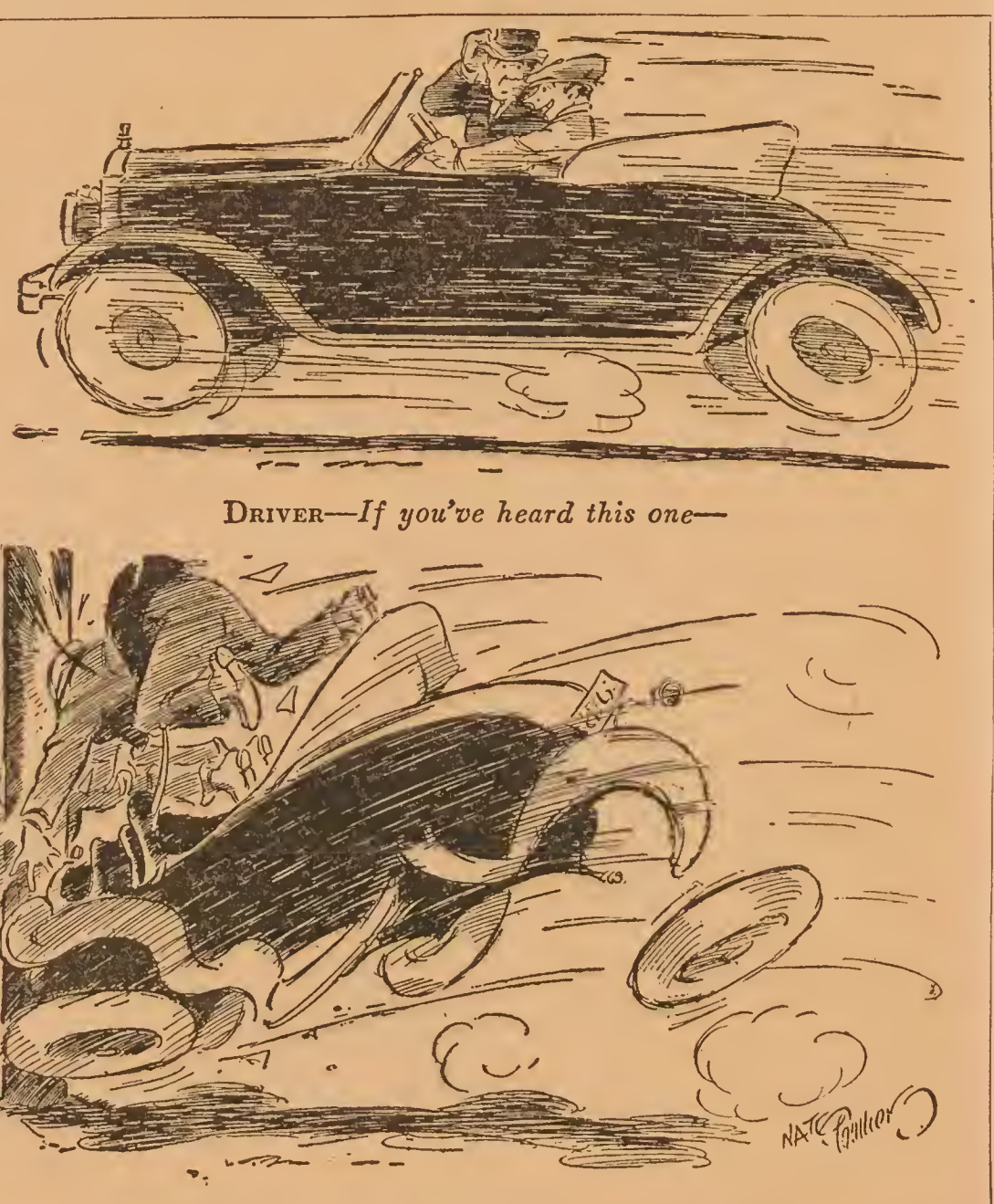
More About Tourist Accomodations

IN July 1924 I had a sign printed, "Rooms for Tourists. Electric Lights —Bath" and was surprised at the number of tourists who stopped at our place. We discovered that when the house was well lighted it attracted the travellers so we kept our place well lighted in the evening.

Our guests said the words "Electric Lights and Bath" were attractions. We lighted our sign with electricity. Later we had a photo of our home on post cards which we gave to the guests if they cared for them and many appreciated the cards.

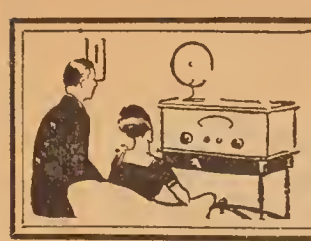
A neat appearing place attracts, then a neat room, a clean bed, bathroom with plenty of warm water, clean towels, etc. We were told many times that our home was so homelike. We did not change the living rooms at all.

We only served breakfast. As we have our own strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, fresh fruit was always served. We also served cereal either cooked or in the dry form, bacon and eggs, bread and butter or toast if preferred, jelly, cookies, coffee and cream. The guests always received generous helpings of all the food. After taking tourists for a time we hear of our place being recommended many miles away by former guests. A good word from a former guest is the best kind of recommendation.—Mrs. G. H. M., New York.



DRIVER—*If you've heard this one—*

—stop me. —JUDGE



On the A. A. Radio

Where to Connect a Radio Ground?

A GOOD ground connection is of great importance. One does not so often stop to think that a SHORT ground connection is also of value, however. The average radio user will connect the ground wire to the nearest radiator without further thought.

However—this does not always produce the BEST ground connection. For example, the radiator system consists of iron pipes fitted together without what would be called perfect electrical connections between them. The pipes run to the furnace. Then from the furnace a pipe will be connected to the water system. Cases are known where the radiator system is not directly grounded—it forms a "capacity" ground but not a real good ground contact in such instances.

The best plan, though one that cannot always be worked out, is to run a length of fairly heavy wire—which need not be insulated at all—in the most direct line to the water main entering from the street. If there is a water meter, connect the wire on the STREET SIDE.

Make the connection by using a strong ground clamp, first filing and sandpapering the pipe free of paint, aluminum paint, dirt, etc.

Where it is impossible to get this sort of ground, try attaching several ground wires to radiators, water pipes, etc.

Country folks, having no city water supply, can make the best ground contact by buying about six feet of copper screening, about two feet in width, near the window where the lead-in enters and also, if possible, in a damp spot. The screen should be about two feet or more deep and well soldered to a piece of heavy copper wire as the ground lead.

* * *

I see several types of "clarifiers," "interference eliminators," etc., being offered for sale at prices ranging from 50c to $2.00. Could you tell me the principle of these devices? They seem to go between the aerial and the set.

SUCH a device is a variable condenser adjusted by a small knob which controls pressure on plates usually separated by mica sheets. A fixed condenser will usually suffice, but of course the required capacity cannot be foretold and the variable type is better. The condenser is useful always where the aerial and lead-in combined are very long or where a great deal of local interference is encountered.

* * *

What is meant by "individually shielding the stages of a radio set"?

THE tuning coil and variable condenser comprising each "stage" in the radio frequency amplifier is usually enclosed within a metal box in such a set. This keeps out moisture, prevents body capacity effects and eliminates stray coupling between the stages so as to prevent oscillation. Shielding allows the set to be assembled more compactly.—B. FOOTE.

The McCormick-Deering
Combines the Best of McCormick and Deering!

IN order to build the one best binder it is possible to produce, the Harvester Company has combined the popular McCormick and Deering grain binders into one improved perfected machine. The McCormick's *great strength* and *ability to withstand severe abuse* and the Deering's *exceptional lightness of draft* have been brought together for you.

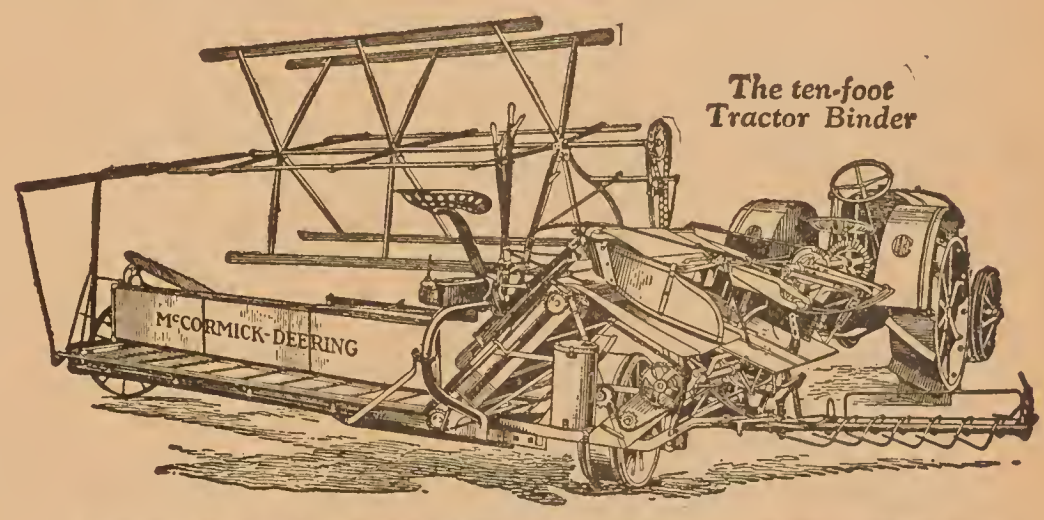
There are more McCormick and Deering binders in the grain fields than all other makes together. You can now have, in one machine, all the features that bought this about. And the new McCormick-Deering has additional features that were never found even on McCormick and Deering binders.

There are many improvements on the new McCormick-Deering that your old machine does not have. They accomplish more in less time, with fewer stops in the field, have longer life, lighter draft, and are easier and more comfortable to operate. You will certainly want to get acquainted with these improvements. Check them against your old machine. Your local McCormick-Deering dealer will help you by showing you the new McCormick-Deering and pointing out the features your old machine does not have.

McCormick-Deering binders are built in 6, 7, and 8-foot horse-drawn sizes. Also, the 10-foot tractor binder for operation from the power take-off of the McCormick-Deering Tractor.

See these modern binders at the local dealer's store

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois



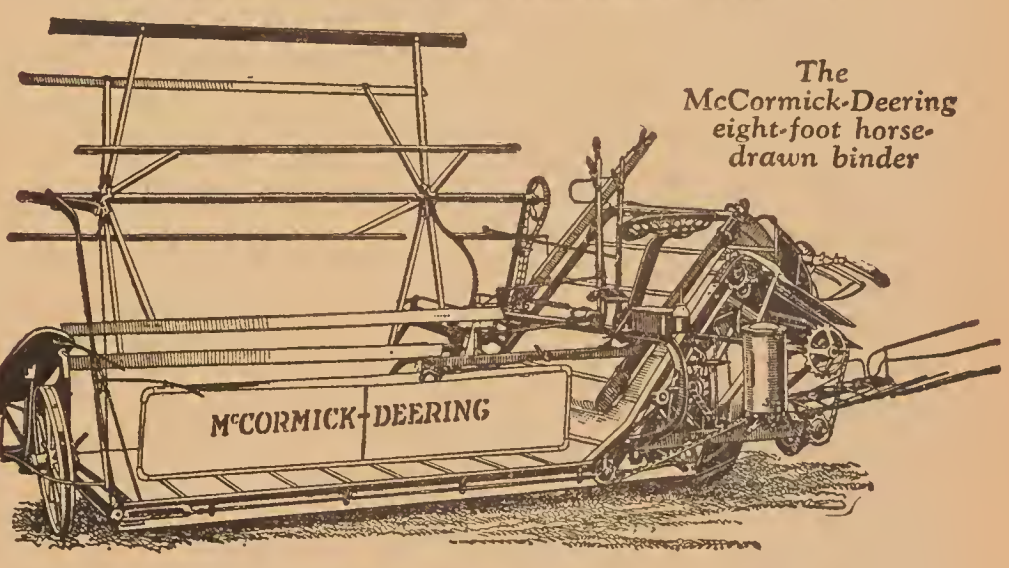
The ten-foot Tractor Binder

McCORMICK-DEERING
INTERNATIONAL
"BIG BALL" TWINE

You've always known Harvester twine to be of unquestioned quality, and you've doubtless found the "Big Ball" winding (with the patented cover) a real convenience. Choose one of the Harvester brands this year for genuine twine economy and twine satisfaction. Now is the time.



GUARANTEED FOR
Length
Strength
Weight



The McCormick-Deering eight-foot horse-drawn binder

McCORMICK-DEERING
GRAIN BINDERS

What Congress Did for Agriculture

(*Continued from Page 3*)

within the ten days after the adjournment of Congress. There is still discussion about this, some maintaining that any bills not signed within ten days are automatically vetoed and some members of Congress holding that this applies only where Congress is in actual adjournment whereas now they are simply in recess between sessions. It is probable that the Supreme Court will be called upon to decide this question.

Irrigation and Reclamation Projects Defeated

The House of Representatives passed a bill providing for the building of Boulder dam but a vote on this measure in the Senate was prevented by a filibuster. The proposed Boulder dam is a big irrigation and power project in the West. Those opposed to it feel that we already have an overproduction of food and that the government should at least wait until greater production is needed before spending money on dams. Another bill called for the adoption of the Columbia Basin Irrigation project as well as appropriating ten million dollars for the reclamation of southern swampland. This was strongly opposed by many farm organizations and failed to come to a vote in either House.

The bills which failed to pass are not dead issues but will doubtlessly be brought up again in the next session of Congress.

Working From Grades to Purebreds in Allegany County

(*Continued from Page 3*)

time this will have to be discontinued as a cash crop."

Mr. Chamberlain hires one man by the year and in addition, his 20-year old son is staying at home helping with the work. This son is much interested in machinery and drives the tractor most of the time when it is used.

In 1902 Mr. Chamberlain took a short course in the general agricultural course at the State College and is very enthusiastic about the benefits he has received from this.

In speaking of methods of keeping up fertility on his farm, Mr. Chamberlain said, "The manure of the herd is plowed under for corn and if there is any surplus it is used to top-dress the new seeding. We plan to use a ton of ground limestone to the acre once every rotation. We invested a little more heavily than usual in fertilizer last spring due to the fact that it was low in price, using 400 pounds per acre of acid phosphate with the crops this year except beans, where we used five hundred pounds."

Mr. Chamberlain is acting as the local Grange secretary. He also belongs to the Pomona Grange and the entire family are enthusiastic grangers.

The farm is located in a pleasant valley just off the main road. It is convenient to town and railroad without the annoyance of heavy traffic past the farm. The buildings are adequate but not pretentious. Mr. Chamberlain impresses one as a modest farmer who has planned ahead and worked steadily toward a goal. Although he has not yet accomplished all he wishes, the results of his years of hard work are becoming apparent and his reputation for sound common sense is growing among the farmers of Allegany County.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



CHICKS C. O. D. *send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.*

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send full amt. with order and save ptgc.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Br. and Buff Leghorns, S.C.M.Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$ 8.00	$38	$ 75
S.C.B. Minorcas, Bd. & Wh. Rocks, R. & S.C.R.I. Reds	2.50	5.00	10.00	48	95
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.00	11.00	52	100
Jersey Black Giants	4.25	8.00	16.00	75	145
Asst'd. Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.50	42	80
Asst'd. Odds and Ends	2.00	4.00	7.00	34	68

For Quality Prices Add 3c Per Chick to these prices. Pullets 6 wks. 50c each —8 wks. at 75c each.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1. GIBSONBURG, OHIO

KEYSTONE CHICKS

HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGOROUS. FULL OF VITALITY. Member I. B. C. A.

We have decided to sell for the last part of the hatching season (as per our price-list). Real chicks—at prices made extremely low to get new customers interested in Keystone Chicks. Hatched by men who know how, with 18 years experience. Catalogue and price list free.

S. C. White Leghorns	8c each,	$75.00 per 1000
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8c each,	$75.00 per 1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks	9c each,	$85.00 per 1000
S. C. R. I. Reds	10c each,	$95.00 per 1000
S. C. Black Minorcas	10c each,	$95.00 per 1000
Heavy Breeds—Mixed	8c each,	$75.00 per 1000
Light Breeds—Mixed	7c each,	$65.00 per 1000

Chicks from Special No. 1 Strain 3c per chick more than above prices.

REMEMBER there is only one Keystone Hatchery in the U. S. Trade Mark registered. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid by parcel post. Ask for hatching dates. THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, (The Old Reliable Plant), RICHFIELD, Pa.

Quality Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up

Our June and July Hatched Baby Chick prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff.....$10. per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas.....$12. per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....$14 per 100
Custom Hatching. Eggs for Hatching.
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks: Light, 8c; Light and Heavy, 10c; Heavy, 12c.
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J., Phone 1604 or 337.

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. From Free Range Stock.

Lots	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks	9.00	42.00	80.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	9.00	42.00	80.00
S. L. Wyandottes	11.00	52.00	
Assorted	6.50	30.00	58.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.00	70.00
Light Mixed	7.00	32.00	60.00

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

Ship C.O.D. Wyckoff and Tancred Strain.

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.75	4.75	9.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

We pay Parcel Post and Guarantee 100% Good, strong chicks on arrival. Our 10th year. Free catalogue. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Proprs., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

100% Delivery	Summer Prices 25	50	Catalogue Free 100	500	1000
Light Mixed	$2.00	$3.75	$ 6.50	$31.50	$60.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
S. C. White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Bd. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop., Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR DUCKLINGS

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings $17.00 per 50; $32 per 100; White Indian Runner Ducklings $16 per 50, $30 per 100. Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe arrival guaranteed. 20th year Producing Ducklings that Live.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R33 Phoenixville, Pa.



Class A Chicks & Pullets

Chicks at 6c up. No money down 100% live delivery postpaid. We will have from 2 to 3000 healthy, well-developed pullets ready to ship in June. All varieties. Low prices.
BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R.2A

Chicks

Will ship C.O.D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$3.50	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$90
S.C.W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8	37.50	70
Assorted Light	2.25	4.00	7	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8	37.50	70

I pay postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed. full count. These chicks are all from free range and heavy laying flocks. FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS	25	50	100
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.00	$ 9.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

Special prices on 500 or more. 100% delivery. Healthy free range flocks. Cash or C.O.D.
B. N. LAUVER McAlisterville, Pa.

Pekin Ducklings

Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity, Catalogue free.
Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
WYCKOFF AND TANCRED STRAINS

Lots of	100	500	1000
	$8.00	$37.00	$70.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

Baby Chicks Excellent in quality and vitality. Selling now at June prices—Light Breeds 8c; Heavies 10c, and White Wyandottes 11c. Take immediate advantage of this exeellent June weather for chick raising. All matings eulled very closely for produetion. 100% live delivery. MILTON POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Milton, Penna.

Cut Prices Now

Light Breeds, 9c Heavy Breeds, 12c

Pullets For Sale Now Priced Right.
Order now. Don't wait. Some June chicks, but not many.
Gold Medal Quality
LINESVILLE HATCHERY,
CLAUD IRONS, Manager LINESVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wyckoff Strain W. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8	$37.50	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	2.75	4.50	8	37.50	70
Rocks and Reds	2.75	5.00	9	42.50	80
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
Mixed	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	65

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
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Baby CHICKS —Hatched by the best system of incubators from high-class, bred-to-lay stock. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, $9.00 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $11.00 per 100; White Wyandottes $12.00 per 100; Jersey Giants $15.00 per 100. Heavy broilers $9.00 per 100; Light Broilers $7.00 per 100. Write for prices on other quantities. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post. NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Nunda, N. Y. *Desk H.* Member of the International Baby Chick Association

200,000 CHICKS 1928

Goodling's Super Quality. Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Young and Barron strain	5.50	10.00	47.00	90.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	4.50	8.00	37.00	70.00
Broilers—Heavy Breeds	4.00	7.00	32.00	60.00
Light Breeds				

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular Free **The Valley Hatchery,** Rt. Richfield, Penna. Box A

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
R. I. Reds	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60

STONY POINT HATCHERY, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

CHIX

	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks	5.00	9.00	80
R. I. Reds	5.00	9.00	80
Black Minorcas	5.50	10.00	90
Mixed	4.00	7.00	60

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C.O.D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$10.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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Best for Baby Chicks, Growing Stock and All Layers

Fresh, pure, sanitary. Uniform in texture and analysis. Highest feeding value—contains 32% Protein, 50% Lactose(sugar of milk), and 8% bone-building Minerals. Can be fed dry in the mash or dissolved in water. Sour it if you want lactic acid.

Dairylea Powdered Skim Milk is valuable for Calves—saves high-priced whole milk. Makes Pigs grow faster.

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CHICKS White Leghorns, $7; Barred Rocks, $9. Mixed $6 per 100. Postpaid. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Culled for heavy laying. Circular, free. L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 McALISTERVILLE, PA.

DUCKLINGS $33; Eggs 15.50-100 "Dack News" Free. ROY PARDEE Islip, L. I., N. Y.

CHICKS FOR AFTER MAY 22nd
White Leghorns 7c, Large Barron W. Leghorns 8c. Barred Rocks 9c. Heavy Mixed 8c; Light Mixed 6c. 100%. All good chicks guaranteed. "New" circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAllsterville, Pa.



With the A. A.
Poultry Farmer



Maintaining Production in Hot Weather

STANDARD egg production in New Jersey for June is 18 eggs per bird, for July it is 16 eggs, and for August 13 eggs. Whether or not a flock makes standard production during these three months depends entirely on the care it is given by the poultryman.

Successful poultrymen agree that good summer egg production depends on attention to little details of management and not on one outstanding factor. Culling the flock, for example, is not the most important factor in obtaining standard production, but just one of the many factors. In fact, culling should be last in the effort to hold production.

The laying house should receive attention first, as a means of holding egg production. All windows should be opened to provide good ventilation and to keep the house cool.

Kill Lice and Mites

Lice and mites are often the cause of the flock falling off in production. Careful inspection of the birds and coop should be made once a month for these parasites. It is considered a good practice to treat the flock for body lice by using sodium floride or any lice powder. Generally, one treatment is sufficient for the entire summer. The roost, drop-boards, and nests should be painted with any coal tar product as a means of controlling the mites. When such cannot be obtained, a mixture of kerosene oil and old crank case oil from the tractor or automobile can be used to advantage.

Heavy consumption of mash, so important to heavy production, is obtained in the summer by feeding only 8 or 10 pounds of grain to each 100 birds; keeping mash always before the birds; and keeping the layers confined to the house where they will always be near the mash hoppers.

Other factors found to be important in feeding are: a daily supply of fresh green feed such as dandelions, lawn clippings, and weeds from the garden; and a constant supply of fresh, clean, cool water.

When production falls below 50 per cent, it is time to start culling, if the factors mentioned have been carefully followed.—N. J. STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Watering Chicks on Range

RANGE watering is a problem requiring considerable study on the part of any individual poultryman if he is to develop a system which is both sanitary and economical in the use of labor.

The sanitary problem, of course, is that of keeping the ground immediately surrounding the water container, in a reasonable degree of dryness. In the case of a portable system, this may be easily solved by a constant shifting of containers every two or three days. If, however, a piped system is in use, a little difficulty will be experienced. One may apply a few shovelfuls of sand under each outlet every week or dig a small, shallow, dry well. The dry well may be filled with rounded stones or covered with a piece of metal lathe or wooden lattice.

A piped system is the most economical in use of labor, but poultrymen who use a rotation system of ranges can not afford to bury pipe to every range in order to get cool water. To keep exposed pipes cool sow a heavy strip of grain along the location of the pipe line. Just before the grain heads, bend the grain over the pipe, and cover with grain bags, which should be kept wet during the summer.

California poultrymen are extensively using an automatic faucet control. A different type has been placed on the eastern market at a very reasonable figure.

Give your range stock fresh, cool water at a clean source of supply.—C. D. ANDERSON.

Price for Six Weeks Old Chickens

I would like to have you advise me about quotations on 6 weeks old broilers. They weigh about three-quarters of a pound. I would also like to know the price on 5 weeks old pullets. I have a market for the above and would appreciate an early reply.W. M. W., *New York.*

WE referred the above question to a commercial hatchery and following is their reply:

"We never sell chicks at this age, so perhaps it would be rather hard for us to give you really good information. We sell ten-week-old White Leghorn pullets at $1.20 each. If your subscriber has White Leghorns, probably a fair price would be 65 cents each for the pullets, and 50 cents each if sold in a mixed lot of both pullets and cockerels. If a heavy breed, add about 20 cents to the above figures. Of course, the quality of the stock they have to sell will affect the price they should ask for the stock they have to sell."

Select Cockerels for Breeders Early

WHEN saving cockerels for breeding purposes, the best results will be obtained by keeping at least twice as many as will be needed and by picking them out when they are still rather young, at least by the time the remainder of the cockerels are sold for broilers, or when they are separated from the pullets.

In this way it will be possible to select the cockerels that mature fastest, and that have deep bodies, broad backs and well developed combs. Later those that develop undesirable traits can be culled out. If this job is put off till fall there is a smaller chance of getting the right birds.

Ten Hurdles in Pullet Raising

PROFESSOR H. L. Kempster, of the Missouri Agricultural College, says that there are ten hurdles that the poultry raiser must face in the development of pullets. He says they are:

1. Hatch early.
2. Raise each brood separately.
3. Feed balanced rations.
4. Range on fresh ground.
5. Separate the cockerels from the pullets.
6. Get chicks out doors early.
7. Provide summer shade.
8. Don't feed mites and lice.
9. Provide sufficient space.
10. Practice cleanliness.



With the A. A.
Dairyman



More About New Milk Regulations

JUDGING from the correspondence we receive many of our New York readers are not just sure as to the exact provisions of the new milk regulations which go into effect July 1st. The one point about which we are asked most frequently is possibility of legally selling milk to one's neighbors where the bulk of production of the farm goes to a milk shipping or manufacturing plant where the milk is pasteurized.

The principal changes in the Sanitary Code as applying to milk dealers who sell in cities or villages are:

1. A tightening up in the regulations regarding the bacteria count, or in other words a reduction of the number of bacteria permissible in the various grades of milk.

2. A provision that all milk and cream must be either from cows that have been tuberculin tested or that the milk must be pasteurized. The one exception to this ruling is that milk may be labeled Grade B raw where the producer has made a formal application to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets asking for a tuberculin test of his cattle. This provision is put in to give time for dairymen to meet the requirements.

Regulations Where Milk is Sold to Neighbors

There are a number of other requirements to the Sanitary Code which, in brief, state that all milk must be sold in bottles conspicuously labeled with the grade, that refrigeration must be provided and that the rooms or buildings in which the milk or cream is handled must be suitable, etc. Anyone who is interested will find it to his advantage to write to the New York State Department of Health at Albany and ask for a copy of Chapter Three of the Sanitary Code which gives the regulations for milk and cream. It is obvious that a dairyman cannot afford to meet all the provisions of the Sanitary Code in order to sell milk to a few neighbors.

We find, however, that a provision has been made whereby a dairyman *under certain conditions* may secure a permit making it entirely legal for him to sell milk in small quantities outside of incorporated villages and cities. The following quotation taken from Chapter Three of the Sanitary Code explains how this may be done.

> "The health officer of a town may issue a provisional permit for the sale of milk or cream, notwithstanding failure or inability on the part of the applicant to comply with certain requirements when
>
> (a) in his best judgment compliance with such requirements is impracticable, for good and sufficient reasons, and
>
> (b) such milk is to be sold only in an isolated rural community, not an incorporated village, and
>
> (c) there is no person holding a regularly issued permit from the health officer from whom it is practicable for consumers to obtain milk and
>
> (d) it is his best judgment that the sale of milk under such provisional permit will not endanger the public health and that refusal to issue such a provisional permit would deprive a considerable number of persons of a supply of milk necessary for domestic purposes, and
>
> (e) the application for such permit has been endorsed in writing by the district state health officer, after investigation.
>
> Such a provisional permit shall be issued only upon a form provided for the purpose by the State Department of Health and may be revoked at any time by the health officer if in his judgment its continuation is no longer necessary or desirable."

Questions might properly be asked where the words, "notwithstanding failure or inability on the part of the applicant to comply with certain requirements" could be construed to include failure to make application for a tuberculin test. To clear up this point we wrote to the Department of Health and received the following reply:

"I note your question as to whether the provisions for the issuance of provisional permits in Regulation 3 of Chapter III of the Sanitary Code notwithstanding failure of applicant to comply with certain requirements, might in any case be construed to meet the situation where a man fails to make application for a tuberculin test. It is possible to exempt an applicant from making application for a tuberculin test within the intent of this provision. As you know, however, provisional permits may only be issued in isolated rural communities under certain conditions outlined in Regulation 3 of Chapter III a copy of which is enclosed herewith."

As we understand this letter the regulation *might* be construed to cover failure to make application for tuberculin test but that this would necessarily be decided by the health officer of the town.

Anyone wishing to sell milk to neighbors living outside of incorporated villages and who find it impossible or impractical to comply with all of the regulations of the Sanitary Code should write to the State Department of Health to get an application form for such a permit and submit it to the town health officer for his approval. It is plain, however, that the man who owns one or two cows cannot hope to get a permit to sell milk in an incorporated village under Regulation 3, but that he must comply with all the provisions of the Sanitary Code.

A New System for Jersey Herd Improvement

THE Directors of the American Jersey Cattle Club recently organized a new system of testing known as the Herd Improvement Registry. It will become effective July 1, 1928.

The herd test plan has been under consideration for some time past. The primary object is to obtain records from which definite herd improvement may be made. The new Herd Improvement Registry offers Jersey breeders a herd test which can be recognized by the American Jersey Cattle Club as official, and recorded and published as such.

Rules for the new Registry are quite simple: All tests will be made under the supervision of superintendents of official testing in the various states. Local testing supervisors may be appointed by State Superintendents of Official Testing to conduct the tests. Registered Jerseys only will be eligible for this Registry, but all registered cows that have ever come into milk must be entered in this test. The herd test year may begin with the first of any calendar month and shall continue for twelve months. The fee for entering a herd is $5.00.

The Club shall issue a certificate to the owner of each herd completing one year's record.

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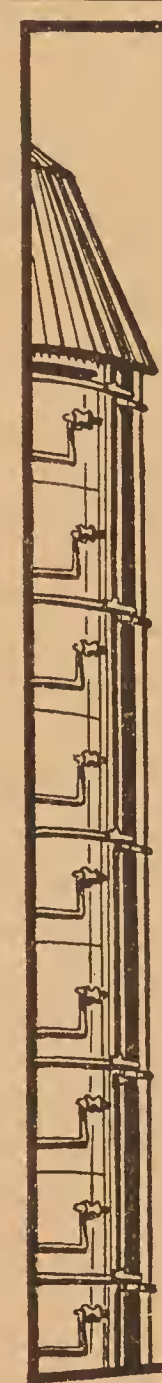
Reports from hundreds of Blizzard Ensilage Cutter owners show that silo-filling costs are cut ⅓ to ½ by saving in labor and power. The large capacity saves hours of filling time—the self feed feature saves at least one man—Blizzard cuts fast as two men can throw bundles from the load. Light-running efficiency means most work per H. P. Get the catalog.

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Makes fine-cut ensilage.
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Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire & Chester
6 to 8 weeks old.....$4.25
8 to 10 weeks old.....$4.50
Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

PIGS OF QUALITY
When starting to raise a hog, why not have quality. These are all large blocky pigs. The kind that will make a hog. What is 50c more on a good pig to raise. Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $3.75 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00 each. I will ship C.O.D. to you on approval and if you are not satisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return pigs at my expense. No charge for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086.
P. S.—I guarantee them to be all healthy pigs.

Feeding Pigs for Sale

Chester and Berkshire crossed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.75 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.25. A few Chester Whites, $4.50 each. Ship any amount on approval. C.O.D. Keep them a week, and if not satisfied, return at my expense. SUFFOLK FARM, WOBURN, MASS.

PIGS—FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross, 2 months old, $4 each; 3 months old, $4.50 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, $4.75 each. Pure bred Duroes, 2 months old, $5 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kin. Crates free. STONEHAM PIG FARM, W. J. Talbott, Prop., Box 115, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

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Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay; high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time.
Chester & Berkshire cross—Chester & Yorkshire cross
8 to 10 weeks old, $4.25 each
Will ship C.O.D.
Chester whites, having size and breeding, $5.00 each. Crates supplied free. Keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, BOX 83, WOBURN, MASS.

PIGS Selected Chesters, Berkshires. Two months old, the old reliable kind. Price $5.00 each. Ship C.O.D. Express Prepaid on 6 or more. Bred sows for sale.
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Best Grade **Pigs and Shoats** for Breeders or feeders. 6 to 8 wks. old $6 ea.; 3 mos. old $10 ea. C. E. BOSSERMAN, York Springs, Pa.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the June prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk....	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		1.90
2A Fluid Cream	2.06	
2B Cond. Milk.. Soft Cheese..	2.31	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder Hard Cheese	2.20	1.90

4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.

The Class 1 League price for June 1927 was $2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

May Prices Announced

Dairymen's League Prices

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for May for 3.5% milk.

Gross	$2.22
Expenses	.06
Net Pool	2.16
Certificates of Indebtedness	.15
Net Cash to farmers	$2.01

The net cash price to farmers in May, 1927, for 3.5% milk was $2.07 (3%, $1.87). The May, 1926, net cash price was $1.98½ for 3.5% milk.

Sheffield Prices

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as $2.14½ per hundred, ($2.34½ for 3.5% milk). The price paid in May, 1927, was $2.30 for 3% milk ($2.50 for 3.5%). The May 1926, price was $2.20 (3%).

Butter Off a Fraction

CREAMERY SALTED	June 13	June 6	June 15, 1927
Higher than extra	44¼-44¾	44½-45	42¾-43¼
Extra (92se)	43¾	43¾-44	42 -42¼
84-91 score	40½-43½	40 -43½	35½-41
Lower Grades	39 -40	39 -39½	34 -35

The butter market is off a fraction in price compared with last week, although the condition of the market itself is fairly firm. There has been a flutter since last week's report that was interesting, but it was nothing unusual at this time of year. On the 9th the bulls got the upper hand, and shoved the values up a fraction, but by the 11th the trade came back to earth, buyers insisting that values were too high, considering the expected increase in supplies.

The cold storage situation has swung around so at the moment, storage holdings are considerably short of those of a year ago. It is true that the season is late, and that there is every likelihood that with increasing arrivals we will see an increase a little later on. However, there are those who are pessimistic or optimistic, depending on the viewpoint, taking the stand that we are going to see less butter than a year ago that would easily justify present price levels.

Speculators have been reluctant to take hold. They have been maintaining right along that prices are too high for a long hold. However, each week sees a few more joining the buyers. This has served to keep the gradual increase in receipts absorbed and has helped to avoid serious accumulation. During the first part of June the weather was cool and the consumptive trade was very satisfactory. Taking all things into consideration, therefore. supply has cleared more closely than was generally anticipated.

Cheese Market a Shade Higher

STATE FLATS	June 13	June 6	June 15, 1927
Fresh Fancy	24½-25½	24 -25½	24 -25
Fresh Average			23½
Held Fancy	30 -32	30 -32	27 -28
Held Average	29 -30	29 -30	25 -26½

The cheese market continues in the same strong tone that we reported a week ago. The demand for fancy fresh cheese has actually gained in volume, and there has been a slight advance in country prices in both upstate section as well as Wisconsin. Although the make is increasing slowly, nevertheless it is running behind last year's make at this time of the year.

Nearby Fancy Eggs Higher

NEARBY WHITE Hennery	June 13	June 6	June 15, 1927
Selected Extras	37 -38	35 -37	30 -31
Average Extras	34½-36	33 -34	28 -29
Extra Firsts	32½-34	32 -32½	26 -27
Firsts	31 -32	30½-31½	25 -25½
Gathered	29 -33	29 -32½	23 -27
BROWNS Hennery	34½-36	34½-36	27 -31
Gathered	29½-34	29½-34½	23 -27

The nearby egg market has improved during the past week, the fancier grades getting the lion's share of the improvement. Just how sound the situation is following this advance is hard to say for the rest of the market is more or less an unsettled affair. The government cold storage report of holdings on June 1 caused a disturbance in some quarters. The report showed a somewhat larger into-storage movement than was generally expected. This had quite an effect on sentiment. and some buyers held off to await further developments, confining their purchases to immediate trade needs. This uncertainty in the trade had more effect on the mid-western and southwestern goods.

Live Poultry Market Off

FOWLS	June 13	June 6	June 15, 1927
Colored	26-27	29	25
Leghorn	18-23	26	20
BROILERS			
Colored	28-43	30-50	30-42
Leghorn	15-33	20-38	20-28
DUCKS, Nearby		22-24	22-25

The live poultry market, especially fowls, is off its feed, upside down, or what-have-you. It appears that the greatest trouble lies with the consumptive demand. The week ending the 16th shows hardly any more fowls arriving than a week ago, and yet dealers were offering almost any concession in order to move stock. In addition to the poor consumptive demand, light southern fowls have been running very poor. The only birds that are selling well at all are the good medium sizes.

Heavier receipts of broilers have also resulted in lower prices for these goods. Small broilers and most of the leghorns have been hard to move. The increase in the arrivals have characterized both the freight as well as the express markets.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	June 13	June 6	Last Year
Wheat (July)	1.39½	1.45	1.44¾
Corn (July)	1.00⅞	1.06⅞	.99¼
Oats (July)	.53⅛	.56⅜	.48½
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.75½	1.85	1.59¼
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.20	1.26¼	1.13⅞
Oats, No. 2	.80	.82	.60½
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	June 9	June 2	June 11, 1927
Grade Oats	44.50	44.50	35.50
Spring Bran	35.00	34.00	32.50
Hard Bran	36.00	37.00	33.50
Standard Mids	38.50	38.00	33.50
Soft W. Mids	43.00	42.00	37.50
Flour Mids	41.00	40.50	36.00
Red Dog	44.50	44.50	41.50
Wh. Hominy	44.00	43.00	38.25
Yel. Hominy	46.25	45.00	38.25
Corn Meal	42.00	42.00	40.00
Gluten Feed	44.75	44.75	40.00
Gluten Meal			50.00
36% C. S. Meal	58.00	58.00	39.00
41% C. S. Meal	66.00	67.00	42.50
43% C. S. Meal	68.00	69.00	44.00
34% O. P. Linsced Meal	52.00	53.00	47.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Potatoes Continue to Drag

The tight situation in the potato market has caused a great deal of anxiety in the shipping districts. The extremely low prices have resulted in hasty conferences to relieve the situation. To help matters the shippers have agreed to send in only top grades, No. 2's being held back and left in the field. To date, however, this has had no material effect. The hot, sultry weather of the 12th and 13th disrupted consumptive demand, and that was responsible for the slack buying. We suggest that someone page Messrs. McNary and Haugen. They will be found conveniently absent, we believe, if they were asked to untangle and relieve the potato situation with some of their pet laws. Florida Spaulding Rose have been bringing from $1.50 to $3.50 for No. 1 stock, while South Carolina No. 1 Cobblers have been bringing from $2.50 to $3.25, with a few special marks at $3.50. North Carolina Cobblers No. 1, $2.50 to $3.25. Virginia Norfolks No. 1, $2.75 to $3.25. Deduct transportation charges and see where these fellows get off.

Hay Continues Its Firmness

The hay market continues to be firm, No. 1 Timothy still selling at $25.00 with an occasional premium being paid for extra choice stock. There is little or no No. 1 arriving. Straw also continues scarce. There has been a slight advance in the timothy mixtures No. 1 selling for $24.00, and No. 2 at $22.00 to $23.00.

Meats and Live Stock

Live calves have shaded slightly since last week, and the market is quite irregular. The best lines sold as high as $17.00 on the 13th, with most of the sales averaging from $12.00 to $16.00.

Steers continue steady, prices ranging from $10.00 to $14.50.

Bulls continue steady at unchanged prices. Heavy fat states selling as high as $9.50 with light and common stock as low as $5.50.

Cows hold firm with some lines especially the under grades selling better. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that the choicest marks are selling as high as $9.00. Fleshly to good heavy cutters are up 25 cents a hundred. Fair to heavy canners have advanced 50 cents, as have light and common stock. Reactor cows have advanced from 50 cents to $1.00 bringing on the 13th from $5.00 to $9.50.

Lambs are steady with choice bringing $16.00 to $16.85, with culls and commons down as low as $12.00.

TREND OF THE MARKETS

(Special to A. A. from Market News Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.)

The improvement in the winter wheat crop during May was confirmed by the June 1 report and the indicated production from the condition reported at that time is nearly 26,000,000 bushels above the May 1 estimate. This would still be about 40,000,000 bushels below last year's harvest. The condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 79 per cent of normal and except for 1926 is the lowest figure on record. Crop conditions in Canada on the other hand are the best for early June for a number of years. No important changes in the foreign crop situation were reported, except in northwestern Europe where cool weather has retarded growth. Wheat prices declined 3 to 4 cents with high protein wheat in better demand than last week in the hard winter wheat markets.

The corn market weakened with wheat, but was influenced also by the generally favorable progress of the crop.

Feed Prices

A LARGE amount of feed has been required for the increased numbers of hogs and poultry in the country. Better prices for beef and dairy products have resulted in heavy feeding of cattle. The severe injury to the winter wheat crop has further affected feed prices. As a result, a dairy ration in April cost 67 per cent above pre-war prices. A year ago it could have been bought at 32 per cent above pre-war prices. The strong demand for feed promises to continue throughout next year. The major factor in determining what the supply will be is the size of the corn crop, which in turn, is primarily controlled by the June, July and August rainfall.

Many poultrymen are feeling the effects of the high-priced feed without a corresponding rise in the price of eggs. For several years, feed was very cheap compared with egg prices. Some persons planned their business expecting this ratio to continue. Feed is now high compared with the price of eggs. The poultryman who depends on purchased feeds must eliminate low-producing hens promptly.—G. F. WARREN and F. A. PEARSON, *in Farm Economics.*

Farm News from New York

Haying Will Be Late in the North Country--Much Corn Yet to Be Planted

THE small boy and his dad have just decided that it is going to be somewhere near the first of July before we get any roses, unless it be the old standby—Harrison's Yellow. When I was a boy it was always a signal to get out the mowing machine, sharpen the knives and scythes, and trim up the edges preparatory to the beginning of haying when the first blooms came out on this sturdy old bush. This year it looks as though the haying was going to be rather late too.



W. I. Roe

With a temperature around forty and fifty, most things are not growing very rapidly, and with the rainy weather the first half of this week very little corn has been planted. Probably this is just as well, for it will come along much better when it warms up.

Organizing Grange Baseball League

At any rate, the baseball season is starting—weather or not. Over in Lewis county they are organizing a grange baseball league which will start operations next Saturday afternoon—the 16th. The personnel of granges to be represented I understand are: Beaver Falls, Barnes Corners, Lowville, Denmark, Copenhagen, Riverbank, and Adirondack. Officers of the league are: Fred M. Loucks, president; Myron M. Lyman, vice-president; Clarence Hulbert, secretary. There are some mighty good players among the "hay tossers", and these games are usually among the best played.

Teacher of Agriculture Goes to Albany County

Mr. George H. Isle who has been teaching the agricultural department of the Lowville High School, is leaving at the close of the school year to take up 4-H Club work in Albany county. Who is to be his successor has not yet been announced. Mr. Isle is well fitted for this work as he graduated from the agricultural college of the University of Minnesota in 1919, and has been teaching agriculture ever since.

A Few Farmers' Meetings

The week of June 25th is going to be a busy one for Jefferson county farmers. On the 27th is the farmers' picnic at Jefferson Park which is always attended by thousands from all parts of Jefferson and surrounding counties; on the 28th all the small boys will prevail on their dads to take them to the big circus and of course (after considerable ? ? persuasion) it will be decided that the farm work can wait another day just as well as not. Then on the 30th the New York State Jersey Cattle Club will meet with the Jefferson county club at the Rutland Community House, or Middle Road Community House as it is locally known. The committee in charge is composed of Hudson C. Bull, chairman; Sam W. Hagan, Mannsville; and Mrs. Fred J. Lasher, Watertown. George W. Sisson of Potsdam, and an enthusiastic Jersey breeder himself, will be general factotum in charge of a Jersey demonstration and judging contest. Ten Jerseys will be sold at auction, and there will be talks by state officers. Sounds like a big day for North Country Jerseys, and there are some of the nicest in the world located in the North Country.

The Problem of Good Seed for Canning Peas

Last year the Jefferson County Farm Bureau conducted five trials of Canada Field peas, comparing disease free peas with some that were diseased, and also trying to see if disease free peas grown here would stay that way. Results showed that as high as 27% disease was contracted by the disease free plants. This looks as though eastern grown seed is going to prove a poor investment. James Peo of Cape Vincent and Carl Flemming of Great Bend are going to continue these investigations this year. —W. I. Roe, *June* 9, '28.

Eleventh Long Island Potato Tour

THE eleventh annual Long Island Potato Tour will be conducted by the Farm Bureaus of Nassau and Suffolk Counties June 27-28-29. The first day will be spent in Nassau County visiting the six potato seed source demonstrations, while the second and third days will be spent in Suffolk County inspecting the seed source demonstrations there. The tour is a big annual event. Last year representatives of eleven states and three foreign countries were present. The purpose of the tour is to bring about a better understanding between the farmer who produces seed potatoes; the dealer who handles them and the farmer who grows table stock from them.

New York County Notes

Wyoming County—There was a frost nearly every morning during May and in some cases cows were sick with colds from being left out in the pasture. The wheat on good land has a fairly good stand but where land is poor the crop came through the winter in bad shape. We have just had a full week of rain which was needed and made a big improvement in the looks of all crops. There is still some plowing being done for late potatoes and fodder corn. A man recently came to this section from Canada and bought 24 accredited registered Jersey heifers at a satisfactory price. They are being loaded on the Attica and Arcade railroad which is a co-operative railroad owned by people along the line. The road is 28 miles long and all of it is in Wyoming County..—O. F. R.

Tioga County—The TB. area work in Tioga County will be hindered this year as the appropriation called for was voted down 5 to 4. The refusal of the supervisors to employ a county veterinarian will probably mean that no new areas in the county can be tested this year. The Dairymen's League Sub-District meeting at Catatonk was largely attended. One hundred and twenty-five members with their wives attended. Director Paul Smith of Newark Valley, the principal speaker, talked about the price of milk and the McNary-Haugen Bill. Ward L. Sherwood of Nichols and Harry L. Truman of Flemingville were respectively re-elected president and secretary. The annual Farm and Home Bureau picnic will be held Wednesday, June 27th. The advisory Council of the Home Bureau met in Owego on June 6th. A large number of members from all parts of the county were present. There was a very heavy fall of rain on June 4, 5 and 6th. The ground is saturated with water and in some sections of the county there was very little planting done.—Mrs. D. B.

Erie County—The weather has been cold and dry. Feed is high, oats cost $2.80 a hundredweight and corn $2.40. Milk is bringing $2.15 for 3.5 test. Potatoes are bringing 90c, eggs 28c a dozen and hay $6.00 a ton. Some men in this vicinity are having their cows tested. Farmers around here have bought a lot of lime this spring. Some are increasing their herds as this is a dairy section which grows some cash crops. There is quite an increase here in the potato acreage. Farmers' Field Day will be held, Saturday, June 30th on the county fair grounds.—P. J. G.

Ontario County—The month of May was very cold and backward with very few sunny days. Wheat is very spotted and the oats and barley were sown later than usual. Corn is just being planted and very few potatoes have been put in. The apple bloom was not very good, especially on Baldwins. Bartlett pears had a full bloom also sour cherries but there apparently will be no sweet cherries this year.—E. T. B.

Franklin County—This has been the wettest and most backward spring experienced in Franklin County in many years. On June 9th not more than ½ the grain had been sown and practically no corn and potatoes planted. In many instances the ground is so wet that a team can not be gotten on the fields to work. The milk plant at Fort Covington Centre has been closed which is causing farmers in that locality much inconvenience and loss. Several delegates from this section are going to the Dairymen's League meeting on June 21st. The next Dairymen's League county meeting will be held at Burke June 29th, where a report of the Rochester meeting will be given. Pastures are showing up good and the hay crop looks as though it would be a good one. Prospects for the apple crop in this section are good.—H. R. J.

Washington County—The Farm Bureau Committeemen of the south part of the county entertained the committeemen of the north end with a supper at Grange Hall, Argyle. The supper which was put on by the Argyle Grange was excellent. This supper was the result of a membership contest in which the south end committeemen were the losers. President Paul Ives, C. M. Slack, farm bureau manager, and T. G. Reynolds gave talks. Miss Ruth Ellsworth gave some very fine vocal solos with Mrs. Slack at the piano. Mr. E Victor Underwood, Secretary of the Federation gave an excellent address on the accomplishments and benefits of the farm bureau. This county has more members than it ever had before. —H. C. C.

Delaware County—Four days of rain last week left little chance for farm work. There was a light frost June 11th. Mr. James A. Donohue of Delhi recently sold 16 calves from his tested herd for $800. Grant Maxwell of Little Delaware has sold his dairy and has already replaced some of them with Meridale Jerseys. Untested cows still remain unreasonably high. At two auctions recently they went as high as $175 while milk is lower than last summer and feed at least $10 a ton higher. We saw several pieces of cauliflower being set May 31st around Margaretville. It has been difficult to set plants under glass this spring and early cauliflower plants are scarce.—Mrs. E. M. N.

Rensselaer County—The hay crop is looking fine but the ground is very wet. There are still some oats which are not in. Most of the plowing has been done. Hay is selling at $12.00 a ton, oats are 85c a bushel, eggs 40c a dozen and butter 50c.—A. E. S.

Farm Notes from Along the Southern Tier

LATE rains have given meadows and pastures a big boom. Now some farmers who have their last year's crop of hay in the barn because they could not get enough for it to pay for cutting, pressing and delivering are wondering what they will do with the new crop that is at hand. Some talk about letting it go back without cutting. If there is barn room, good farming would suggest that the new crop be put in. It is always wise to save everything that grows on the farm. Prices may be better another season.

A surplus of pasture land, due to loss of cows through testing for tuberculosis and other causes, finds farmers with another problem to deal with. Some are trying to let out their pasture lands. Others are letting the grass go to waste. We are right in the height of the milk flow, and those who have cows are contributing to the great volume that is pulling prices down.

TB. Test Progresses Slowly

Testing for tuberculosis is going on in Broome County. The Board of Supervisors has just placed $2,000 in the hands of its Agriculture Committee to carry on this work. The Committee in charge of this work is not urging any one to submit their cows to the test or using any means to enforce testing.

But it is noticeable that those who have had their cows tested are glad it is done. In this county under a new arrangement, the Committee of Agriculture has charge of the work, hires veterinarians at a per diem rate, and finds that it is saving money by so doing.

It has been so wet that few potatoes have been planted and little corn has been put in. Work is piling up for the farmer folks, but they are taking it good naturedly. No use finding fault with the weather.

Prospects for a good fruit crop have not been better in years.

The dog population is being reduced all along the line. Sheep men take courage.—V. L. F.

Pennsylvania

Mercer County—The weather was cold last week with almost continuous rain, but on June 11th it was warm and sunny. Grass, pasture and growing crops are looking more favorable. Old potatoes are bringing $1.00 per bushel, eggs 26c, oats 90c and wheat $1.80. The farming season was very late and backward and farm work was at a standstill.—H. J. R.



WIFE OF BIG GAME HUNTER—*That's right, dear, lead him over the cliff!* —JUDGE.

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Stock Feed Supplements	International Agricultural Corp., New York, N. Y.
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Veterinary Remedies	Spohn Medical Co., Dept. 1, Goshen, Ind.
Veterinary Remedies	Troy Chemical Co., 342 State St., Biaghamton, N. Y.
Veterinary Remedies	Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 420, Waterloo, Ia.
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Patent Attorney	Clarence O'Brien, 73H Security Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.
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Reflections from Seneca County

(Continued from Page 1)

depressed state of agriculture that almost no farms any where can be sold for enough to replace the buildings. I obtained figures of recent sales of two or three of these best Seneca County farms. The price approximates $100 per acre. In one case recently $12,000 was paid for a little more than 120 acres. This particular farm lies a half mile or more off the State road but the land has roll enough for good drainage and it is in the limestone belt and the house is one of the most imposing in all this region. In this case the total purchase price is probably less than one half the replacement cost of the house so that the splendid land and the large but not modern barns are just "thrown in". The truth is that a man must not expect to build a too ornate and expensive farm house and then to get his money back if he decides to sell. So long as a beautiful and fertile farm will not sell for half the cost of the house it is very evident that agriculture needs some sort of "relief" but I do not for a moment believe that such relief is going to originate in Washington or that it will result from any well-intentioned legislation.

Too Little Animal Husbandry

Having tried to say nice things as to the splendid natural resources of their county, my Seneca county friends will pardon me if I remark that it has been cursed by too exclusive devotion to cash-crop farming and hence the neglect of Animal Husbandry. As every one knows, the timothy hay market is "shot to pieces" and probably without hope of any permanent recovery. This year a good deal of cabbage was grown and it is almost without value. Many fields stand uncut. One grower told me that he shipped a car of cabbage and in place of a check he received back a freight and expense bill for $43.00. After all, dairying or any other form of animal industry at its worst is never half as bad as this. I do not think that I met any one but was agreed that the county needed a making over of its agriculture and especially an increase of its dairy interests. At the same time this is something that cannot be suddenly brought to pass. To put a working dairy on a farm just at this time requires a lot of real money. In addition most of these farms would need a thousand or two dollars to fix up a stable that would conform to modern milk selling requirements. Moreover, I personally believe that present prices for cows are greatly inflated. Dairying may be just now the most prosperous line of farming but even so, it is not prosperous enough ot justify paying $150 to $175 and up for grade cows.

Some Fine Orchards

The county is well adapted to hay and the better drained portions grow wheat splendidly but on the whole the clay is too heavy and the drainage too limited for the very best orchard land. There are exceptions. There are some very large vineyards and in places some successful apple plantings. If I were to select my choice for locality, it would be in the vicinity of Interlaken and Covert around which a rather intensive horticultural interest has grown up. Down in the southeast corner of the county just on the Tompkins line are the Kings of "Kingtown"—a family who are rather famous orchardists but even better citizens.

It is commonly said that Seneca has more tile-drains than any other county in the state—partly because the very level clay soils need them—partly because a one time prosperous agriculture made this very expensive work possible. A well informed farmer expressed the opinion that around Romulus at least 90% of all the farms had more or less tile while many of them had almost their entire acreage underlaid with parallel lines only two or three rods apart. He added that almost none of this work had been done during recent years. When the new agricultural day for whose coming we all look so hopefully, arrives—then this work will be resumed.

The "Scythe Tree"

I went to see the "Scythe Tree." It is a huge dooryard tree of some species of poplar and it stands close to the concrete highway a few miles east of Waterloo. The ardent boy who hung his scythe in it the day he went to the Civil War with instructions that no one should touch it until he came back has never returned. The snath has long since rotted away and only a few inches of the tip of the blade is in view, the rest of it being buried in the heart of the giant tree. It is only a rod or two from the great road where in summer thousands of cars pass daily and I hope that now and again one stops as we did to do homage to the boy who so unwittedly set up for himself such an enduring monument.

Seneca County has another shrine which to me seems worth remembering. East Varick is just a tiny and rather decadent lake-shore hamlet close by the broad reaches of Cayuga. Here "at sun rise of a fine harvest morning," July 24, 1833, was born Isaac Phelps Roberts who grew to be the wonderful teacher of Agriculture at Cornell. Today hundreds of his "boys" scattered all over the globe speak of him with enthusiasm and remember him with tenderness.

I went down to East Varick to see if I could identify the house of his birth. I found the old Robert's farm and the farm house standing on the bluff within sound of the lake but I could not learn if he was born in this house or in an earlier one on the same site.

The Townsend Family

I think, however, that my pleasantest experience in the county was the day I spent at Townsendville. This is just a crossroads hamlet well back from the lake and near the southern line of the county. Agriculturally the region is not as good as most of Seneca. It lies just about on the dividing line between the level, fertile lands of western New York and the hill country of the southern tier. Right at Townsendville the land is not rough or steep or full of stone. To a man who like me was bred among the hills it looks attractive. I am afraid that it looks better than it really is. It lies south of the good winter wheat section and the lime content of the soil is low. Only a mile or two south will take you into the region of definite farm abandonment. The tiny hamlet is in eclipse. Time was when it boasted two general stores but both are gone and I fear that the church is waging a losing fight. Nevertheless, the Farm Institute was well attended by farmers of a high type.

The history of Townsendville is very largely the history of a single family. In the year 1801 there came hither from Connecticut Elijah Townsend. He took up about a square mile of land and being a man of substance he built a big substantial farm house after the good New England pattern. It still stands, set well back from the road with trees about it and after all these years it remains a fine, dignified example of early rural architecture.

In the church you may read a marble tablet on which is recorded the fact that the church "was founded by Elijah Townsend in 1809". Evidently he was the strong man of the community—one zealous in all good works. He was ninety-five years old when at length his neighbors came and carried him out to rest beneath the pine trees in the cemetery hard by. The other day I visited and talked with his grandson, now ninety-three years old—somewhat battered in body but keen of mind and bidding fair to out number the years of his illustrious grandsire. Also there is a great grandson, Gilbert Townsend who is a breeder of sheep and the head of the clan.

I have before confessed without any sense of shame how when I find myself in an old country neighborhood the place to which I first and most resort is the cemetery. I have found that a burial place is a good place for dreams and for the making of history. The only ghosts I have ever raised have been very friendly ones. It was a bright, mild winter day without snow when according to my custom I went out into the village God's Acre. The place is not particularly well cared for but nevertheless it is a lovely and peaceful spot. The ground is almost completely carpeted with the periwinkle or "myrtle"—that plant so characteristic of old country cemeteries and found almost no where else. This particular burial place is unique in that practically the only tree found here is the white pine and these stand so thickly that they form a grove so that the people who rest here lie in a half twilight with only vagrant bars of sunlight sifting through. It is well described by those oft quoted lines from the never-to-be-forgotten "Elegy."

"Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap
Each in his narrow cell forever laid
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

With a little searching I found the grave of that Elijah who founded the hamlet and planted the church. He lies amid a goodly company of his kinfolks and descendants and neighbors—men and women and boys and girls and little children.

I found a few epitaphs that to me seem worth remembering. Sometimes the most remarkable thing is the name. The Puritans of New England who I admire so easily, in their fondness for scriptural names sometimes hit on rather unfortunate combinations. Thus the English Parliament of 1653 is remembered and referred to in history as the "Barebones Parliament" because of the grotesque appellation of one of its members who rejoiced in the awful name of Praise God Barebone. *Increase* is an old New England name which is best remembered because borne by one member of the Mather family who for three generations were such mighty figures in the theology Puritan New England. So here in this New York cemetery I found the name of

Esther
Wife of Increase Sherwood
Died January 1, 1819

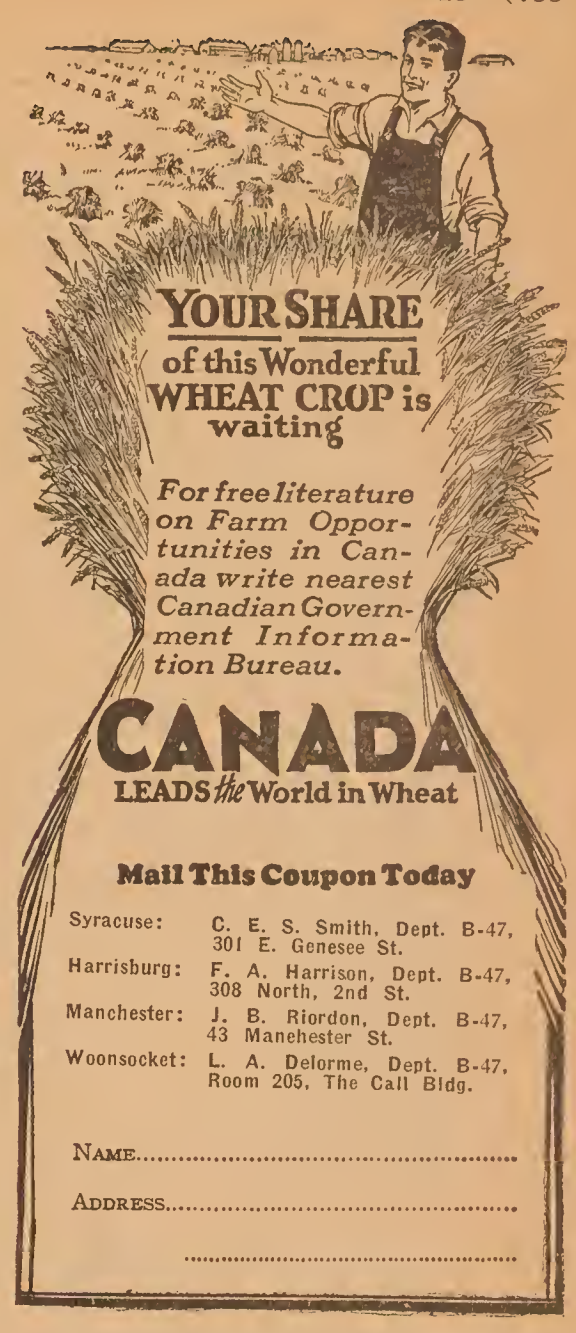
In 1852 there was sore mourning in the house of Coryell because one day a daughter of the house was taken and the next day another followed her. It is an almost safe assumption that it was diptheria, that dreadful scourge which in the days before antitoxin so frequently took the children of a family within a day or two. The marble slab is in two panels.

Rebecca J.	*Sarah R.*
Died	*Died*
Jan. 29, 1852	*Jan. 28, 1852*

They who sorrowed for these girls chose with rare felicity for epitaph a phrase from that matchless lament which David lifted up on that wild day when Saul and Jonathan lay dead together on Mount Gilboa. "THEY WERE LOVELY AND PLEASANT IN THEIR LIVES AND IN THEIR DEATH THEY WERE NOT DIVIDED."



"Hey, Ma! Pa wants y'u! He fell in the well."—JUDGE









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What to Do with Cherries

You Can Do Much with This Adaptable Fruit

Canned Cherries—Stone the cherries. If they are the sour variety, allow ½ pound of sugar to every pound of cherries. If sweet use ¼ pound of sugar. Put sugar and cherries in layers in a porcelain kettle and let stand a few hours. Then boil. Skim and can immediately in hot sterilized jars.—Mrs. G. G., New York.

Cherry, Pineapple and Apple Conserve.—Two quarts pitted cherries, 2 quarts sugar, 3 cups pineapple, ½ cup blanched English walnuts, 2 cups diced apples. Put pineapple through food chopper. Mix the fruit with sugar and let stand over night. Cook it until thick, then add walnuts chopped fine. Pour into hot glasses and when cold cover with paraffin.—Mrs. G. G., New York.

Candied Cherries—Stone, drain and weigh the cherries and use an equal amount of sugar. Dissolve sugar in as little water as possible and bring to a boil and skim. Add cherries and keep at a boiling point for an hour. Then continue cooking slowly until clear. Remove with a skimmer, drain and place on sieves to dry. When done pack in layers with waxed papers between.—Mrs. G. G., New York.

Preserved Cherries—Use a kettle with a large bottom surface. Cover two quarts of cherries with three pints of sugar and put over a slow fire. The cherries should not be stirred, but the kettle should be shaken frequently to mix. When a liquid covers the cherries bring to a simmer and continue for twenty minutes and place in sterilized cans.—Mrs. G. G., New York.

Raspberry and Cherry Preserve—One cup of pitted cherries, 1 cup red raspberries and 1½ cups of sugar. Cook cherries in very small amount of water until tender. Add berries and sugar and cook until clear and thick, then put in glasses and cover with paraffin when cold.—Mrs. G. G., New York.

Cherry Juice—Cherry juice meets many needs. In warm weather it makes an excellent drink. It is also used for sherbets, gelatine and sauces. For bottling, the cherries are covered with cold water and simmered until soft. The juice is strained and heated, adding one sixth its volume in sugar. Boil until sugar is dissolved, pour into bottles and seal.—Mrs. G. G., New York.

Cherry Blanc Mange—Put 1 quart of milk into sauce pan and add 1 tablespoon of butter. Mix 1 cup of cornstarch smoothly with ½ cup of cold milk. When the milk boils stir in cornstarch and stir for ten minutes. Then add 2 teaspoons of sugar and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Stew 2 cups of cherries until tender in ½ cup of water and add 2 teaspoons sugar. Rinse mold with cold water, arrange a few cherries in the bottom, then some blanc mange, then remainder of cherries mixed with cornstarch. Turn out when firm. Serve with milk or cream.—Mrs. G. G., New York.

Tapioca and Cherries—Make tapioca pudding after your favorite recipe and top with generous portion of pitted and sweetened cherries which have stood a few hours.—Mrs. G. G., New York.



The ever popular basket and lazy-daisy design is most beautifully executed on this scarf No. 5242. The fabric has a raised diamond and square figure, lots of body and is particularly adapted for this class of stamped goods. The size of the scarf is 18 by 52 inches and centerpieces as well as pillow and back can be secured in this same material.

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New Princess Model



PATTERN 3416 *furnishes a graceful effect for daytime use with its princess effect and fluttering side sections. Flowered chiffon or georgette, fine voile or celanese would make up attractively in this design. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 16-inch contrasting and 5¼ yards of 1½ inch ribbon.* PRICE 13c.

Who Knows These Words?

WHO knows the words of the song "After the Fair"? The words are sung to the tune "After the Ball". One of our readers asks for this information.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Of Which Variety Are You? Doormat or Otherwise?

OUR reader who advised another reader not to make a doormat of herself for her husband to walk on evidently has a proper feeling of respect for herself and for her place as a member of the partnership. Knowing when to stick up for one's own rights as a wife, yet not be unreasonably demanding, knowing how to get proper consideration yet not seem to whine for sympathy—these require very skillful handling. Some folks say that the world takes you at your own valuation of yourself. To be sure, the overcocky person only gets laughed at for his too-large opinion of himself, but the extremely meek and retiring one is pretty apt not to be considered when any plans are on foot.

It's a good, wholesome thing for a man to know that he *may* have to defend his action, by explanation at least. There's no need of being cantankerous over small things, but where the whole family or the wife is concerned, her opinion and judgment are rightfully to be considered.

Some of the most heart-rending letters we get—we do not print unless permission is given—show that the chief cause of domestic unhappiness is that one or the other has failed to consider properly the rights of the other.

There was the case of the man who spent most of his wages for drink and gave his wife almost nothing for groceries and absolutely nothing for clothing. On the other hand a man who had been married 35 years felt the partnership was all one-sided and wanted to be free. The wife was demanding everything and not willing to grant him his just dues as her husband and head of the family. He had just cause for complaint.

The point is that the consideration has to come from both sides. The American ideal is man and wife on equal footing and when either one becomes over-demanding or unduly meek, the fine balance is destroyed. A real partnership means mutual consultation, mutual plans, above all mutual love and forbearance. The woman—or any other person, for that matter—who can be walked on is secretly despised by the person who does it.—AUNT JANET.

Favorite Two-Piece Type



PATTERN 3448 *shows the favorite sports type of the season. It is extremely simple, yet has distinction with its yoke effect, square neck line and general air of well-tailoredness. Such materials as crepe satin, printed silks or voile, shantung or silk pique are suitable for this design which cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3⅛ *yards of* 40-*inch material.* PRICE 13c.

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This very old lily pattern, part of which is appliqued and part pieced, may be used for quilt blocks or for a charming patchwork pillow top. The stems and leaves should be of green, the petals of any desired color and the background preferably of lighter colored material to bring out the contrast. The paper pattern may be obtained from the Household Department for 15c, *American Agriculturist,* 461,4th *Avenue, New York City.*

A Different Vacation

I HAD always dreaded the summer vacation, and could hardly tell why. In speaking about it one evening, my husband said, "Try and think just why you dread it, perhaps something can be done to make it different." I thought long and hard, then said, "I believe it is so hard to get the children to do their work properly, and promptly."

"That is nerve racking and most irritating," he said, "Let us have a conference this evening, and see if we can not remedy it."

The result was that we prepared a schedule for each child suited to his or her age and strength, leaving ample time for play and recreation. Each child was to receive a small allowance, graded as to age and duties. Each failure to promptly and cheerfully perform their several tasks, was punished by deducting a stated sum from that child's allowance.

No reminders nor scoldings were permitted after the new order was started. Each child was put on his own responsibility.

We are astonished to see how well it has worked. Of course there have been "lapses" but there has been no nagging or scolding and the children and I also were happier and more carefree last vacation than we had ever been in our lives before. If parents would only think more, they need never dread having the children out of school. M. S., *Ohio.*

Keep Fleas Off the Dog

A LADY from Tennessee tells how she keeps her dog "Rover" free of fleas. She says, "I take a sufficient quantity of cedar twigs with the leaves and seeds or berries on them to make a strong tea when boiled with two gallons of water. I boil it down strong, for the stronger it is the better to kill fleas, when this cools I brush the hair on my dog back the reverse way dropping on the tea freely as the skin is exposed. It is amusing to see how fast the fleas evacuate, but it will kill every flea it touches. I also sprinkled freely with cedar tea about where Rover slept and he is entirely rid of fleas. Cedar tea will also exterminate mites and lice from the poultry houses if used freely. Sprinkle every nook and crevice where the mites usually harbor; it has given me unbounded satisfaction."—E. D., *Tenn.*

Bend the handles of tin spoons in baby fashion, then put in baking powder, soda, and spice cans, and be saved time and trouble when baking.—M. F.



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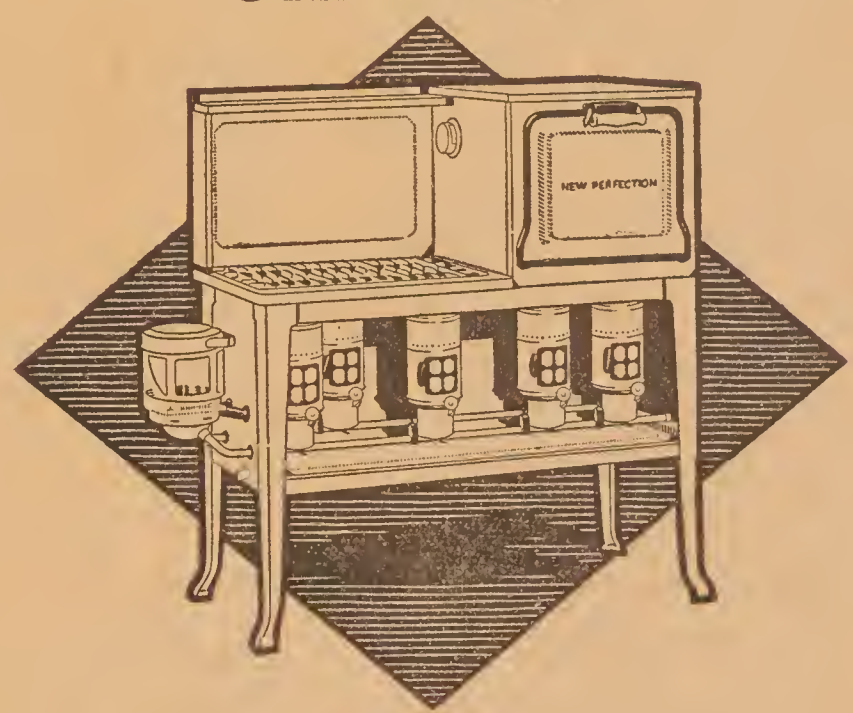
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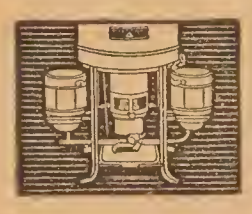
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Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

SHE never doubted her judgment of Hilary. The story had been dinned into her ears by Brousseau since Hilary's first visit to Ste. Marie. She had heard it from tradesmen's wives, the postmistress, until their attachment was known; then had come silence and furtiveness. And she had scorned to think of its possibility until that night.

And she had given him his chance and he had said nothing.

She accepted the situation and sat down and penned a short, formal letter to Brousseau.

He came the next day, driving furiously up to the Chateau. He thrust Robitaille out of his way and pushed into the living-room, where he found Madeleine, deathly white, seated alone, waiting for him. He opened his arms to embrace her.

"Sit down, Edouard," she said with chilling apathy. "I am going to talk frankly to you. You wish to marry me?"

"I want you for my wife," said Brousseau. "You know that. You know I don't think anything of that affair"—Madeleine winced at the word, but he did not notice it—"with Monsieur Askew. The man's a scoundrel, a thief, and a libertine——"

"I do not wish to hear that, Monsieur," said Madeleine peremptorily.

"Diable, that's natural enough! And so that's forgotten." Brousseau could afford to be magnanimous. "I've heard for a week past that you'd quarrelled, but I'm not the sort of man to push in where he isn't wanted."

"Edouard," said the girl quietly, "how much are you willing to pay for me?"

Brousseau stared. "Eh? Ah, mon Dieu, why do you talk about money? Haven't I enough?"

"I am going to have an agreement in place of an indefinite understanding. If I marry you at Christmas you will, on the morning of the ceremony, destroy my father's mortgage, and you will wait until his death to own the seigniory. It won't take long," she ended, with a flicker of scorn.

"I'll do it," said Brousseau. "I meant to. And now——"

He rose to embrace her, but she stepped away from him. "Not until we are married, Edouard," she said.

Brousseau winced now. "It almost looks as if you didn't love me," he muttered in disgust. And in that sentence the major part of his character might have been epitomized.

Two days after the news reached Hilary he went into the village for his mail. Taking it to his office to read, he found among it a bulky envelope addressed to him from Ontario in an unknown writing. He opened it and found a letter from Morris.

However evasive the ex-manager had been in conversation, he was direct enough in writing. "You didn't treat me well, and I guess you had reason to act as you did," he wrote. "That hound Brousseau swindled me as he was swindling you, and I'm going to put you in possession of the facts and documents, which I took from his desk before leaving. You needn't have any scruples about using them, because they refer principally to you."

Hilary became absorbed in the letter. So that was why Brousseau had broken into his rooms. He had no scruples, and if he had had they would have disappeared in the light of the enclosures.

He thought enough of the matter to send a man to Lafe, asking him to come in immediately; and that afternoon the two men went over the situation together.

"It's a clear case," said Hilary. "He's been swindling the property right and left, it seems. I allowed for a few thousands, but as I make it out it amounts to nearly eighty thousand."

Lafe whistled and took up the paper that Hilary handed him.

"This is the contract with Leblanc to cut on the St. Boniface limits," he said. "So there's no mistaking who owned that lumber in the river."

He took up another document. "A contract with the Cornwall Paper Company to supply twenty thousand cords of spruce wood from the St. Boniface limits," he said. "And here's Morris's receipt for seven thousand dollars' commission on 'gummy fir' as he would call it—in other words, pulpwood sold off the seigniory during 1914, at ten per cent. What do you make of it, Lafe?"

"Water-tight," answered Lafe.

"Here's another document that makes interesting reading," continued Hilary, handing it to him.

Lafe studied it. "I don't get it," he said.

"It's Lamartine's acknowledgment of fifty thousand dollars received from Rosny for fifty shares in the North Empire Development Company—one of Brousseau's interests. Now look at this one. Lamartine is remitting five thousand dollars less the broker's charges for the sale of North Empire Development stock, as per order. He doesn't say how much stock. Lamartine isn't a fool. But here's Rosny's acknowledgment of the five thousand dollars less broker's charges for the sale of fifty shares, dated March 9, 1914. Now here's a stock market clipping from a newspaper of March 4, showing the stock at $875.

"That's where we've got him, Lafe. Lamartine's letter proves nothing, but Morris got hold of Rosny's acknowledgment, probably for blackmailing purposes and it shows Brousseau has swindled Rosny out of $37,000 on that deal. Probably there were others. That's where his money went."

"It's a pity Morris couldn't run straight, being as thorough as he is," said Lafe. "And I guess Mr. Rosny knows about as much of the stock market as Methuselah did."

"Well, we've got him," said Hilary.

"The trap's sprung."

"And the fox inside. Well, how about Louis?"

"I guess we don't need him, Mr. Askew, seeing that that lumber wasn't put through the mill, and so Brousseau will have to pay for it. It isn't on the books, you see. Louis ain't trustworthy, and unless you want to send Brousseau to jail as well——"

"No," muttered Hilary. "Not now. Lafe!"

He looked at him searchingly until he compelled him to return his gaze.

"You have been very reticent of late, Lafe. What's the trouble?"

"I guess it ain't much," said Connell. "Well, you see, it's this way," he went on reluctantly. "I knew what lies that blackguard was spreading about you. And I didn't know whether to tell you or not, Mr. Askew. I knew Baptiste saw us with that girl in Ste. Marie, and I knew from his face that he wasn't pleased. And again I didn't know what to do. And I decided to lie low. It's my way; maybe I was wrong, but I'm against butting in by nature."

"Never mind, Lafe," said Hilary. "It's too late to make any difference now."

"No, it ain't too late!" shouted Lafe, leaping to his feet. "Mr. Askew, you haven't told him—Mr. Rosny—about that asbestos mine, have you? You ought to have gone to him and let him know. You could have saved Mamzelle Rosny from sacrificing herself this way. And you can save her still. I guess I shouldn't be butting in, but it's my way, I suppose. You can save her, and you're going to."

"I suppose I have let things drift," said Hilary sombrely. "I lived in a sort of hope that the mess would clear up. And I hadn't the heart to do anything at all."

"There's the girl Marie—won't she say anything?"

"She's afraid of her father. There's no telling how he would take it. At present I don't think he knows anything."

"I wouldn't let that stand in my way," said Lafe emphatically.

"I don't think you'd really use that means of clearing yourself, if you were I, Lafe. Besides, she has my promise to say nothing, and that settles the matter."

"The girl Nanette?"

"At St. Joseph, I suppose, and I can't drag her back here, even if I could get her to come. Besides, she would hardly be able to convince anybody. No, Lafe, you're talking nonsense."

"Maybe I am," said Lafe stubbornly. "But I ain't going to see your happiness wrecked because two women haven't the sense and the heart to clear you. And I'm going to do it."

"No, you're not, Lafe," said Hilary bluntly.

"Why not? Good Lord, why not?"

"Because I'm leaving St. Boniface," answered Hilary.

"Mr. Askew!"

"I'm going," repeated Hilary, with a swift gesture of hopelessness. "You'll call me a quitter, I suppose."

"I certainly should," answered Lafe coolly. "The same as you did me."

"Maybe. But I came up here to play a certain game. I came to put the seigniory lumber business on its legs. And I've done it. I stayed to fight Brousseau after he nearly got me down, and I've beaten him. I've won that game on every point. I'm going to make Brousseau refund his stealings, and I'm going to leave you here in charge for the present, to wind up. I shall go to Quebec to start proceedings, and try to find a purchaser. Your contract will hold as long as you want it to. And I'm not coming back. I've done what I came for, haven't I?" he ended defiantly.

"That's the way all quitters talk," said Lafe.

A bystander might have seen that Connell was trying to goad him back to courage. In truth Lafe knew that Hilary had made good on his undertaking. But he shouldn't lose Madeleine Rosny!

"Mr. Askew, if you'd told me this yesterday I might have seen some reason in it," he urged. "But now the game's yours, if you want to play it."

"You want me to go and tell her that her fiance is a thief? That'll help us all a heap, won't it? It'll help me, won't it? Do you think I'm that kind of a man, Lafe? The papers go to Mr. Rosny, and he can do what he likes about them. But—O, it's hopeless to explain, Lafe."

Lafe agreed silently. He couldn't understand. But Hilary's nerves were gone, of course; Lafe knew that the last lap of the race was the gruelling one. Hilary needed help, that was all. Lafe grew crafty with his idea.

"Well, you're boss, of course," he said reluctantly. "If you've made up your mind it ain't for me to interfere. When are you leaving, sir?"

"I shall go out with Dupont when he takes his last load," answered Hilary.

"On Friday? That's in four days. Mighty short notice, sir!"

"Just as soon as he's ready."

"That'll be Friday. We can't have the logs through the mill before then. Dupont doesn't know yet?"

"No."

Lafe reflected. The weather had changed suddenly during the preceding night. Already the shores of the St. Lawrence were thick with grinding floes. The middle passage was clear, but in a few days navigation would be impossible; a dog team would have to be procured and trained to run together. Already it was a difficult journey with a horse-sleigh between the camp and the mill. If the weather held, Hilary could be held until he, Lafe, had accomplished his purpose.

"We'll talk it over to-morrow, Lafe," said Hilary. "I'm going back to camp. And I'm going to ask you to stay here in charge. Keep MacPherson on the job, so that we can get Dupont's schooner pretty well filled."

Lafe said nothing more. Hilary put on his hat and overcoat, picked up his snowshoes, and went toward the stables. In a few minutes the horse had been harnessed to the sleigh, and stood, breathing great clouds of smoke into the frosty air. It started, and from the office doorway Lafe watched the man whom he loved best in the world of men driving away.

He guessed what turbulent thoughts were raging in Hilary's heart. He pictured that future toward which he had set his face so resolutely. Of course he could not stay to see Madeleine Rosny another man's wife. Lafe was not imaginative, but he could see the tragedy of their inevitable meetings.

Lafe smiled half tenderly. It was just like Hilary's queer obstinacy to throw up the game when it was won. It was the same impulse that had

(*Continued on Page* 18)

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation. Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Bonifice, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland. Brousseau, one of the clique, tries to intimidate Hilary by threatening him with loss of the entire legacy, unless Hilary goes back to the States. Hilary refuses. Madeleine Rosny, who is engaged to Brousseau learns of the latter's plan to get rid of Hilary. She warns him but he walks into the trap and is severely beaten. Madeleine and Connell rescue him and take him to the Rosny chateau where Madeleine nurses Hilary back to health. Their friendship soon ripens into love. His health restored Hilary resumes work. Desperate to destroy Hilary, Brousseau through his unscrupulous followers, spreads a malicious lie through the settlement concerning Hilary's morals. Finally Madeleine breaks with Hilary. She tells her father she will marry Brousseau, whom she scorns, to free her father of his financial obligations to Brousseau.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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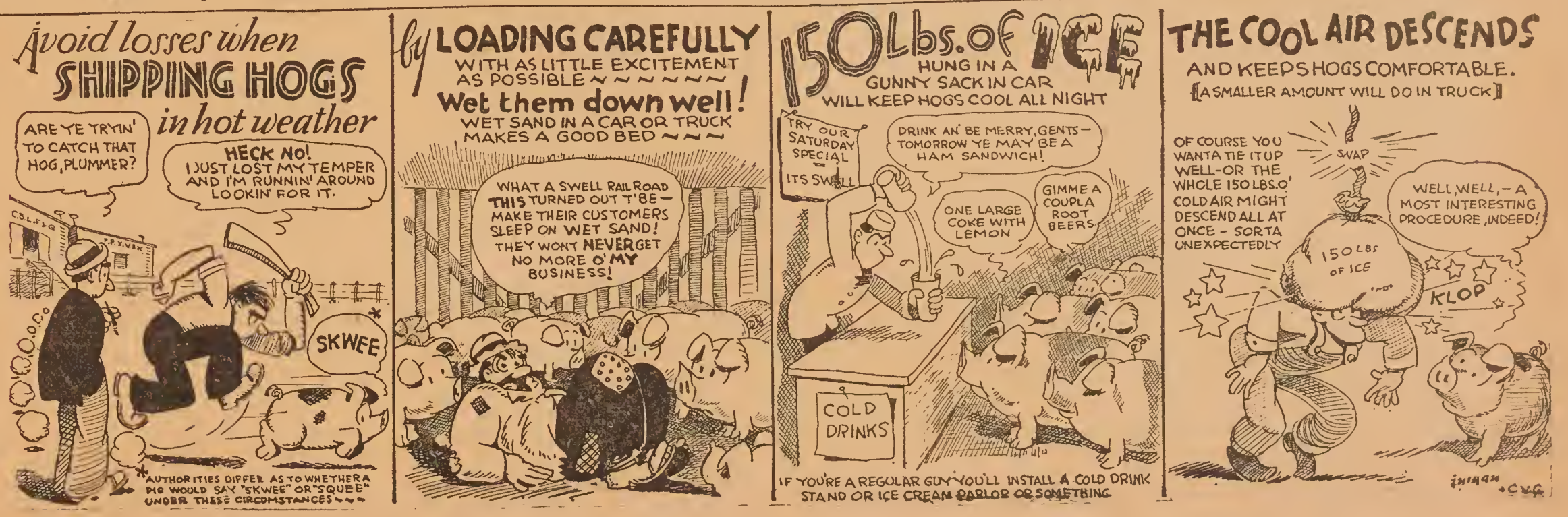
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By Ray Inman





With the A. A.
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Wiring Houses for Electricity

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This is particularly true in a case of wire plugs or convenience outlets to which may be attached such appliances as flat irons, grills, vacuum cleaners, fans, etc.

A feature that is commonly not understood is the fact that the wires which run along the walls are usually larger in size than those running from the walls to the individual light sockets. This means that where an appliance, as for instance a grill, is attached directly to a light socket, it puts a heavier strain on the system than it does where these appliances are plugged into a wall socket. We have yet to hear of any house which had too many of these wall sockets.

Due to the fact that farmers have always been compelled to do a large percentage of their repair and construction work there is a tendency for them to feel that they can also wire a building for electricity. However, this is a complicated and specialized task involving serious risk if it is not done properly, so it is advisable to secure the service of a reliable electrician to do this work. Modern wiring is done in either one or two ways. The wires are either run through special pipe conduits or the wiring is in the form of flexible armor cable. Either of these types provide against the gnawing of insulation by rats and mice and where properly installed with iron switch boxes make a safe job that will give no trouble.

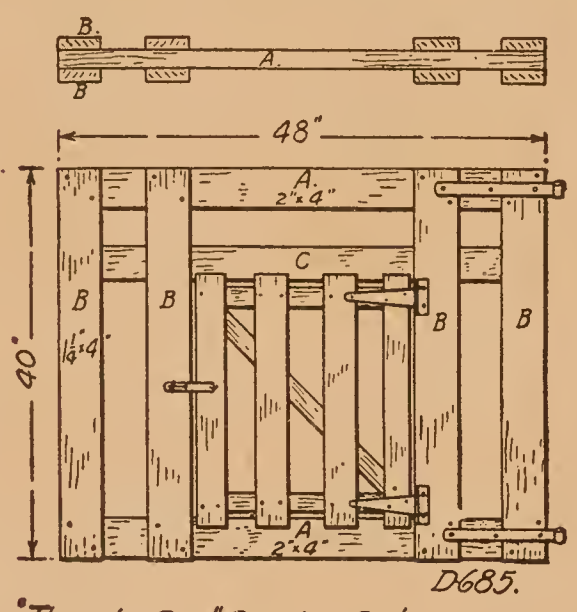
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At one time I thought it better to take this building down, but decided to repair it. I am sure that by repairing the barn it is worth at least four hundred dollars if one considers the present high cost of labor and lumber. —A. C. Van Loon.

Three-In-One Service Gate

"I RECENTLY made a handy gate for use at the barn and as I have found it so very satisfactory, thought your readers would also be interested in it. I call it the 'Utility' or 'Three in One' Service Gate. When used as shown, it is a plain slat or summer gate. When the small gate is opened, it makes a fine creep for hogs and sheep and will at the same time exclude larger animals from the barn. As the opening for the small gate is the same



"Three In One" Service Gate

width of my loading chute, it makes an ideal arrangement for loading hogs and sheep. One man can load about as fast as the hogs can walk. As the gate is a permanent equipment, the stock is accustomed to its use and show no hesitancy in passing through it when the loading chute is in place. The bar marked 'C' is a sliding bar and is removed when loading stock, in order to make plenty of overhead room. This same bar prevents calves and other animals of similar size from passing back and forth when in place. As the small gate swings inward, it is very convenient to close in case a stubborn animal undertakes to back down out of the chute, after once entering it. The entire gate is hinged to the door frame and swings inward thus permitting stock of all kinds to enter or pass out.

This gate is made of poplar material 1½"x4" and seems to be heavy enough. However, where many cattle are kept would suggest that the pieces marked 'A', be made of 2"x4". There are two pieces—one on each side—shown as 'B' in the drawing. This makes the gate strong and makes the track for slide 'C'. The slats on the small gate are also cut sufficiently long so that they will butt against pieces 'A' and 'C'. This prevents stock from pushing the gate through. The entire gate is bolted, thus making it strong and rigid."

Wooden Spoil

(Continued from Page 12)

brought him to St. Boniface that had sent him back into the stable to face three men with knives after he had gained the door. But he should never thwart himself like that. Lafe knew that Madeleine loved him. And he meant to bring them together.

Lafe swore he would. He waited till the sleigh had disappeared among the trees behind the bridge. He allowed ten minutes more, to make sure that Hilary would not change his intentions and return. Then he coolly opened Hilary's desk with a duplicate key that had been made after the burglary, and took out the envelope that contained the papers from Morris. He removed these and thrust them into his pocket. In the empty envelope he placed some discarded letters from the waste-basket. Then he put back the envelope, closed the desk, strapped on his snowshoes, and left the office.

Five minutes after he left Hilary was back. His decision had suddenly come to him. He had resolved to leave St. Boniface, and there was nothing to be gained by procrastination. His task was done, the lumber business was on its feet, and he felt that he had achieved all that he had set out to accomplish.

Perhaps his nervous strength, which had carried him through the long, successful struggle, had been sapped by the last stunning blow; or it might have been his wound, from which he had not entirely recovered, which undermined his resolution. He only saw that to remain longer was impossible.

He wanted to leave St. Boniface forever, and to put the memory of the past months out of his mind, so far as it could be possible. He hated the little village; even Lafe's presence had become intolerable to him.

He went to Dupont on board his schooner and arranged for him to sail for Quebec the following evening with the little load—one schooner full—which he had. He instructed him to say nothing to anybody about the arrangement. He saw nothing strange in Dupont's manner or aspect, and, had he done so, he would not have thought anything about it.

Having issued his instructions, he drove back toward the camp.

But, seeing that the office was dark and unoccupied, he stopped there on his way, opened his desk, and took out the envelope which he supposed to contain the letter and papers from Morris. In Quebec he meant to go through them again, mailing to Rosny those papers that had reference to his affairs, and placing the others in a lawyer's hands for a civil suit.

He packed a few of his personal effects in a bag and left the office, as he supposed for the last time.

(To be Continued)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.26; 10—$2.00; smoking 10—$1.50; pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. $1.25. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.00. Box 50 Cigars $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6 Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c; 10-$1.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO—Chewing, 12 twist 80c; Plug, 50c lb; Smoking, 9 sacks 72c; Pound sacks 50c. Box 50 cigars $1.50. BURNETT TOBACCO CO., Mayfield, Ky.

CIGARS FROM FACTORY—Trial 50 large Perfectos, postpaid, $1.00. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good, sweet. Chewing, 3 lbs 75c; 5-$1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking, 3 lbs 50c; 5-75c; 10-$1.40. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair $1. Beige, nude, gray, peach, tanbark, black, sizes 8½-10½. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and sheep pelts. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

"WOOL—Wanted—good prices. Write for quotation. S. H. LIVINGSTON, wool specialists, Lancaster, Pa. Dept. AG."

Something a Boy Can Make

A Book and Magazine Rack

THERE is no handier piece of furniture that you can build than this.

A piece of 12-inch wide board, 12 feet long will supply all the material you will need, and you can choose any kind of wood you may prefer. Of course pine will work up the easiest, and if you will paint it a flat white and then enamel it well after it is made, pine will be quite as good as any harder wood.

The illustration largely tells the story of the making. First lay out and cut one end piece; then use it as an exact pattern for the other one. It will make a much nicer job if you will mortise in the shelves, that is, cut



grooves for the ends of the shelves to fit into; but if you cannot take that pains, you can nail cleats for the shelves to rest on, and by nailing through the end boards very carefully into the ends of the shelves, you can get a substantial piece of furniture.

The top shelf is built very much like a trough. It can be mortised in or simply nailed like the other shelves.

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rates Only 7 Cents A Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of $..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

NAME

ADDRESS

Bank Reference

For only 7 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in nearly 150,000 homes.

The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Another Auto Owners' Association

"I was recently solicited by a salesman of the Universe Motor Service, Corp. of 4046 Broadway, New York City. Among others things they offer free legal advice. Can you tell me something about the company?"

WE are informed from a reliable source that such associations cannot legally defend their members against legal action. What usually happens when such an association offers "legal service" is that in case of an accident in which a member is involved, the association will recommend an attorney who accepts the case, but who is paid, directly by the member.

The Grand Jury in Nassau County in a presentment handed up on the case of the Official Auto Owners said. "We find that the Official agents and salesmen are promising and collecting money for services which are not and cannot be rendered for the price charged." From an examination of the ads and literature put out, it appears that the Universe Motor Service Corporation promises substantially the same benefits as were promised by the Official Auto Owners.

Had No Right to Use A. A. Name

"Very early Decoration Day morning, someone stole three calves from my husband's barn. June 3, a man came here from Perrysburg, N. Y. and said he was an S. P. C. A. man and was working for the American Agriculturist in regard to thieving. He had been drinking and three other men with him that were drunk too.

"Everything happened so quickly and by what I have found out since I have a faint suspicion that he is connected with the stealing and using your name as a bluff and that he was here to find out all he could in regard to it. I thought perhaps you would like to know this and investigate to find out if such people are using your paper for such a purpose.

"Our place is not posted with your service bureau sign so don't see how anyone could get a reward. State Troopers have been working on the case but I think it is useless. Would you let me know if such a man is working for you."

WE certainly are glad to have this case called to our attention. There are no men at the present time working for American Agriculturist in this territory and our men always work singly and never in pairs.

We can also assure our readers that men of the type mentioned in this letter cannot hold a position with the circulation department of American Agriculturist. We are proud of the type of men we have working for us. We have no idea why this man used our name but we do know he had no right to use it and that his purpose was not to help our subscriber or us.

We are immediately mailing a Service Bureau sign to this subscriber as well as writing the State Police calling their attention to the theft and assuring them of our appreciation of any cooperation they can give in bringing the thief to justice.

A "Chief" Departs

FOLLOWING the Better Business Bureau's investigation of the United States Detective Association, as recorded in the June 9 issue of American Agriculturist, "Chief" Mathewson after refunding in full the money paid by one of his pupils who had sued him in a civil court, sold his office furnishings, closed his office on May 14th, last, and left New York City.

The "Chief" is said to have announced before his departure that he would open an office in Boston. The Boston Better Business Bureau has been notified.

B. Ganim Fails to Make Protested Check Good

"Sometime ago I wrote to you about collecting a bad check for us. The amount was $65.80 plus $1.40 charges. The next day I received a letter from the firm, B. Ganim & Bro., 88 Washington Street, New York to send the check back and I would receive the amount. I then wrote to you to drop the matter because there was no need for it. I sent the check back and have not received anything. I would like to know if you will please collect the whole amout of $76.60 for me."

WE wrote several letters to B. Ganim & Bro. but failed to get the courtesy of a reply. We then made a personal visit and the firm promised to make the check good. They did not keep this promise. Since that time several letters have been sent, two personal calls made as well as several telephone conversations, but up to date our subscriber has received nothing but promises.

Passing a worthless check is an offence in New York State which is classed as grand larceny if the amount is over $500 and larceny in the second degree where the amount is below $50 and $500. Apparently our subscriber has no recourse except legal action.

We are publishing the facts for the guidance of our subscribers.

Hang a thief when he's young and he'll ne'er steal when he's auld.
—Proverbs of Scotland

Money Paid to A. A. Subscribers During May, 1928

Insurance Indemnities

Paid to May 1st, 1928 *$96,374.90*
Paid during May, 1928 *3,007.13*

$99,382.03

Albert Bell, Salem, N. J. (Thrown from wagon—bruised rib.)	$ 10.00
Harry Atwell, Greenfield Center, N. Y. (Thrown from sleigh—sprained ankle.)	20.00
Chris Grein, Wayland, N. Y. (Thrown from wagon—fractured rib.)	60.00
H. J. Kent, Winthrop, N. Y. (Auto accident—cuts, fractures, contusions.)	40.00
Fred Fischer, Dalton, Pa. (Thrown from truck—sprained ankle.)	35.00
G. W. Stager, Tully, N. Y. (Thrown from sleigh—bruised side.)	15.00
Marion W. Coombs, Canaseraga, N. Y. (Thrown from sleigh—sprained ankle.)	15.00
Albert R. Whitcomb, Riverbead, N. Y. (Auto collision—sprains and fractures.)	30.00
F. C. Smith, Richland, N. Y. (Struck by truck—contused chest.)	30.00
W. L. Worth, Peconic, N. Y. (Auto skidded—fractures, contusions, cuts.)	21.43
Howard Colburn, Edmeston, N. Y. (Thrown from wagon—internal injuries.)	30.00
Alex Erway, Trumansburg, N. Y. (Auto collision—contused back and hip.)	40.00
Tessie Kalvin, Deans, N. J. (Auto collision—lacerated face and knee.)	30.00
O. J. Wolf, Elmira, N. Y. (Auto overturned—concussion of chest.)	17.14
E. D. Wigbt, Lake Pleasant, N. Y. (Thrown from sleigh—fractured rib.)	30.00
Edward Elias, Mt. Jewett, Pa. (Thrown from sleigh—fractures.)	90.00
Felix Janlewicz Est., Mattituck, L. I. (Train hit wagon—obituary.)	1000.00
Joseph Andrew, Fort Ann, N. Y. (Thrown from wagon—fractured arm.)	60.00
Bessie W. Putnam, Schenevus, N. Y. (Auto struck tree—fractures, contusions.)	94.28
Donald C. Ballou, Owego, N. Y. (Auto collision—cut hand.)	4.28
I. J. Andrysbak, Goshen, N. Y. (Thrown from wagon—lacerations, contusions.)	20.00
Joseph Rostek, Melrose, Conn. (Car overturned and burned—cut knee, burns.)	40.00
Frank Becker, DeRuyter, N. Y. (Thrown from wagon—fractures.)	70.00
W. A. Hutton, Oakfield, N. Y. (Thrown from wagon—fractures.)	60.00
Howard Colburn, Edmeston, N. Y. (Thrown from wagon—internal injuries.)	40.00
Jay C. Personius, Rummerfield, Pa. (Thrown from load of hay—cuts.)	20.00
Henry Huebsch, Callicoon, N. Y. (Struck by auto—fractured foot.)	25.00
James R. Brannon, Fulton, N. Y. (Thrown from wagon—leg injured.)	20.00
E. L. Moulton, Baltic, Conn. (Car hit tree—cut and bruised.)	20.00
Edgar O. Whitford, Herman, N. Y. (Thrown from wagon—injured shoulder, rib.)	20.00
Bessie E. Morrell Est., Brushton, N. Y. (Auto accident—fatally injured.)	1000.00
	$3007.13

Service Bureau Claims Settled

J. G. Norris, Hesston, Pa. (Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise).	$ 10.50
Norton E. Howland, Henrietta, N. Y. (R. R. claim for cow killed by train).	125.00
Miss Harriet Clarke, Berwinsdale, Pa. (Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise).	1.50
D. B. VanWormer, Cherry Creek, N. Y. (Refund on oil drum).	4.00
Mrs. H. M. Johnson, Maratbon, N. Y. (Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise).	1.50
Jay D. Lester, Highland, N. Y. (Returns for grapes sold).	63.50
David Verbridge, Marion, N. Y. (Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise).	7.24
Raymond Wills, Asbville, N. Y. (Protested check made good).	21.75
George R. Cummings, Oxford, N. Y. (Refund on radio apparatus).	4.00
Draper Newton, Towanda, Pa. (Commission on merchandise sold).	1.15
Albert Madigan, Towanda, Pa. (Protested check made good).	8.69
Albert J. Davis, Stevensville, Canada (Refund on magazine subscription).	2.00
Ed. Nesbit, Spencer, N. Y. (Settlement from collection agency).	3.50
Allie Foss, Wales Center, N. Y. (Refund on magneto returned).	5.00
R. M. Lewis, Unionville, N. Y. (Refund on radio supplies).	10.25
Mrs. E. D. Grady, Charlottville, N. Y. (Settlement from mail order house).	9.13
Patrick Kelly, Swan Lake, N. Y. (Returns on merchandise sold).	10.50
Lawrence Miller, Colden, N. Y. (Deposit returned on unfilled agreement).	3.00
Mrs. G. W. Hill, Franklinville, N. Y. (Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise).	2.16
F. B. Weber, Cohocton, N. Y. (Adjustment on freight charges).	5.53
George L. Hall, Altmar, N. Y. (Refund on unfilled order).	1.53
Reuben J. Kent, Niobe, N. Y. (Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise).	81.35
L. G. Collins, Pt. Peninsula, N. Y. (Refund on express charges).	1.36
F. A. McLarnaghan, Dansville, N. Y. (Refund on unfilled order).	2.15
Fred S. Jayne, Florida, N. Y. (Refund on live stock).	8.00
R. F. Sturdevant, Beaver Dams, N. Y. (Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise).	
Mrs. Lesline Cosline, Springville, N. Y. (Refund on chicks).	19.95
E. Balling, Pine City, N. Y. (Refund on dog).	25.00
J. V. Fredericks, Canajoharie, N. Y. (Refund on unfilled order).	5.00
Otto Voss, Newfield, N. Y. (Refund on baby chicks).	6.00
	$570.11

Claims Adjusted for Subscribers Where No Money is Involved

F. C. Tillinghast, Southold, N. Y. (Adjustment on subscription).
Donald Clark, Salamanca, N. Y. (Adjustment on unsatisfactory merchandise).
R. F. Stundevant, Beaver Dams, N. Y. (Premium received).
J. R. Padgett, New Berlin, N. Y. (Automobile license transferred).
John Wolf, Jefferson, N. Y. (Correspondence course transferred).
Mrs. M. Crance, Montgomery, N. Y. (Premium received for selling goods).
F. B. Ingrabam, Naples, N. Y. (Contract cancelled).
Charles Marra, Camden, N. Y. (Radio repaired).
Mrs. Helen Costello, Middleburg, N. Y. (Adjustment on baby chicks).
Charles Marra, Camden, N. Y. (Delayed order filled).
Mrs. Helen Lanning, S. Dayton, N. Y. (Adjustment on baby chicks).
Lewis LaBrake, Norwood, N. Y. (Delayed order filled).

***Total Paid to Subscribers* $3,577.24**

Chicken Thief Rewards Paid During May

William A. Dulin, Clayton, Del.	$50.00
William B. Lanphere, Greene, N. Y.	$50.00
Charles J. Rudloff, Towanda, Pa.	$50.00



Quick Heat for Cooking

During the summer days you do not want to spend any more time than is absolutely necessary in preparing hot meals. If you do not have a pressure gasoline or kerosene stove, you have no idea of how much comfort, how much convenience they bring, and how much trouble they save. They will give you instant heat and are as easy to control as city gas. The new kinds we are now showing in our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores will bake, cook, roast, fry and do it all to perfection. They cost so little to operate, they are so handy and can be gotten into such small space that no farm kitchen should be without one of these quick and convenient liquid fuel stoves. If you are without one, come in now and arrange to have one in your kitchen for the hot days of the summer. You can buy them to the best advantage, the most dependable kinds, and get the most service at our "tag" stores.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Your Farm Service Hardware Stores



Oil facts for farmers

(No. 3)

World-wide proof of Mobiloil economy

Mobiloil is used by the majority of experienced motorists and tractor owners in these countries.

Europe: Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, France, Holland, Germany, Poland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, Greece.

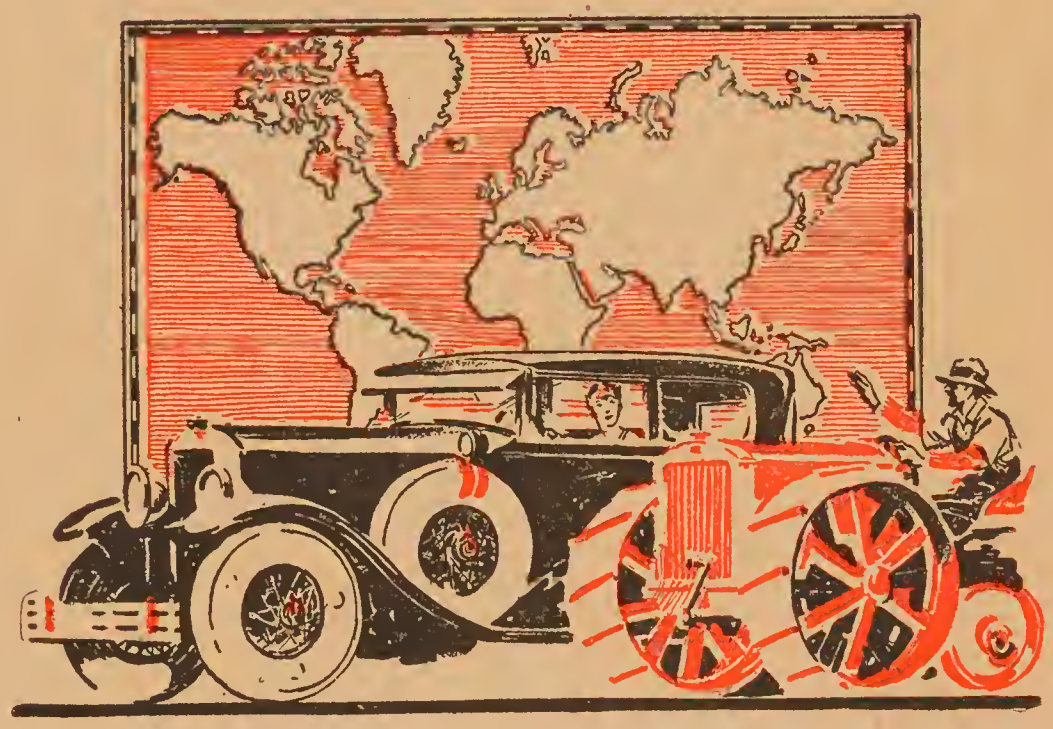
Africa: Egypt, Sudan, Algeria, Morocco and the west coast of Africa, Union of South Africa and east coast.

Asia: Turkey, Syria, Persia, Afghanistan, India, Burma, China, Japan and the Straights Settlements.

Australia and New Zealand.

North America: Alaska, Canada, United States, Mexico, the West Indies.

South America: Venezuela, Colombia, Guiana, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina.



Actually cheaper to use

Mobiloil could never have become so well known and so widely used if it were not for the *economy* of Mobiloil quality.

Farmers everywhere have discovered that Mobiloil is a *cheaper oil to use*. That's why they are willing to pay a few cents more per gallon for Mobiloil and even to make special trips to town for Mobiloil when necessary.

Mobiloil users tell us that Mobiloil frequently cuts oil consumption 15% to 50%. Carbon expense, repair and replacement bills are held down to rock bottom.

In just one year's running you will find that Mobiloil's slightly extra price is returned to you many times over through marked cuts in operating expenses.

How to buy

Most farmers buy a season's supply of oil at one time. We recommend the 55-gallon or 30-gallon steel drums with faucets. Any nearby Mobiloil dealer will give you a *substantial discount* when you buy one of these.

Other Mobiloil containers are:—10-gallon steel drums with self-contained faucet, 5-gallon cans packed in easy-tipping rack. Also 1-gallon and 1-quart cans.

Your dealer has the complete Mobiloil Chart. It will tell you the correct grade of Mobiloil for your tractor, your truck and your car.

Make this chart your guide

If your car is not listed below see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors, etc.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1928 Engine		1927 Engine		1926 Engine		1925 Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Spec. 6-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	A				
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Imp. 80	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A		
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Bros.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant	A	Arc.			A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford, Model A	A	Arc.						
" Model T			E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	Arc.	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland, *all models*			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige, *all models*			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
Reo, *all models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4-cyl.					B	Arc.	B	Arc.
" " 6-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.

The correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified above.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

The World's Quality Oil

VACUUM OIL COMPANY *New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas*

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 Per Year | June 30, 1928 | Published Weekly



Starting Young!

SPECIAL ISSUE FOR WOMEN

What is Happening to America's Appetite?

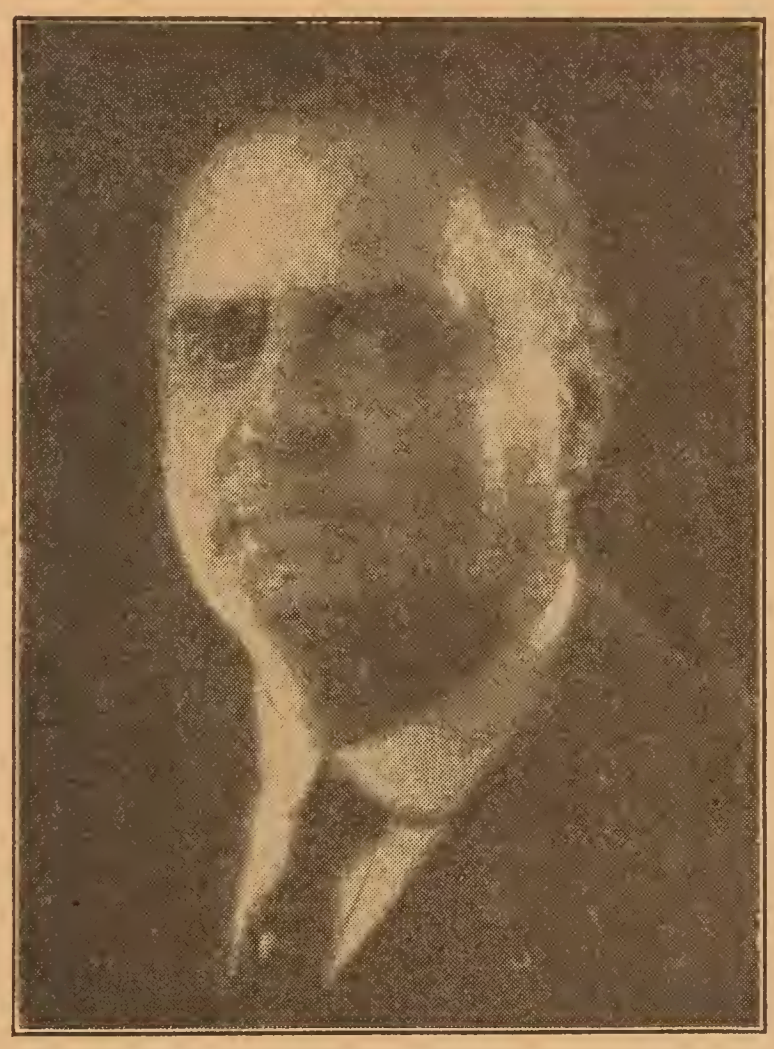
Do Facts Prove That a Change is Really Taking Place?

IF the American public is changing its demand for foodstuffs, certainly the farmers are interested in knowing how it effects them as producers of food. This is a question which we have heard discussed so we set out to find the facts. Where better could we go than to people who have had long experience in preparing and selling food to those who eat it? We wanted to get the facts from several angles so we first went to the Waldorf-Astoria, well-known New York hotel whose cuisine was started 36 years ago by Oscar as chef.

A chef, as you know, is more than cook: he is a food artist and has a true reverence for his calling. A good one has a following, just as do artists or men of any other profession. Besides his work with food, he has many executive duties in his department, as in most institutions he hires the staff who work with him. Oscar's reputation was built on his success as a chef, one of the world's greatest—and there have been comparatively few, probably five or six whose art was really known the world over. For years now Oscar of the Waldorf has delegated many of his former duties to able assistants but has retained oversight of what is called the entertainment department of the hotel.

When we called upon Oscar for an interview, by appointment of course, we found our way to a busy office on the second or third floor of the hotel, overlooking the Fifth Avenue side. We were a few minutes early for the appointment and were requested to sit down and wait until Mr. Oscar came in from something he was attending to on another floor of the hotel. Promptly at the time appointed he came in, a large, well-groomed, busy man. He was courteous and direct in his statements yet willing to take time to make clear his opinions about the so-called changes in America's appetite.

"What is this we want to know?" he asked. "So many people ask me that. It sounds as if they thought Americans were sick."



Oscar, who made the Waldorf's food famous among those who know and appreciate the art of good food. Although he has been offered some very official sounding titles, he prefers to be known as Oscar, of the Waldorf.

"There's no such thing", said he, "as a change in the appetite of *well* people."

"If they are sick or have doctor's orders for special food, that is different; the Waldorf has a menu card—book, rather—for such guests. This book has been arranged by a diet specialist and is given by the waiter to the guest upon request only."

When it comes to ordering luncheons or dinners from the regular menu card, the changes have varied only slightly, in Oscar's opinion. The hurry to go somewhere else or to allow for after dinner speeches has cut down the number of courses at many banquets. Formerly they often numbered nine, now they are more often six.

As we talked people came in to see his assistants, two of whom were very busy, typing, telephoning, making orders and doing the many things which go with such a department.

"Do you notice whether women are eating more or less red meats than they used to?"

"Why, I'd never order a red meat for a ladies' luncheon anyway", he said. "They like other things better, chicken, turkey, veal, lamb or meats of that kind. They seem to like those as well as ever. And as for the men's orders, there is no difference that I can see."

"Is there any increase in orders for green vegetables or for fruits?"

"Not that I can see. People who want them have always ordered them and they still do."

One can see from these facts that an old established institution like the Waldorf with a reputation for knowing and serving the best of foods will attract people who appreciate high quality and have the money to pay for it.

(*Continued on Page 7*)

Country Compensations

"Count Your Blessings" is the Advice of One Who Loves Rural Life

By MARGARET WOOD HULL

"I'D die of loneliness if I had to live here in the country with so little going on," a girlhood friend of mine remarked to me one fall when she was here on a visit. Other friends from village and city cry: "But aren't you lonely away from town and all the advantages to be had in town?" And again: "It is lovely out here but so quiet!"

Now and then during a lonely spell I have the feeling that there is more pep and progress to life in the city and many, many more advantages to be had; but during a spell of much thinking I generally hark back to the days of my childhood that were spent in cities. I recall with a shudder the hot city pavements in summer, the yardless tenements where children had to seek the streets for amusement, the constant nerve-racking noise and the jostle of crowds, small stuffy rooms that opened on filthy ill-smelling air shafts, and oh, just countless other unpleasant phases of being poor in a city! Of course this was in New York City where unpleasant things are doubly unpleasant. I decide when my eyes rest lovingly upon the smooth green expanse of our well-cared-for lawn, the flowers I've planted with such delight and our thrifty garden of vegetables and our priceless view of rolling, curving purple hills across the Genesee River, that it is much more comfortable and healthy to be poor in the country!

The man of the house is not a farmer but an electrician with headquarters in the village about two miles distant, so it seems obvious to many that we ought to live in town and enjoy village privileges and conveniences. But we've been over that consideration numerous times and always we come back to the fact that we can live within our means on a better scale in the country. For instance we can enjoy the luxury of owning a car by paying low rent and having a large garden that supplies our table with vegetables the year round. We do not keep hens but we buy our eggs (and strictly fresh ones) from the neighboring farmers and pay a few cents less than we would have to pay at the store. In town our rent would be tripled for we pay only ten dollars rent a month out here and we are on a good road in a progressive farming district with the school house about five minutes walk from us. To be sure we haven't running water and bath, furnace and some other conveniences that we would like, but we manage our ablutions quite decently with a dipper and good water and a reliable wash tub! And of course we can congratulate ourselves when we think with yearning of a shining bath room that anyway we aren't bothered with plumbing expenses and water pipes freezing in winter and unexpectedly bursting in the walls. Church, the public library and the movies are accessible to us if we choose to take advantage of them, fully as much so as to those who live right in town.



What is more satisfying than the feeling that even the wild birds like to nest near our home? Many people spend a lifetime learning the habits of birds: farm people have wonderful opportunities to learn at first hand of the ways of the wild life all about them.

We like the privacy that being somewhat isolated from other houses brings us. It is pleasant to sit on one's porch of a summer evening and read or study entirely relaxed with the serene feeling that curious neighbors aren't spying on one. It is far more restful than being constantly on the alert to keep up "appearances."

We moved in here three years ago. The man of the house had been a farmer until sickness and long weeks in the hospital made a change of employment necessary. When he went to work in the village to learn the electrical trade on very limited pay, we thought somewhat of moving to town but we knew that we would have hard sledding to make ends meet with our family of four with village expenses to meet. We knew about this place and had driven by here numerous times. The house was unoccupied and the lawn was a tangle of weeds and grass that had run riot, as was the garden.

(*Continued on Page* 10)

A "Home Work" Scheme That is Promising

Put the Cull Hens in Cans and Sell Them at a Profit

ON many New York State farms the disposal of the non-producing hens at a fair price after they have been culled from the flock, is a real problem. If such birds are shipped long distances to market alive during the late summer and fall months, the chances are that after the express charges, shrinkage and commissions are deducted at prevailing prices, very little profit remains. About the only thing left for the producer to do in such a case is to sell his hens locally, if this is possible, or can them. Farm women can well afford to give more serious consideration to the canning of poultry owing to the average low, net price received for poultry at the farm as compared with the price paid on the farm for other meats and the convenience of having a supply of the finest kind of meat always on hand for emergencies and for regular use.

The practice of canning and culling should go together on every farm where poultry is kept. The poor layer should, for economic reasons, be sent to the pot or to cans as soon as possible.

Usually culling should start about July 1st when the production of a flock begins to fall off and should be continued every two weeks until late September.

The culling of hens is not difficult to learn. Every farmer's wife should practice it. In recent years thousands of persons have been taught to do it quite accurately with only a little practice once the details were carefully explained.

It is not necessary to be able to tell how long a hen has been laying or not laying, what the rate of laying or intensity, is, or how many vacations or pauses in production the bird may have had, but simply to know whether the bird is, or is not, laying when examined. Ordinarily we know that the desirable hens keep on laying during the summer and early fall months provided they have good feed and care. Consequently any hens that are not laying during this season of the year will be considered culls.

The three physical conditions of a hen that determine whether she is laying or not are: first, the color and condition of the comb and wattles; second, the condition of the abdomen and the spread of the pubic bones; and third, the color and condition of the vent.

The laying hen has a comb and wattles that are plump, smooth, stiff, shiny and waxy to the touch. The color is a rich, bright red. With the non-producing hen these parts are limp, slightly dry and rough. The comb appears to be covered with a white scale, or dandruff, which gives it a pale red color.

The abdomen of the layer is soft, pliable and enlarged. The pelvic bones are usually thin, pliable and sufficiently spread so that at least two fingers can be placed between them. The non-laying bird has a hard abdomen and stiff, thick pelvic bones closely set together. The difference between the two is very sharp and distinct which makes it one of the best ways of telling the difference between a layer and non layer.

Lastly, the vent of a laying hen is enlarged and oval, or crescent shaped. It has a pinkish bluish color. A non-laying hen has a round, puckered vent usually tinged with yellow.

To supplement the three factors already mentioned, we can add the changes in pigmentation and molt. We know that the beaks, eyerings, vents and shanks of the yellow skinned breeds, like the Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, bleach out with laying, but promptly regain their color when production stops. We know that the average hen does

(*Continued on Page* 14)



New Jersey State College of Agriculture

It does not pay to waste feed on cull hens. Let them feed you instead.

How We Won the Prize

Mrs. Grant Tells How She Started Her Group to Victory

LAST spring, while lecturer of Redfield Grange, I received a letter from Oswego County Home Bureau, saying they would have "The Little Country Theatre" at the Sandy Creek Fair in August. They offered fifteen dollars to any group of people who would put on a home talent play for them. Each play must be given three times with one half hour intervals. All plays given at the Fair were to be judged and the winning play was to represent Oswego county in a four-county contest. The winners in this contest would go to Ithaca during Farmers Week and compete with three other groups selected from all parts of the state. A first prize of fifty dollars was offered by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and a second prize of thirty-five dollars, by the Samuel B. French Company. This prize money should be used for some community improvement. I read the letter at the Grange meeting and after some discussion, was appointed director, to select a play and the cast, providing I could get any one to take part, which looked very doubtful.

I studied the list of plays from which the selection must be made and sent to Cornell University for six sample plays. From these I selected "Day by Day" by Paul Green, as the one best suited to the people I had secured to take part. I selected a play to fit the people I intended to use in it which worked out much better than selecting the play first and then trying to find players suited to the parts. This, I believe was the first big factor in our final success. My husband, a rural mail carrier, said he would take the father's part if I would take the mother's part. I coaxed a young school teacher to take the part of Jane and a third grade girl to be the little sister. A good-natured high school boy promised to take Zeb's part if I would wait till school was out in June. He was driving back and forth to Pulaski high school, seventeen miles away. Starting the last of June, our ten rehearsals took two or three evenings a week of our time for about a month. We met at one of our homes for the first three rehearsals, reading our parts over until we knew them. As we were giving the play in the summer we didn't want to use the winter setting with stove, so we changed scenery and wording of the play to suit our needs, substituting the word rain in place of snow and having lemonade to drink instead of hot cocoa. For our final rehearsals we used the stage in the village hall. We worked all the time without a coach, prompting or criticizing each other as the occasion demanded and always striving to *act natural.* Working without an official coach gave us more confidence in ourselves. We had to know our lines, if we forgot them we must fill in the pause with suitable words. This, I am sure, was another important point in helping us to win.

We gave our play on Friday, August 18th, the last afternoon of the Sandy Creek Fair. Our home people were very skeptical of our undertaking but we felt that fifteen dollars was worth working for and did the best we could. We were very much surprised when it was announced that we were the winners and would represent Oswego county in the next contest.

However, Mrs. W. J. Staplin, who had charge of the Little Theatre and her assistant, Mrs. C. Graham, encouraged and helped us, coming to Redfield to attend some of our rehearsals before we went to Canton. We changed the play back to the winter scenery, and sent to the St. Lawrence county home bureau agent for a plan of the stage we would use there. This was a great help to us. With chalk we marked our practise stage to correspond in size and so accustomed ourselves to size of stage we would work on.

It would take too long to tell about our troubles in trying to reach Canton and the excitement of the evening. It was our pleasure to win again and so we were in line for the finals at Ithaca. As I could not go, I coaxed the

(*Continued on Page 6*)

Don't Miss the Fun!

AS was done in last year's dramatics contest, this summer will see many county fairs, grange meetings or district affairs enlivened by the preliminary try-outs of this year's contestants. The story given here was written by Mrs. Theo. D. Grant of Redfield, N. Y., whose associates came off with first honors at the final contest at last Farm and Home Week. You can read and see how they did it. The Rural Social Organization Department of the New York State College of Agriculture fosters these play contests as a part of their program in rural sections. The A. A. is again offering the price of $50 to the state winners and a bonus of $20 to each remaining district represented at the finals next Farm and Home Week. You will enjoy these plays, whether you are one of the actors or merely an onlooker, whether it be the first time your group competes or the final step of the contest.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

Vol. 122 June 30, 1928 No. 25

H. H. Wing to Retire

THE other night at a dinner we sat next to two men, one a superintendent of schools and the other a farmer, who thought they were strangers but later found out that they had known each other twenty years ago when both were students in Professor H. H. Wing's animal husbandry class in the New York State College of Agriculture. As we listened to these men talk of those early days in the development of the science of animal husbandry, we remembered that Professor Wing is just now retiring after more than forty years of service to the dairy and animal husbandry interests of the State.

There is always something fine in long service anywhere, and it is particularly so in the case of Professor Wing because, as the head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell, he has had a good part in leading the dairy industry to a constantly increasing efficiency. No similar period in history has approached the great progress that has been made in the last forty years. Within this time the fluid milk industry, as we know it today, has been developed and the average production of dairy cows has been well nigh doubled. In all of this advance in dairy husbandry there has nowhere been as complete a record of animal breeding as Professor Wing has made with the College herd. Starting with one heifer, but with definite aims and ideals, Professor Wing has shown what it is possible to do in the improvement of dairy cattle in one lifetime.

Master Farmer Nominees Are Quality Farmers

NOTHING that we have done in years has created the interest that has resulted from our work to nominate and name Master Farmers in this section. Over two hundred and fifty nominations of leading New York farmers have been received. Nominations are now closed, and each nominee is being sent a detailed questionnaire that will give the judges the necessary information with which to begin the work of elimination. From the information obtained from these questionnaires, the judges will choose fifty of the best ones to receive a personal visit at their farms by representatives of the Board of Judges. From these fifty, fifteen to twenty will finally be chosen to be honored as Master Farmers this year.

The names of the nominators and of those nominated are being held confidential by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and by the Board of Judges. So it is up to the nominees themselves whether or not they tell anyone that they have been nominated. Personally, we think it is a very great honor just to be nominated by a friend or friends for a Master Farmer, but we are keeping the information confidential so as to be sure not to embarrass anyone who is not finally chosen by the judges this year as a Master Farmer.

You will be interested to know that in the list of two hundred and fifty nominations in New York, and about forty in New Jersey, there are included the most successful farmers and some of the finest men today engaged in America's greatest industry. So far as our knowledge goes, there are very few of those named in all of this number who are not worthy of the final honor of Master Farmer.

Have We Lost Our Spirit of Independence

HAVE we lost the hardy spirit which back in 1776 brought about a definite break from the mother country? Are we as ready as then to stick up for what we consider right and, if necessary, be unpleasant about it?

Perhaps we learned better how to arbitrate and adjust misunderstandings. Easy communication has made it possible to avoid complications which arose because the other side could not be heard. Far be it from us to ever advocate war as a means of settling any dispute—it never settles anything, it only stires up more problems than it ever settles. But the fine spirit of individual independence, in thought at least, should be cherished and cultivated as a great heritage from our forefathers.

The fact that this country was settled by dissenters, free-thinkers, people who did not conform to the established order of things as they were in Europe, gave America a wonderful start towards the freedom of the individual. How shall we preserve that freedom which properly belongs to a democracy?

To think things out for ourselves, to draw our own conclusions, to be willing to vote "no" if necessary and even more willing to vote "yes" if it is for the good of the majority—never a day passes but that we can exercise our spirit of independence in some way. Waiting to see what the other fellow is going to do may have its advantages at times but it takes real independence and courage to tackle a new issue and to form definite conclusions for one's very own self.—G. W. H.

Cattle Dealers in Trouble Again

THE good dairy county of Cortland, New York, seems to be especially afflicted with a number of unscrupulous cattle dealers. Some three years ago a great scheme of fraud was discovered and several prominent cattle dealers were jailed or fined for removing the brands on cattle condemned for TB and selling them again for herd purposes. Now these operations of fraud are reversed so that cattle are being purchased and shipped into the county for the very purpose of getting them condemned in order to obtain the high indemnities now paid by the State. The fraud lies in the process of trying to make healthy cattle appear to react.

In whatever we say in regard to cattle dealers, we want it distinctly understood that the great majority of these men are honest and of service to the industry. There are, however, a minority among cattle dealers of whom dairymen can well beware. Some of the men of this type are the ones who have been so active in organizing the New York State Farmers' and Livestock Dealers' Association, sometimes known as the Non-Testers' League, and collecting various fees from dairymen, usually about ten dollars, for certain alleged "services" which are to be performed.

These dealers' real purpose is so to change the laws and regulations relating to the TB campaign as to make it possible and easy for themselves as dealers to buy and sell cattle in various ways at big profits. They are using the farmers' and Livestock Dealers' Association and the sincere farmers who have joined it, and their money as cats' paws to pull their own chestnuts out of the fire.

If one needs any proof of these statements, we refer them to the present situation referred to above in Cortland County.

Woman Achieves Another Success

THE newsboy's call "She did it! She did it!" very well expressed what we all thought when news came that Miss Amelia Earhart with her companions, Pilot Wilmer Stultz and Mechanic Louis Gordon, had safely landed on the other side after their successful transatlantic flight. This gave Miss Earhart the coveted honor of being the first woman successfully to fly the Atlantic. She insists that she was just a passenger and, with the true spirit of the air people, gives the credit to her companions.

But for her own courage and determination the flight would never have been made and her personal attributes properly make her a popular heroine. She is a flyer herself, having 500 hours' solo flying to her credit, and at one time held the women's altitude record.

It can well be said that the spirit of pioneering which made our foremothers brave the unknown still lives in our younger women. Miss Earhart properly deserves the honors she has received for her achievement.—AUNT JANET.

Tank Cars and Eastern Dairying

THE Borden Farm Products Company has been experimenting sometime with the shipment of milk in the large new thermos bottle milk cars. As a result of these experiments, which have been successful, the company has ordered several more of the cars and indications are that the time is not far distant when most of the fluid milk will be shipped in this way to the large bottling plants in or near the cities. The tank cars look much like the ordinary milk cars but inside there are two large glass tanks, one at either end, with open space between. These tanks work on exactly the same principle as the ordinary thermos bottles. So complete is the insulation that milk may be shipped for two hundred miles with practically no raise in temperature. The milk is easily forced in under pressure at the country plant and forced out at the delivery point. Great savings are made in actual handling and in the amount of ice used. There is also a saving on freight, as much more milk can be carried in one car and without cans.

Bringing these cars into milk service will give eastern dairymen pause for thought, for it means that milk can be shipped easily in good condition for a much longer distance and it is therefore possible to bring it in from the West. This adds point to our argument that it is foolish to increase production of milk on a wide scale in this territory and thereby make it possible to use the surplus to beat down the price to farmers. Even with the tank cars, eastern dairymen have a considerable advantage in difference in freight. If we cannot compete on this basis, and on a basis of better quality, then it is no use making our problem still greater by adding to the surplus.

Aunt Janet's Chestnut

NO doubt the small boy of the family will sympathize with Willie while most mothers know what it is to have to meet such arguments:

"No, Willie," said his mother; "one piece of pie is quite enough for you!"

"It's funny," responded Willie, with an injured air. "You say you are anxious that I should learn to eat properly, and yet you won't give me a chance to practice!"

Farmers and The Republican Platform

Summary of Planks of Special Interest to Agriculture

THE big news event of the past week was the Republican National Convention at Kansas City. Most of our readers had an opportunity to get the outstanding facts of this convention from the newspapers, but we thought you might like a summary of the platform adopted, in particular those features and planks in this platform of especial interest to all of us interested in agriculture. So we are giving here such a summary of the Republican platform this week and in an early issue we will summarize the one adopted by the Democrats at Houston.

One of the surprises of the Republican convention was the heavy vote for Herbert Hoover



Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hoover

of 837 to 249 on the first ballot. A bitter fight was waged against Hoover chiefly on the farm issue and later the fight was continued on the agricultural plank both in the platform committee and later on the floor of the convention.

Fight for McNary-Haugen Bill

Different speakers representing the farm states of the Central West pleaded before the convention for a platform endorsing the principles of the McNary-Haugen Bill and for the equalization feature of that bill. Senator Borah of Idaho made the most eloquent speech of the convention against the McNary-Haugen Bill and upheld the President's veto of the same. After this debate, a roll call vote was asked for and the McNary-Haugenites were defeated 807 to 277. The convention then adopted the agricultural plank favored by the present administration and opposed to the equalization feature of the McNary-Haugen Bill.

The Agricultural Plank

After a preliminary statement referring to the present general depression in agriculture, the importance of the industry, and past efforts of the Republican party to help farmers, the agricultural part of the platform goes on to promise as follows:

We promise every assistance in the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more economical lines and, where diversification is needed, government financial assistance during the period of transition.

The Republican party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation creating a Federal farm board clothed with the necessary powers to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farmer-owned and controlled stabilization corporations or associations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution.

We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural products as are affected by foreign competition.

We favor, without putting the government into business, the establishment of a Federal system of organization for co-operative and orderly marketing of farm products.

The vigorous efforts of this administration towards broadening our exports market will be continued.

The Republican party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industry to insure its prosperity and success.

Strong Stand on Prohibition

The only other plank that came up for any argument on the floor of the convention was that on prohibition. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, argued against the prohibition plank. But the sentiment of the convention was so strong on enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment that the wets realized that there was no use in trying to bring the matter to a roll call vote. The following is the vigorous wording of the platform on law enforcement:

We reaffirm the American Constitutional doctrine as announced by George Washington in his Farewell Address, to wit:

"The Constitution which at any time exists until changed by the explicit and authentic act by the whole people is sacredly obligatory upon all."

We also reaffirm the attitude of the American people toward the Federal Constitution as declared by Abraham Lincoln:

"We are by both duty and inclination bound to stick by that Constitution in all its letter and spirit from beginning to end. I am for the honest enforcement of the Constitution. Our safety, our liberty, depends upon preserving the Constitution of the United States as our forefathers made it inviolate."

The people through the method provided by the Constitution have written the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution. The Republican party pledges itself and its nominees to the observance and vigorous enforcement of this provision of the Constitution.

Tax Reduction

On the matter of tax reduction, the platform calls attention to the work of the present administration in reducing taxes and states:

We pledge our party to a continuation of these sound policies and to such further reduction of the tax burden as the condition of the treasury may from time to time permit.

Protective Tariff

We reaffirm our belief in the protective tariff as a fundamental and essential principle of the economic life of this nation.

A summary of other outstanding planks in the platform of especial interest to farmers follows:

Immigration. The Republican party believes that in the interest of both native and foreign-born wage earners it is necessary to restrict immigration.

Radio. We stand for the administration of the radio facilities of the United States under wise and expert government supervision.

Commercial Aviation. Because of our close relations * * * it is fitting our first efforts should be to establish an air communication with Latin-America and Canada.

Merchant Marine. The Republican party stands for the American built, American owned and American operated merchant marine.

Foreign Policies. We believe that it is the will of the American people to build up cordial international understanding that will make world peace a permanent reality. We indorse the proposal of the Secretary of State for a multilateral treaty proposed to the principal powers of the world, to renounce war as an instrument of national policy and declaring in favor of pacific settlement of international disputes, the first step in outlawing war.

Highways. We pledge our support to continued appropriations for this work commensurate with our needs and resources.

Home Rule. We believe in the essential unity of the American people. Sectionalism in any form is destructive of national life. The Federal government should zealously protect the national and international rights of its citizens. It should be equally zealous to respect and maintain the rights of the states and to uphold the vigor and balance of our dual system of government. The Republican party always has given its energies to supporting the government in this direction when any question has arisen. * * *

There is a real need in the country to-day to revitalize fundamental principles; there is a real need of restoring the individual and local sense of responsibility and self-sacrifice; there is a real need for the people once more to grasp the fundamental fact that under our system of government they are expected to solve many problems themselves through their municipal and state governments, and to combat the tendency that is all too common to turn to the Federal government as the easiest and least burdensome method of lightening their own responsibilities.

We Give You Both Sides

On this page we are giving you a summary of the important planks of the Republican Platform affecting agriculture. In an early issue we will do the same for the platform adopted at the Democratic National Convention at Houston.



Farmer delegation marching in the streets of Kansas City between sessions of the Republican national convention.

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100% Live Arrival Guaranteed
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Chicks

Will ship C.O.D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$3.50	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$90
S.C.W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8	37.50	70
Assorted Light	2.25	4.00	7	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8	37.50	70

I pay postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed, full count. These chicks are all from free range and heavy laying flocks. FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.00	$ 9.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

Special prices on 500 or more. 100% delivery. Healthy free range flocks. Cash or C.O.D.
B. N. LAUVER McAlisterville, Pa.

Cut Prices Now

Light Breeds, 9c Heavy Breeds, 12c

Pullets For Sale Now Priced Right.
Order now. Don't wait. Some June chicks, but not many.
Gold Medal Quality
LINESVILLE HATCHERY,
CLAUD IRONS, Manager LINESVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. From Free Range Stock.

Lots	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks	9.00	42.00	80.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	9.00	42.00	80.00
S. L. Wyandottes	11.00	52.00	
Assorted	6.50	30.00	58.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.00	70.00
Light Mixed	7.00	32.00	60.00

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

Quality Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up

Our June and July Hatched Baby Chick prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff.....$10. per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas.....$12. per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....$14 per 100
Custom Hatching. Eggs for Hatching.
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks: Light, 8c; Light and Heavy, 10c; Heavy, 12c.
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J., Phone 1604 or 337.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

Ship C.O.D. Wyckoff and Tancred Strain.

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.75	4.75	9.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

We pay Parcel Post and Guarantee 100% Good, strong chicks on arrival. Our 10th year. Free catalogue. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Proprs., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of

BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
R. I. Reds	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60

STONY POINT HATCHERY, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS

Prompt 100% Delivery. Will ship C.O.D.

	50	100	500	1000
Light Mixed	$3.75	$6.50	$31.50	$60.00
Heavy Mixed	4.25	8.00	37.50	70.00
S.C.W. Leghorns	4.25	8.00	37.50	70.00
Bd. Rocks and Reds	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 12 Richfield, Pa.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

CHIX

	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks	5.00	9.00	80
R. I. Reds	5.00	9.00	80
Black Minorcas	5.50	10.00	90
Mixed	4.00	7.00	60

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C.O.D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$10.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Pekin Ducklings

Very profitable. Highest quality, lowest prices. Easily raised, rapid maturity, Catalogue free.
Lakeview Poultry Farm, BARKER, N. Y.



A. A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

The Apple Crop Will Be Light

By M. C. BURRITT

THE farm news of the second week in June which is of greatest interest and importance in the Ontario Shore Fruit Belt is the poor set of apples. It is very disappointing to growers many of whom now believe that the crop will be little if any larger than last year. The report is very general and undoubtedly correct. There is an occasional orchard with a good crop, but most orchards will be very light. Baldwin, where it bloomed at all, Greening and King seem to have set better than other varieties. Twenty Ounce, Spy and McIntosh have a very poor set. Cold, cloudy weather, failure of bees to work and little wind during the pollinating period are undoubtedly the causes of the poor set.



M. C. Burritt

The State and Federal officials report of June 12 which estimates the condition of the crop as 78 percent or equal to the ten year average must be radically revised. Reports from the Hudson Valley also indicate a poor set there. The official report for the United States as a whole gives a condition of 72 per cent as compared with a ten year average of 68 per cent.

Cabbage Crop May Be Light

There are some early signs which may mean a good cabbage year. The acreage in the so-called intermediate sections is about the same as last year but the probable yield per acre is reported as nearly a ton below last year. Long Island reports only about 60 per cent of last year's crop. In Western New York plants are relatively late, scarce and high in price, which will tend to limit an acreage already planned to be somewhat less than last year. Early plant beds are a failure in many cases due to grubs and flea beetles. It will be difficult and expensive if not impossible, to plant an acreage as large as last year.

Regional Associations Bring Tourists

We are apparently just in the beginning of a new period of organization as applied to regional development. Several years ago the Finger Lakes Association was organized to bring tourists into central New York. Later the Genesee Country Association came into the field to advertise and develop the Genesee River Valley. Now an Ontario Shore Association to make better known and improve the fruit belt territory is proposed. The first two of these Associations have more than justified their existence. Not the least of what they have done is to increase local pride and appreciation of the advantages of these regions and to develop spirit and enthusiasm for them. It has well been said that California is more than anything else "a state of mind". Some of our eastern communities need a different and better state of mind.

State and County Park Systems

The state is contributing much toward these desirable ends through its well planned and distributed parks, its splendid road system and its historical and educational marking of highways and places of special interest. Now a number of counties are developing county park systems. Monroe for example, has appropriated a million and a half dollars and already purchased and optioned lands for a system of parks to be connected by broad parkways, which will be adequate for a hundred years to come. And millions of people will live in this beautiful and productive region in the not distant future. We must be looking and planning ahead. Already much of this eastern farming country has advantages in transportation, local markets, electric light and power, and even in some cases water and gas, which western and more sparsely settled farming regions will be generations in acquiring.

The week of June 11-16 was a wonderful one—beautiful clear skies, moderate temperatures, a sun growing hotter as its mounts higher north and balmy breezes. Farm work is in good shape with most of us on top of it. In spots rain would be welcome.

How We Won the Prize

(*Continued from Page* 3)

little girl's mother to be my substitute, drilling her until she acted the part the same as I had given it. Mrs. Graham came once more to help me. The morning the "troupe" started for Ithaca, Miss Donahue was so ill they had to go without her. Arriving in Ithaca they found Mrs. Staplin and Mrs. Graham waiting and they persuaded Mrs. Graham to substitute for her. Words can not tell how faithfully they all worked that day to drill Mrs. Graham so she could learn the part and act it that night. That they accomplished well what they set out to do, the final results showed and no one waited more anxiously than I for the telegram that told me the Oswego county players had won first honors.

In due time the players received a check of fifty dollars from the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This is being used to start a fund to purchase fire-fighting equipment for Redfield village, and we soon hope to have adequate protection from this dangerous enemy.

Original cast of "Day by Day" players as given at Sandy Creek and Canton:

GEORGE HARRIS.....*Theo. D. Grant.*
MRS. HARRIS.....*Agnes Grant*
JANE HARRIS.....*Mary Donahue*
MARY HARRIS.....*Eva Bennett*
ZEB AIKEN.....*John Schneider*

Mrs. Ella Bennett as Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Marcia Graham as Jane acted as substitutes at Ithaca.—MRS. THEO. D. GRANT, *Redfield, N. Y.*

Justa Few Hundred 8 week Leghorn Pullets for July shipment. Tested Hen Breeders, Shenandoah raised, Buttermilk and Oil ration. "If they're not the best you ever saw, we refund your money—no Hee-Haw." Price $1.10 each, $100 per 100, larger lots lower.
JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y.

CHICKS FOR AFTER MAY 22nd
White Leghorn 7c, Large Barron W. Leghorns 8c. Barred Rocks 9c. Heavy Mixed 8c; Light Mixed 6c. 100%. All good chicks, guaranteed. "New" circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS White Leghorns, $7; Barred Rocks, $9. Mixed $6 per 100. Postpaid. 100%. Live delivery guaranteed. Culled for heavy laying. Circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

DUCKLINGS $33; Eggs $15.50-100 "Duck News" Free. ROY PARDEE Islip, L. I., N. Y.



"And furthermore, Albert; after the wisecracks you made about my driving, our engagement is off."
—JUDGE.

What Is Happening to America's Appetite

(Continued from Page 2)

Naturally, many of the hotel's guests are mature men whose food habits are fixed, and, furthermore, because of the type of luncheons and dinners served to large parties where people want the best food the market affords, there is actually very little change in the public's demand for food.

The next place I visited was a cafeteria on 39th street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, where we heard a different story. The manager has had at least ten years of experience feeding working people, many of them girls and women clerks, stenographers, and other workers who stream into the cafeteria at the rate of about 900 each day for lunch. The manager said, "It has always been my hobby to provide these working girls with plenty of milk and nourishing, appetizing foods at prices they can afford. We sell loose milk at five cents a glass, and practically one third of our lunchers take milk every day. If it were sold bottled it would have to be sold for a higher price." Lunch is a hurried affair, the girls must do a bit of shopping or snatch a short walk in the little fresh air they are apt to get during the day—if indeed air so mixed with gasoline fumes can be called fresh!

More Green Vegetables Used

The most surprising change which has come about in the past few years is in amounts of green vegetables called for, spinach especially. The girls remark, "Well, I'm not crazy about it, but it's good for me." The spinach served there is fresh, not canned. The manager said, "Instead of the yearly contracts with canning companies which were formerly placed for spinach, tomatoes, corn and string beans, we now contract for only corn and tomatoes. Any other canned foods are bought only for emergencies, for salads chiefly. The fact that the green things are obtainable practically the year around and that people are willing to pay the extra money for the fresh vegetables has brought about this change. If you could see the lists of canning companies that have discontinued business the last few years you would see direct results of this change in public demand.

The craze for reducing among women has also boosted the green vegetable business, as starches and sweets are taboo when one wants to be slim and elegant, but plenty of green things and fresh fruits are allowed. Buyers for a dozen chain grocery stores say that their sales on green foods have increased while starchy foods have decreased.

In addition to visiting the two types of places where food is sold, we appealed to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets whose business it is to keep track of what is being produced and sold in the markets.

Receipts of foodstuffs in New York City give an indication of what the consumer is now demanding. Part of the increased amount must be attributed to increasing population year by year, but, even allowing for that, the figures show some rather surprising facts.

Apples on the Increase

In 1926, 188,182 cars of fresh fruits and vegetables came into New York City and 210,247 in 1927. Last year there were 500 more cars of lettuce received than in 1926, 300 more of green peas and 2,000 more of tomatoes. There has been a steady increase in the amount of vegetables and fruits received. The increase in fruits varies from season to season depending on the crop. There were 12,892 cars of oranges received in 1927 as compared with 12,623 in 1926, an increase of 269 cars, while 650 more cars of grapefruit were received in 1927 than in 1926. It is generally believed that the increase in the use of citrus fruits tends to slow up the rate of increase of apple consumption.

Carlot shipments of apples in the United States in 1923 were 138,184. In 1924 the figure dropped to 103,844 and then rose steadily until in 1926 the figure was 133,847. While it is generally believed that there is a tendency toward an increase in the consumption of apples, the receipts vary from year to year depending upon the crop.

Last winter the officers of the New York State Horticultural Society visited the New York city markets. Among other questions they asked dealers what apple varieties the market wanted. The replies were rather uniform. The following varieties were named in the order given: Greening, Baldwin, McIntosh, Northern Spy, King, Rome and Delicious.

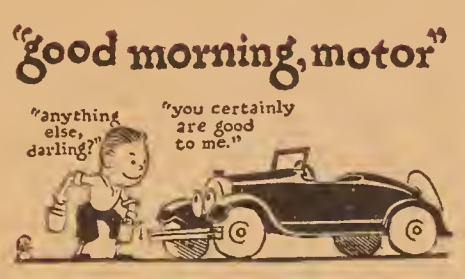
The Bureau of Railway Economics has made a study of carload shipments of 16 fruits and vegetables for the past ten years. In the entire United States for the years 1917 and 1919 there was an average of 478,540 carloads per year of these sixteen fruits and vegetables shipped and for the years 1924-26 the average cars shipped per year increased to 848,099. During the same time it was figured that there was an increase in population of 12%. An increase in shipments for the same period for some particular crops were: lettuce 440%, grapes 216%, grapefruit 202%, celery 188%, tomatoes 83%, apples 73%, lemons 66%, sweet potatoes 60%, onions 54% and potatoes 46%. One authority states that the receipts of anise, broccoli greens, chicory, dandelions, escarole and mixed greens in New York City showed a 600% increase in 1927 as compared with 1923. As recently as 1925 there were no full carloads of anise received. In 1927 there were 54 carloads received. Anise greens are especially popular with our Italian population.

It is generally agreed that the consumption of fluid milk has increased considerably in recent years but there seems to be few actual statistics as to the extent of this increase. The 1927 yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

(*Continued on Page* 14)

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

YOUR SPEEDOMETER DOESN'T TELL YOU THE HALF OF IT



"MORNING, RED. Say, Red, help me to put up a job on the Boss, will you? He isn't going to use me today—just drove down for some gas. Tell him you'd like to give me the once-over. Offer to drive him up to the house and then bring me back. The point is, the Madam bought some cheap oil last week and it's nearly killing me. If I don't get rid of it and dose up on some of your good old medium, I'm going to be sick. Already my crank shaft is rheumatic and my bearings are squealing. If the boss starts to argue, draw a little of the oil from my crank case and show it to him. Ask him how I'm taking the hills. That'll make him blush. You are the only one who understands my innerds and how much I need the best gas and oil. Go to it, Red."

MILEAGE? Yes, but that's the least important of several good reasons for stopping at the Socony pump and nowhere else. Motors stay young on a regular diet of Socony Motor Gasoline and Socony Motor Oil. Some members of our own big automotive fleet have run 90,000 and 100,000 miles with only minor repairs. Any car owner who standardizes on Socony Motor Gasoline and Oil can do as well and many do.

Try Socony Special

If you drive one of the new high compression motors, or an older model with carbon in the cylinders, try Socony Special Gasoline. It eliminates knocking, improves pick-up and gives you an extra lift of power on the steep hills. It works as well in spring and summer as in winter. Like Socony Gasoline and Socony Motor Oil, Socony Special is tested thirteen times before it reaches your car.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Insure Before You Tour

FREE: Send for Road Map of New York State Large scale, shows all good roads and routes. Also tells how you can save $4.00 to $10.00 on your Automobile Insurance. 25,000 Farmers now insure in this Company.

SECURITY SECURITY SAVING SERVICE

MERCHANTS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Several agents in each county; if you do not know one, write us at
268 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Binder Twine

In 5 and 8 pound balls. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer agents wanted. Send for samples and our low price for 1928. THEO. BURT & SONS, Box A, Melrose, O.

When Writing Advertisers Be sure to say you Saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the June prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk....	2.90	2.70
2	Fluid Cream		1.90
2A	Fluid Cream	2.06	
2B	Cond. Milk.. Soft Cheese..	2.31	
3	Evap. Cond. Milk Powder Hard Cheeso	2.20	1.90

4 Butter and Americean eheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and Americean eheese.

The Class I League price for June 1927 was $2.95 for 3.5% milk, and Sheffield's $2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Holding Firm

CREAMERY SALTED	June 20	June 13	June 22, 1927
Higher than extra....	44½-45	44¼-44¾	42½-43
Extra (92se).....	44	-43¾	41¾-42
84-91 seore.....	40½-43¾	40½-43½	35½-41
Lower Grades.....	39½-40	39 -40	34 -35

The butter market is holding steady and firm. In fact it is the fraction of a cent higher than a week ago. On the 14th and 15th there was quite a flurry upward that carried prices as high as 44¾c for extras. However, the situation was strained and by Saturday trade had settled down to an even 44c.

The cold storage report of June 1 had quite an effect on the trade, June 1 holdings appearing considerably lighter than many expected, about 9,000,000 lbs. short of the holdings at the same time a year ago. This combined with the fact that June is pretty well over, has led many speculators to get into the deal, keeping the market on a firm level.

The weather has also had its effect. In general it has been extremely cool and has delayed the exodus of vacationists to mountain and seashore resorts, thereby holding consumption of butter at a satisfactory level.

Receipts up to the 20th were rather disappointing as the trade generally expected an increase. Production reports from Minnesota and Land O'Lakes shows a decrease in the output of the creameries due to dry weather that prevailed in that section during the first two weeks in June. Recent advices by wire indicate that rains have improved conditions for the make in the latter part of June.

Cheese Again Higher

STATE FLATS	June 20	June 13	June 22, 1927
Fresh Fancy	25 -26¼	24½-25½	24 -25
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	30 -32	30 -32	27 -28
Held Average	29 -30	29 -30	25 -26½

The cheese market has again moved upward due to local as well as western conditions. The Wisconsin market made it quite evident on the 16th that we would see higher prices, which materialized the following Monday. New York up-state market has been one of high costs, forcing the metropolitan district to follow suit. The shortage of cold storage holdings which amounts to about a million pounds compared with last year, and the passing of June is having a decided effect on buyers.

Egg Prices Improved

NEARBY WHITE	June 20	June 13	June 22, 1927
Hennery			
Selected Extras ..	37 -39	37 -38	33 -35
Average Extras	36 -37	34½-36	31 -32
Extra Firsts	33 -35	32½-34	27 -29
Firsts	31½-32	31 -32	25½-26½
Gathered	30 -34	29 -33	25 -28
BROWNS			
Hennery	36 -37	34½-36	27 -33
Gathered	30 -35	29½-34	24 -27

Nearby eggs of the higher and near higher grades have improved since last week's report. Some closely selected extras have brought 39c with a few pet marks as high as 41c and 42c. All grades shared in the advance, but the medium and intermediates did not get the bulk of the improvement being only frationally higher. Colored eggs have also shown an improvement, but they are not keeping pace with whites.

Receipts of eggs in the metropolitan district have shown quite a decrease. Reports from the central west show an unmistakable falling off in production, and prices at primary points are generally higher. Chicago has ruled high in comparison with New York.

The report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture had a somewhat softening effect on the New York trade interested in the storage deal. Storage holdings were higher than many expected. However, the advices from the west strengthened the situation sufficiently to hold it on par.

Live Broilers Favor Sellers

FOWLS	June 20	June 13	June 22, 1927
Colored	26-27	26-27	23
Leghorn	20	18-23	20-21
BROILERS			
Colored	28-45	28-43	28-40
Leghorn	20-33	15-33	20-28
DUCKS, Nearby	20-22	18-22	20-24

The feature in the live poultry market for the week ending the 23rd was the firm situation in the live broiler market, especially where fancy stock was concerned. The fancier lines of Rocks were selling above the previous week's level, while the range in Leghorn prices was narrower. Express fowls on the other hand have been selling slowly, particularly leghorn fowls, and prices were no better than they were last week. However, on the 20th it appeared that we were in for an improvement in the near future, due to the stimulated buying following the low prices and the cooler weather.

Freight arrivals have shown a very smali proportion of fancy broilers which partially accounts for the strength in the express market.

Potato Receipts Continue Heavy

Receipts of potatoes from southern points continue very heavy. On the 20th over 200 cars were unloaded, entirely too many for the prevailing demand. Stocks did not clear up and the tone was easier. Floridas were about off the market, a few sacks bringing from $1.10 to $1.13. Cobblers from North and South Carolina are bringing from $1.50 to $2.25 per bbl., while the best from the Eastern Shore of Virginia generally sell from $2.00 to $2.25. No Red Stars were in on the 20th, but one or two other pet marks reached $2.25.

A few old potatoes from Maine are still in the market, and they are bringing from $1.35 to $1.70 per sack of 150 lbs. or $1.75 to $2.00 per 180 lbs. in bulk. Some late holders are taking an awful licking.

Vegetables and Berries

The market on fresh vegetables and berries is one which fluctuates rapidly due to quickly changing conditions effected by weather, arrivals from nearby points by truck, and varying buying. The most satisfactory way to cover the market on perishables is to get the daily radio market reports broadcast from WEAF, WGY and associated radio stations. These give the daily situations, and aid one in making their evening deliveries.

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist cooperating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAF. The reports are broadcast during noon hour daily except Saturday.

On June 20 red sweet cherries from up-river were bringing from 20 to 22 cents per quart and $1.00 to $1.25 for four quart baskets. White sweets were bringing from 50c to 80c per four quart baskets. Jersey red sours were quoted at 10c to 16c per quart, and $1.00 to $1.75 for twelve quart baskets.

Strawberries on the 20th from Maryland, Delaware and South Jersey were quoted from 6c to 18c; Jersey Keyports 11c to 18c; New York up-river 15c to 28c.

Meats and Live Stock

The live calf market has slowed up and slipped off. A very few choice are quoted as high as $16.50 but hardly enough to warrant quotations. Most of the tops have brought $16.00 with medium to good lines from $12.50 to $15.50. Culls and common from $11.00 down to $6.00.

Steel hold steady although prices are a shade under last week, the best failing to bring more than $14.20.

Bulls are unchanged, most arrivals being from nearby points; a few good ones bringing as high as $9.50, others from $5.75 up.

Cows are steady, and some higher, few bringing up to $9.50; reactors from $5.00 to $9.50.

Lambs are doing a little better, a few choice as high as $17.00, although low qualities are $1.00 under last week, culls being $11.00.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	June 20	June 13	Last Year
Wheat (July).....	1.37⅜		1.45¼
Corn (July).....	.99⅝		1.00½
Oats (July).....	.52¾		.48¼
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.82⅜	1.75½	1.59⅛
Corn, No. 2 Yel..	1.18⅜	1.20	1.14⅞
Oats, No. 2.....	.80½	.80	.60
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	June 16	June 9	June 18, 1927
Grade Oats		44.50	36.00
Spring Bran	34.50	35.00	31.50
Hard Bran	36.50	36.00	33.00
Standard Mids	38.50	38.50	33.00
Soft W. Mids	46.00	43.00	37.00
Flour Mids	44.00	41.00	35.50
Red Dog		44.50	41.00
Wh. Hominy	43.50	44.00	38.50
Yel. Hominy	45.00	46.25	38.50
Corn Meal	42.00	42.00	42.00
Gluten Feed	44.75	44.75	38.50
Gluten Meal			48.50
36% C. S. Meal	58.00	58.00	39.50
41% C. S. Meal	66.00	66.00	43.00
43% C. S. Meal	68.00	68.00	45.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	52.00	52.00	46.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

New York Crop Conditions On June First

THE New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has just published the New York State crop report for June 1st. Temperatures for May were generally below normal and there were many light frosts. Rainfall was generally below the average with dry weather in the western part of the State and in the southeastern sections. The season on June 1st was about ten days late.

The condition of wheat in New York State is 68% of normal which is the lowest for June 1st since 1865. The United States crop promises a 512 million bushel crop as compared with 552 millions last year.

Oat sowing was delayed and small grains were not quite all in before June 1.

The condition of tame hay was reported as 80% of normal on June 1st compared with the ten year average of 88. Meadows were badly winter killed in many parts of the state.

Cattle were not turned out to pasture until late in May. The condition of pastures on June first averages 80% compared with 92% last June 1st and 87% for the past ten years.

There was a slight falling off of milk production compared with June 1st last year.

There were 135 chicks on New York State farms for each 100 hens and pullets compared with 154 chicks for each 100 hens last June. It is reported that farm labor is more plentiful than a year ago.

Farm Prices Higher

The New York State College of Agriculture reports that the price of farm products throughout the United States rose rapidly during May. Eighteen of 23 important farm products rose in price. The average price of hogs increased from $7.75 to $8.82. The price of hens, eggs, beef, veal, sheep, lambs and wool also improved during the month. A striking increase in grain prices took place owing to the poor winter wheat crop and low farm supplies.

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY

Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.

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LIVE POULTRY SHIPPERS

SHIP YOUR BROILERS, fowl, rabbits and other poultry to a house which gives you: PROMPT RETURNS—HIGHEST PRICES, MINIMUM SHRINKAGE (Returns on every pound we sell), ADVICE WHEN TO SHIP TO STRIKE BEST FREE USE OF COOPS.

Tags, bulletins or other information.

BAEDECKER & WILLIAMS, INC.,

West Washington Market New York City

NOW IS THE TIME TO SHIP YOUR BROILERS AND EGGS—DELAY MAY COST YOU MONEY

We remit daily at top market. Write for coops, tags, information on market prices, etc.

JOSEPH C. BERMAN, Inc.

West Washington Market, N. Y.

EGG CASES Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty.

LOUIS OLOFSKY, *685 Greene Ave.*, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Hand Forged KNIVES Nurserymen's

Set of 3—Pruner, Grafter, Budder

The famous Holley Hand Forged Knives for Orchard, Farm, Nursery and Garden now obtainable by mail. Set of 3 with S. H. or Stationery Handles. Outlast several ordinary knives. Postpaid $2.00.

Get your set today. Warranted

Holley Mfg. Co., 406 Church St. Torrington, Conn.

Established 1844



$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. $1.10 Box Sufficient for ordinary cases.

MINERAL REMEDY CO. 451 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa

Reliable Pigs

They are heavy legged, squaro backed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed, also Berkshire and Chester crossed. 6 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 eaeh. They are the kind that make large hogs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Also a few high grade Berkshiro pigs, 8 weeks old, $6.00 each. Keep them ten days and if not satisfactory, return at my expense. No charge for crating. EDWARD COLLINS, 35 Walthem St., Lexington, Mass.

Pigs From Reliable Stock

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment—thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C.O.D.

Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire & Chester

6 to 8 weeks old.....$3.75

8 to 10 weeks old.....$4.00

Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

PIGS OF QUALITY

When starting to raise a hog, why not have quality. These are all large blocky pigs. The kind that will make a hog. What is 50c more on a good pig to raise. Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $3.75 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00 each. I will ship C.O.D. to you on approval and if you are not satisfied in 10 days with the pigs, return pigs at my expense. No charge for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086. P. S.—I guarantee them to be all healthy pigs.

PIGS—FEEDERS OR BREEDERS

Chester or Berkshire cross, or Yorkshire or Chester cross, 2 months old, $4 each; 3 months old, $4.50 each. Pure bred Chester Whites, 2 months old, $4.75 eaeh. Pure bred Durocs, 2 months old, $5 eaeh. Barrows, Boars or Sows. All pigs are from our registered Boars and high grade Sows. We have our pigs all treated for cholera, free from disease of any kind. Will ship C.O.D. or send check or Money Order. Our guarantee—Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and your money will be returned. State if you want for breeders. Pairs, no kin. Crates free. STONEHAM PIG FARM, W. J. Talbott, Prop., Box 115, 151 Main St., Stoneham, Mass.

PIGS Selected Chesters, Berkshires. Two months old, the old reliable kind. Priee $5.00 eaeh. Ship C.O.D. Express Prepaid on 6 or more. Bred sows for sale.

OLD HOMESTEAD FARM, Lexington, Mass.

DUROCS BRED SOWS, FALL PIGS. New York's greatest herd.

ALLEN H. POST, Ensenore, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND RAM LAMBS, $20 to $35. Shipped on approval. No money required. J. S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.

Farm News from New York

Cheese Prices Raise Question of Milk Prices in the "North Country"

WITH the price of cheese going up each week—some factories getting around 24 cents at private sale—the patrons are feeling happy that they are not selling to shipping stations. This price means considerably over $2.00 per hundred, while a lot of fluid producers are not netting $2.00. The question in the minds of the fluid producers now is—when is the price going to be raised a bit. Pastures are none too good, and the prices of grain are none too low, a hard combination to offset, and yet the producer who hopes to keep up his production must give his cows something besides the grass that they can pick up.



W. I. Roe

Long Time Test Tells Cow's Worth

The Jefferson County Holstein Breeder's Association is meeting this afternoon under the leadership of E. L. Pohl, president of the organization. W. B. Barney, director of the H. F. Assn. of America's extension service is one of the speakers. The black and white cow still predominates in Northern New York although some of the others are increasing in prominence. I had the unusual experience this week of looking over a bunch of fourteen, all of which had semi-official records of over 20,000 pounds of milk for a year. This type of test shows up what a cow really is, and is one of the best things that will bring the Holstein cow back to her position among the other leading breeds. The old seven day test with its orgy of preparation and manipulation, never showed what a cow was capable of doing at the milk pail during her lactation period, the one thing that is of prime importance to the dairy farmer.

Ayrshire Breeders to Have Picnic

The St. Lawrence Ayrshire Association, which also takes in breeders in surrounding counties, is holding an Ayrshire show and picnic at Gouverneur, on July 3d. There will be a parade followed by judging and a demonstration, then with talks by noted Ayrshire men, including the secretary of the National Ayrshire Association. It surely looks as though everyone interested in farming and breeding, would have a chance at all kinds of outings this summer—an opportunity that will permit many to increase their information along various lines.

Farmer's Co-operative Has Good Year

The Lowville Farmer's Co-operative Association under the management of William B. Denning, has closed the best year of its history with sales of over $280,000, an increase of some $50,000 over last year. Around 800 farmers have used the co-operative at some time during the year. L. C. Archer was re-elected president; L. H. Boshart, vice-president; F. H. Loucks, treasurer; and O. F. Ross, secretary. The directors will be: F. E. Brown, A. C. Bickford, F. C. Gordon, M. L. Staring and J. A. Wallace.

* * *

State Grange Master Fred J. Freestone will be in the North County the last week of June attending Grange meetings. On the 30th he will visit Point Peninsula Grange, which has the distinction of being practically surrounded by water, in company with Deputy George Merrill.

* * *

A new dairy improvement association was recently started in St. Lawrence County. This includes herds of DeKalb, Hermon, Edwards, Canton and DePeyster. The following herd owners have already signed up as members of the association: A. S. Loucks and son, Hermon; M. A. Babcock and son, Hermon; C. H. Holland, DeKalb; George Bishop, DeKalb; L. Cross and son, DeKalb; C. H. Mayhew and son, farms No. 1 and 2, Rensselaer Falls; H. Poor, Rensselaer Falls; L. Wright, Canton; E. Peters, Canton; H. Loucks, Canton; F. Church, Hermon; G. Van De Linder, DeKalb; Oswald Freeman, Edwards; Henry Noble, Edwards; Addie Noble, Edwards and Dave Harmon, Edwards.

The tester is Philip Babcock, a graduate this spring of the New York State School of Agriculture at Canton. The officers are K. W. Loucks, president; Clarence Cross, vice president and C. Holland, secretary and treasurer. Mr. L. H. Claus, St. Lawrence County Farm Bureau Agent was instrumental in the organization of the association.—W. I. Roe.

New York County Notes

Clinton County—The season in Clinton County has been late with plenty of rain. Cows are milking heavy but the price is not very satisfactory. The roads are in bad shape this spring due to their freezing up last fall when they were badly water-soaked. Farmers are asking how long they can stand their increasing road taxes.—R. J. M.

Greene County—The last few weeks have been rainy with little opportunity for planting crops. Much corn is not yet in and many are considering the substitution of buckwheat or millet. A short pear crop is indicated. Apples have set rather heavily but rainy weather has been favorable for a rather severe scab infection. All the agricultural organizations of the county are working on plans for a picnic at Windham, on July 19.—E. G. B.

Columbia County—Fruit trees in Columbia and Dutchess County bloomed heavily and the prospects are good for a heavy crop. Most farmers have the ground ready to plant potatoes in full moon in June. A pair of eagles are frequently noted over this section. It is reported that they come from Taconic Park and that they are responsible for the scarcity of crows in this section. Gypsy moth scouts from the State Conservation Commission have been at work in this section. Moths were found in two places in Gallatin Township. The retest for TB has just been completed in part of the township. No reactors were found along a stretch of road 10 miles long. In many cases entire herds have been raised on the farm and no cows have been brought into the herd from the outside.—C. H.

Sullivan County—Plans are under way for the Firemen's Field Day which is to be held at Manor Island Park early in October. About 45 acres of land along the Beaverkill stream has been bought by the state and will be used as a picnic park. Strawberries are plentiful and were selling at 12½ to 15 cents a quart. Roads are in poor condition due to many heavy rainfalls. David Clements of Liberty was elected Sullivan County president of the Dairymen's League in a recent meeting. The weather has been warm and fair for the last few days and farmers have been busy cultivating corn and potatoes.—P. E.

Saratoga County—This has been the latest spring for many years—almost daily rain. Some farmers are not able to sow their oats and not much corn planted. Wool is selling for a better price than usual—from 35 to 48 cents according to grade and quality being offered. Some are selling to co-operative and some to individual buyers. Gansevoort Grange 832 will hold their annual picnic on June 27 at Hedges Lake. They have invited churches and local organizations to join with them and have a community picnic.—Mrs. L. W. P.

Wanted—An Old Time Shingle Shaver

ONE of the most valuable and interesting exhibits of the New York State Fair the last few years has been that of the New York State Agricultural Society co-operating with the Department of Agriculture and Markets in making a log cabin exhibit of old time implements of the farm and home and demonstrations of the handicrafts of our farmer forefathers. This year the Society wishes to add to the handicrafts to be shown in actual operation at the State Fair. It is planned to have new features in cobbling, coopering, weaving, wool carding, spinning and other rural manufacturing of a bygone age. It is especially desired to illustrate the methods of the shingle shaver and you can help out the Society by helping to locate a person skilled in this old time craft or trade.

If a competent shingle shaver can be secured, it is planned to have him come to the fair and carry on his trade. A reasonable wage will be paid and maintenance in Syracuse will be provided. Applicant must have his own tools and any timber supplies required will be purchased by the Society. An elderly man will be given preference. If any reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST knows of one who can fulfill these requirements, will you please write to Charles H. Baldwin, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y., or to Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., Lawyersville, N. Y.

Prof. O. E. Reed to Head U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry

PROFESSOR O. E. Reed, head of the dairy husbandry division of the Michigan State College of Agriculture, has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. He will take up his duties in Washington about September 1. The position has been vacant since the first of the year when Dr. C. W. Larson resigned to become director of the National Dairy Council.

Central New York Farm Notes

THE increased indemnity which is being allowed for TB. reactors appears to have tempted some cattle owners to try to palm off non-tuberculous cattle onto the State. It is reported that certain cattle owners near Cortland have devised methods of causing bunches on the skin like those which appear on a reactor to the interdermal test. It is said that this has been done by injecting chemicals or severely pinching the skin at the point of injection for the test. A thorough investigation is under way. The TB. swindle in Cortland County two or three years ago created state-wide interest.

Season Two Weeks Late

Corn planting, like the rest of the spring's work, was about two weeks late. Many fields are just planted and others are up enough for crows to pull; few are big enough to cultivate, and cultivating will drag into haying. There is an unusually good crop of scarecrows around here this season.

In general the beds of cabbage plants are doing well but some maggot damage has occurred to early cabbage. Cabbage ground is mostly plowed. A few fields of potatoes are coming up, but some are still planting. More acres are being planted than last year.

Professor Wing Retires

Notice of the retirement of Prof. H. H. Wing, as head of the department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell is received with regret by many farmers and dairymen in this part of the state. They have known him and his work for forty years and have followed with especial interest his great work in the development of the outstanding college herd. Starting with a very ordinary heifer, he has carefully selected and bred the herd with a definite plan and purpose through nearly half a century in order to demonstrate what can be accomplished in the improvement of dairy cattle. There is probably nowhere so complete a record of animal breeding.

Honey Crop Depends on Clover

The best part of the honey crop is that made from white and alsike clover. The growth and development of these clovers depends on sufficient spring rainfall. The present outlook is for a considerable curtailment of clover bloom and, therefore, of clover honey. Bee keepers are watching rainfall reports closely.

* * *

It is strawberry time. Southern berries on the early markets have been of unusually good quality this spring. Homegrown berries are now coming on the markets in Central New York and the set is good. With sufficient rain in June the crop will be large.

Last week, Mr. J. R. Fitch, a farmer near Elmira called upon his next neighbor and found the new city-raised bride of the neighbor's son hulling some strawberries from the home garden. Remarking the huge size of the strawberries they had raised, he asked if they used manure on their berries, to which she replied, "Oh, no, Mr. Fitch, we use sugar and cream on ours."

* * *

Many thousands of acres of good sheep pasture in central New York are laying idle because of dogs. Sheep can only be kept in small flocks near the farm buildings. The hearings that have recently been held in several counties in this section showed that many more sheep would be kept but for the dogs.

* * *

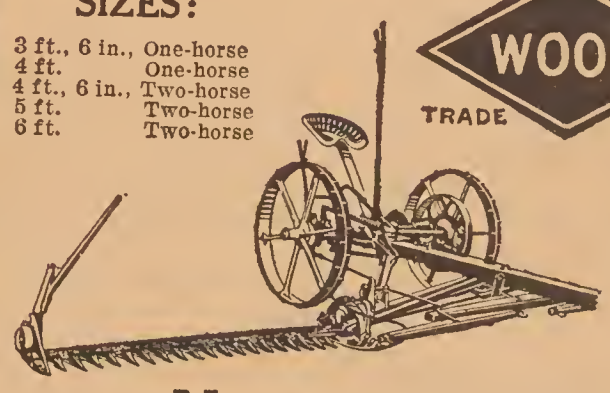
John Arnold, our local political leader, kept tuned in with Kansas City all through the convention on purpose to get the official party explanation about the Teapot Dome affair, but he says some Democrat was tuning in just when that part was discussed and he couldn't get a thing but "interference."—C. T.

Walter A. Wood Mowers and Rakes

SIZES:

3 ft., 6 in., One-horse
4 ft. One-horse
4 ft., 6 in., Two-horse
5 ft. Two-horse
6 ft. Two-horse

WOOD TRADE MARK

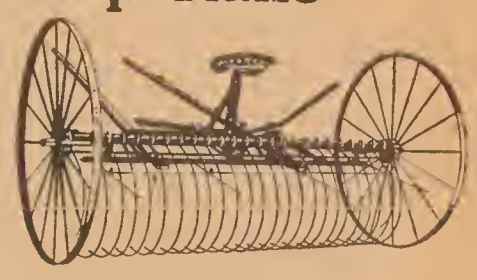


The Wood Vertical Lift Mower

is specially designed to work well on eastern farms—level or hilly. It cuts clean in light or heavy growth. Light of draft and easy to handle. Equipped with non-friction bearings. The result of 76 years' continuous improvement.

No. 10 Self-Dump Rake

A modern rake suited to eastern conditions. Made of angle steel and malleable iron with wooden combination shafts-pole. Can be used with either one or two horses. The self-dump device is wonderfully sure-acting. A strong, durable tool, clean-raking and easily handled.



Write for free Folders showing these Walter A. Wood Hay-Making Tools.

BATEMAN BROTHERS, Inc.
1814-D Market Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Distributors of Farm Operating Equipment
BRANCHES conveniently located throughout the East

Planning a Safe and Sane Fourth

It is Far Better to Prevent than to Cure After the Harm Has Been Done

THE accidents of the "grand and glorious Fourth" certainly make good newspaper material. If the charge were not preposterous, one might say that this is the reason for so little being said beforehand in regard to precautions for safety. At any rate, at the present time, the preservation of life, limb or eyesight of our children rests with us mothers. We must run the gauntlet of our friends' amusement and criticism and use the ounce of prevention in the form of due forethought, planning and discretion.

Somehow, two words which appear in my little girl's algebra problems keep recurring to me. She solves her problems by the method of "elimination or substitution." So may we solve our problem of a safe Fourth for the kiddies. In the making of our program for the day, in the selection of "Forfjaly things" we can eliminate or at least reduce the most dangerous elements and substitute satisfactory "doings" and fireworks without spoiling the kiddies' Fourth.

It is impossible for an outsider to plan for any family, for those things which constitute a "good time" for one family would make a "dull day" for another family. For instance, in my own home the freezing of ice cream in the morning forms a pleasant pastime. The kiddies take turns at turning, waiting and working in joyful anticipation of the moment when they may "lick the dasher." While they are doing this they are free from danger and at the same time are finding the real joy of "making their own Fourth." I imagine there are families in which the introduction of such a program, even early in the morning, would produce dismay and disappointment. It all depends then upon previous celebrations and what the child has been trained to expect.

However, this we can all do. We can select or influence our children in the selection of fireworks which involve the least liability of harm to younger brothers and sisters, to neighbor children or to themselves. Incidentally, it is easier to persuade an older boy to buy harmless noise makers for his younger brother's sake than for his own. We can, in planning the day, select an outing, picnic or ride which will take up so much time that the day may not be left entirely in the hands of the children themselves. We can supervise the shooting of firecrackers and the use of sparklers and other devices which may endanger eyes when carelessly employed. More than this we can hardly do until the present method of celebrating becomes a thing of the past, but considering the accidents which the newspapers describe upon the less glorious Fifth of July, the time and effort involved in *elimination* and *substitution* will not be spent in vain.—D. M. D., *New York.*

Chic Jacket Ensemble



Sleeveless jacket ENSEMBLE 3327 *is delightful for summer wear. It permits so many pleasing color combinations as well as being very practical for a garment of extra weight. It may be made of chiffon, georgette or of flat crepe. If warmth is desired, the jacket may be of kasha, flannel or other woolen material. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 5¾ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* 2¾ *yards of braid.* PRICE 13c.

Aunt Janet's Corner

DEAR AUNT JANET:

Thank you for all the trouble taken in my behalf. It was so much more than I ever expected. I think the Syracuse school may be what I want and am writing there. I took my girl to a clinic for defective school children at * * *, September 6, 1926, conducted by * * *. He thought she would become an epileptic, I think, and did not discuss schools at all.

The child was exceptionally bright and attractive and the center of a group wherever she went but at six years she was taken sick (typhoid) the last of March. In about a week she sank into a state of coma and never spoke an articulate sound till July 10th, when she said, "Mama". Sometime in June she smiled at me, played with a rattle, learned to creep, walk and finally to talk word by word when told to say one. She has never looked or acted like the same child, only her fondness for me is the same. The speech centers of the brain were injured some, hence her trouble in remembering proper nouns. Children no longer like to play with her although she is not vicious at all. She plays around with her kittens and small goat quite happily but is often restless and teases me to go somewhere or otherwise amuse her.

My husband is a semi-invalid but I am handy out of doors and we are free of debt. We keep sheep and a few cows and make a frugal living yet. I have a grown son by a former marriage who is finishing at Normal this year and will refund money loaned him as fast as he can. Thanks again.

ANXIOUS MOTHER.

Country Compensations

(Continued from Page 2)

Something about the narrow, high-shouldered, peaked-roofed house attracted us. Moreover it boasted of a pleasant square little porch that overlooked a sublime view; and a huge old oak tree towered in sheltering fashion over the west side of the house. It was a neglected little home that called to our own needs of a place that we could feel belonged to us, one that needed all the care and love that we needed to give. So we rented it and moved in.

Freshly papered walls and a great deal of zealous scrubbing transformed the interior to a decidedly homey habitation. It is a nine room house with attic, woodshed and cellar that would rent for at least six or seven dollars a week in town. To be sure our garage is a decrepit old barn with gaping walls that we vainly try to hide in summer behind hollyhocks and climbing vines, but sometime, if we own this place, there will be a real garage at the end of a graveled curving driveway. And I've already planned the rose garden that I shall plant in the sheltered space beside it. It is pleasant to dream of the improvements that will be possible sometime.

Out of our efforts to bring hominess and beauty to this little country home has grown a genuine attachment that would be hard to sever. The clump of iris at the foot of the oak tree that rests lovingly against the shaggy trunk in summer is a tie of interest. We planted those roots ourselves. The pansy bed underneath the east living room window is another tie of perennial greeting. It is the same with all the other perennials that come back again each spring to smile an early greeting. It is such a warming sort of pleasure almost amounting to family ties. These growing things belong to us and we to them.

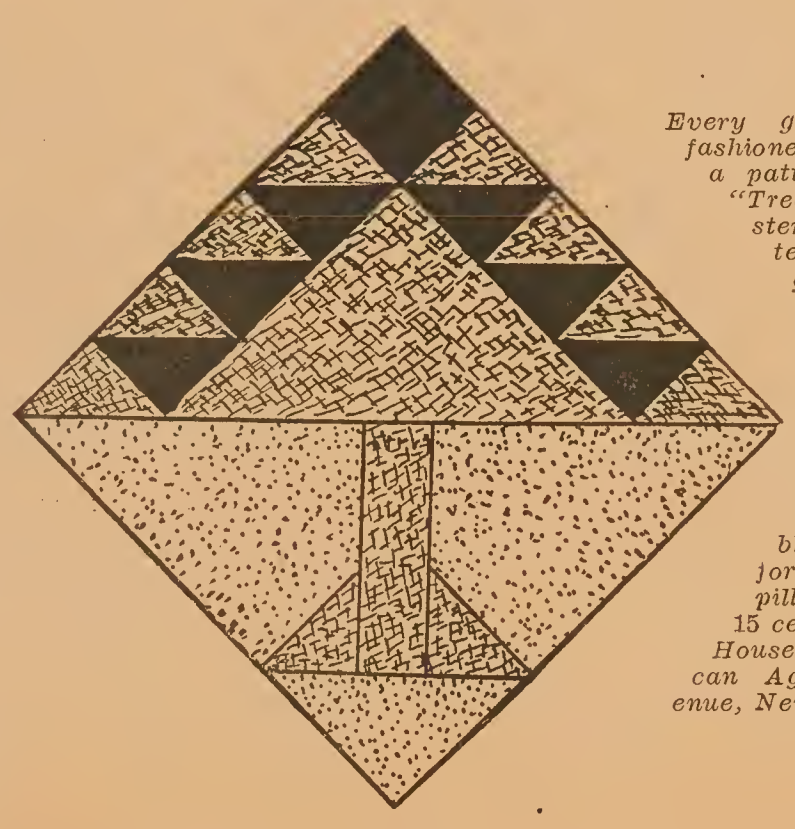
Then there are our Sunday rides and picnics, so many places of beauty and interest hereabouts. You feel something of awe in a small degree when you sit in the shadow of the Genesse high banks and watch the river in motion; or splash about in bathing suit while a bonfire snaps merrily on the beach and the odor of boiling coffee and sizzling things reaches you. Modest, economical and unpretentious pleasures, but so restful and carefree. Pleasures that poor folk can afford in large quantities, wholesome pleasures that wear well.

When we take our occasional rides through the country and note the many country homes standing empty and the abandoned farms that take on a wild neglected look in just a few months of non-cultivation, we can't help but realize the pity of it. It takes grim determination and a deep love of the soil to stick to the farms when steady factory wages are to be had in city and town, yet those who do hang on and eventually own their own land never seem to regret it, for there is an element of joy in being master of a little kingdom that is yours to perfect and make yield. It is our ambition to eventually go back to farming, to own a farm and make it blossom productively.

Afternoon Frock



DRESS PATTERN 3332 *is exquisite for the dainty afternoon frock. Made up in the lovely printed silks or in all-over lace combined with plain chiffon, this design is suitable for many occasions. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. For the* 36 *inch size, it only requires* 3¼ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ¾ *yard of* 40-*inch contrasting.* PRICE 13c.



Every good collection of old fashioned quilt blocks contains a pattern of this interesting "Tree of Paradise". The stem, base, center and alternate triangles were of green checked material, the solid portions were of bright red, while the background was mixed white and black. Any desired color scheme could be used but the original of this block was very attractive. Paper patterns for this block which may be used for either a quilt or for a pillow top may be had for 15 *cents per pattern from the Household Department, American Agriculturist,* 461-4*th Avenue, New York City.*

To make a quick frosting from confectioners sugar, use condensed milk instead of fresh milk or cream. It goes much farther and makes a more creamy frosting.—Mrs. E. C.

How to Make Salad Dressings

No One Need Ever Tire of Salads with Such a Variety as This

THE salad season is here and lack of a proper dressing should never prevent serving salads in an appetizing manner. Here is a collection of standard salad dressing recipts which will be convenient for ready reference.

French Dressing.

3 tablespoons oil
1 tablespoon vinegar or lemon juice
¼ to ½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
Dash of cayenne pepper

Mix the ingredients thoroughly, either by beating them with a fork till well thickened, or by shaking them in a jar or glass-stoppered bottle. Keep any that is left, shaking thoroughly before using. If French dressing is made in quantity in a bottle, the amount needed may be poured out, and the remainder may be stored in a cold place for subsequent use. The dressing should be thoroughly shaken before it is used a second time. Special bottles for French dressing are now on the market.

Mayonnaise Dressing.

1 cup oil
yolk of 1 egg
2 tablespoons vinegar or lemon juice
few grains cayenne
2-3 teaspoon powdered sugar if desired
2-3 teaspoon salt
2-3 teaspoon mustard

If onion flavor is desired, rub a bowl with a freshly cut onion or a clove of garlic. Put in the seasonings, and mix them well. Add the entire amount of acid, then add the egg yolk and beat the mixture well. Add the oil, at first by tablespoons and later in larger quantities, beating the mixture with a Dover egg-beater after each addition. When all the oil has been used, add any further necessary seasonings, and beat the mixture thoroughly. Cover the bowl with an earthen dish, and keep it in a cool place until it is needed.

By adding the acid before the oil, the egg is partially curdled or thickened, and the oil may be added more rapidly than by the older method.

Mayonnaise may be prevented from separating, and the quantity may be increased without materially altering the flavor, by stirring into it, after it is mixed from 1-3 to ½ its bulk of hot cornstarch paste, made in the following way:

2 tablespoons cornstarch
1-3 cup vinegar
1-3 cup boiling water

Add the vinegar to the cornstarch in an enamel saucepan, stirring the mixture until it is smooth. Add the boiling water, bring the mixture to the boiling point, and simmer it gently for 5 minutes. Cool it slightly, and beat the desired quantity into the mayonnaise, which will become thicker and lighter in color. Chill the dressing before using it.

Use French dressing on green salads. It *may* be used for fruit, egg, fish or meat salads although the last three take a thicker dressing.

* * *

Cooked Salad Dressings.

Use boiled dressings for vegetables and fruit salads or for salmon salad.

Recipe 1

yolks of 3 eggs
1-3 cup sugar
1 teaspoon mustard
¼ teaspoon paprika
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup vinegar
whipped cream

Beat the eggs slightly and add to them the other ingredients in the order given. Cook the mixture in a double boiler, stirring it constantly until it is smooth and thick. The dressing will keep for a long time in a cold place. When ready to use the dressing, mix it with equal parts of whipped cream. A variation pineapple dressing for fruit salads may be made as follows:

2 eggs
6 tablespoons pineapple juice
3 tablespoons sugar
1½ tablespoons butter
salt
whipped cream

Use Mayonnaise for egg, fish or meat salad and for fruit or vegetable salad although French dressing goes very well with the last two.

Bacon Dressing.

Use the fat left from cooking bacon or smoked ham. Heat it, and strain it through fine cheese-cloth, if there is much sediment. Use two parts of fat to one part of vinegar, thicken it slightly with flour and water well blended and cook the mixture for a few minutes to remove the raw taste of the flour. This dressing is generally served hot on dandelion, cabbage, and other green salads. It is a good salad dressing for use on camping trips.—MANUAL OF HOME-MAKING.

Attractive Embroidery Designs for Aprons



We herewith present a selection of aprons that will appeal very strongly to the woman in the home. No. 5041 *is on yellow material with lavender pockets, flat stamped and you will note that the design is most charming. No.* 5044 *is on blue material with maize pockets and No.* 5201 *is a completely made apron in green with rose pockets. The prices of these aprons are as follows: Nos.* 5041 *and* 5044, 55 *cents each; No.* 5201, *completely made.. apron, ..*95 *cents. A detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme is furnished with each piece.*

For 25 *cents additional we will send you our book "The Art of Embroidery", consisting of ten complete lessons with* 70 *illustrations showing all the principal stitches in embroidery. Send orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist,* 461-4th *Avenue, New York City.*

Charming Panty Dress



PANTY DRESS 3329 *is most becoming and comfortable with its box pleats both front and back, its scalloped front closing and Peter Pan collar. The pattern cuts in sizes* 2, 4, *and* 6 *years and only takes* 2¼ *yards of* 40-*inch material for dress and bloomers for the* 4 *year size.* PRICE 13c. *Rag Doll* PATTERN 3125 *comes in one size only and costs* 13c *extra. It also includes pattern for one-piece kimono dress and small doll with rompers.*

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Wooden Spoil—*By Victor Rousseau*

CHAPTER XXII
LAFE TAKES A HAND

LAFE was surprised to feel the bitter tang of the air when he left the mill office. It was the middle of the afternoon, the sun was declining into a bank of frost clouds, and the onset of winter weather had been a matter of a single hour. It was going to be winter now, he reflected, and, if Hilary could be held only three days, there would be no question of an immediate journey to Quebec.

A misty halo spread about the sun; the white fog crept along the shore and filled the hollows of the mountain flanks. But Lafe did not feel the cold. He plodded briskly on his snowshoes, over the rackety bridge, and along the new road into the seigniory.

Reaching the waste of open ground before the Chateau, he saw that a sleigh had been there that day; possibly it was in the stables now. He rang the bell, nodded to Robitaille, who opened the door, disregarded his incomprehensible address, which seemed to negative Lafe's wish to enter, and went by instinct into the living room at the end of the hall for the first time in his life.

He tapped at the door, but there came no answer. He knocked more loudly, and went in without waiting for any. He discovered the Seigneur in a big leather chair before the huge, glowing fire, Madeleine standing beside him, and Edouard Brousseau a short distance away. There was an atmosphere of immediate constraint, as if Lafe's appearance had interrupted a tense interview. Lafe sensed it. but he did not care. He could hardly believe his luck. He had wanted Brousseau there badly, but he had not hoped to meet him.

Brousseau was the first to speak. He may have guessed the nature of Lafe's errand from Lafe's attitude, though not it's fulness. He scowled.

"It's the man from the mill," he said in a sneering tone to Monsieur Rosny.

Madeleine raised her eyes, and Lafe read in them the same intuition that was in Brousseau's, and also her challenge. She was arming to oppose him in his fight for Hilary, she was preparing to fight against all that she held dearest, for the sake of the swindler across the room. Lafe admired her courage, but this he had expected.

"My business is with Mr. Rosny," he said.

"Don't let that trouble you. I speak for Monsieur Rosny," answered Brousseau.

"You'll hear for him too, then," retorted Lafe. "Mr. Rosny, that man is a liar, a thief, and a swindling rogue. That's what I've come to prove."

Brousseau started forward, his face pale with rage. As he placed himself in a fighting attitude Lafe calmly assumed that of defence, the left fist ready, the right arm across his chest, turned outward and slightly upward. Brousseau was no coward, but he hesitated, and his moment passed.

The Seigneur's face grew dark with anger. "No man can say such things of a guest of mine," he cried, and gripped the arms of his chair as if trying to rise. Madeleine bent over him and restrained him. Her face was flushed with resentment.

"I told you my business was with Mr. Rosny," said Lafe, unperturbed. "I ain't speaking to him. God knows I don't want to speak to him. He says he's speaking for you, so let him speak to this. He's swindled the St. Boniface lumber company out of eighty thousand dollars, so far as we've learned yet, and maybe more. But I guess he's heard enough. I got the proofs, but maybe it's painful listening."

"Leave the Chateau immediately, Monsieur!" thundered the Seigneur.

"Not till I've finished speaking," answered Lafe. "Unless he asks me to go, and then I'll think about it. He's speaking for you. You ain't in on this deal, Mr. Rosny. And now I've ante'd," he ended defiantly.

Madeleine came forward quietly. "You can go, Mr. Connell," she said in a voice vibrant with restrained anger. "We do not permit Monsieur Brousseau to be insulted, here or anywhere. Your conduct is intolerable. Leave instantly, and if you have anything to say to him in accusation say it when he has not a woman and a sick man present to restrain his resentment."

Lafe flushed. "And you ain't in it neither, Mamzelle," he answered. "What I got to say I say to Mr. Rosny. I come here to say it and I'll go when I said it."

"O, let him speak," snarled Brousseau. "Monsieur Askew is afraid to come here with his lies, so he has sent his man."

Madeleine's eyes flashed. "This is no place for personalities, Edouard," cried the girl. "Perhaps you will accompany Mr. Connell to the door and let him say what he wishes to say outside."

"I say it here!" cried Lafe, in a furious voice that surprised himself. He's cheated us out of eighty thousand dollars, and he's cheated you, Mr. Rosny, out of about as much, and probably more, and you can put it in any words you like. And I've got the papers to prove it—all of 'em."

Brousseau winced and staggered back dumfounded; there was no mistaking now that the man was afraid. Though Madeleine would not deign to acknowledge that she had listened to Lafe's words, Lafe caught the flicker of her eyelids as she glanced quickly toward Brousseau, and he knew that at the same instant she had seen the look on Brousseau's face. The Seigneur, mouthing impotently, had kept trying to rise; but now he sat open-mouthed in his chair, and thereafter they listened.

"I'll tell you why he wants the seigniory," continued Lafe. "I guess it's part plain greed, but there's another reason, and that explains why he wants to get Mr. Askew off. There's an asbestos mine on the island—look at him! Look at him!"

Brousseau was glaring at him, the picture of impotent rage. Lafe, having indicated him with his hand, resumed:

"He kept it off the map in our office, pretending the island isn't on our limits, and he spread that story, but you know better, Mr. Rosny. The island has the best asbestos mine this side of Thetford, and I've seen the mines at Thetford. And it's worth a good quarter million dollars, I reckon. Maybe more. Maybe a million—I ain't no judge. And he's kept it secret from you."

"He's drunk or dreaming," muttered Brousseau, trembling. "A few strands of rock flax, commercially worthless——"

"But that ain't roguery. That's just a business trick," said Connell. "How did he get you into his power, Mr. Rosny, asking your pardon? I'll tell you. He's cheated you as he's cheated us, except that it was worse, because you trusted him, which we never did. That's what I come to tell you, Mr. Rosny. He's swindled you out of nearly forty thousand dollars on one deal, in North Empire Development Company stock, and maybe in other——"

Brousseau leaped at Lafe like a tiger. Lafe, who had anticipated the move, stepped dexterously aside, at the same time twirling the chair on which his hand was resting. Brousseau, in his plunge forward, tripped over it, stumbled, and fell prone to the floor.

"And I got the papers to prove that—here!" said Lafe triumphantly.

Brousseau rose, rubbing his shins and muttering curses, and glared savagely about him. Madeleine was breathing quickly, her eyes fixed on Lafe's face.

"It's a damned lie!" cried Brousseau. "They've forged those papers. Where are they? Eh? Show me!"

"He said he was speaking for you, Mr. Rosny," said Lafe, "so here they are. I guess you know your signature?"

He drew the envelope from his pocket and placed the three documents on the Seigneur's knee, standing between him and Brousseau, who looked ready to leap again. But he did not leap; he muttered to Madeleine, who still watched Lafe breathlessly.

"I guess these letters don't tell you much, Mr. Rosny," continued Lafe. "If you'll put them together you'll see that those fifty thousand-dollar shares were sold for you in Quebec at a hundred dollars apiece."

"Yes. Monsieur Brousseau had ill fortune with that company. He explained it to me," said the Seigneur, trembling. "What of it?"

"Why, here's the market price of its shares five days before at $875, that's all," said Lafe. "It didn't tumble that fast. All the country would have been ringing with it if it had done that. I guess Brousseau has that money of yours tucked away safely somewhere."

"You gave me your power of attorney——"Brouseau began.

But his guilt was written on his face. The swiftness of the blow had utterly disconcerted him and made him incapable of defence. Lafe saw the Seigneur's expression change as if a mask had been torn from his features. He staggered to his feet ,his left side helpless, and, grasping the chair with his right hand, confronted Brousseau.

"What have you to say? Is it true or false, Monsieur?" he cried. "Where are my other stocks? You had a hundred thousand of my money. Where is it?"

"Find it!" yelled Brousseau. "Go to the devil with your money! I tried to help you out of friendship. I haven't time to work out your stock exchange accounts for you. If anybody's cheated you it's the stockbroker. Go to him for it!" He started toward Madeleine. "You don't believe these lies against me?" he cried.

"You have insulted my father, but you have not answered him."

"I'll pay him."

"It is true, then? It is true?"

"Yep, it's true," interposed Lafe. "It can't be anything else. Everybody knows what a rotten, swindling thief the fellow is. Ah, keep your hand down, Mr. Rosny. I'm telling you what I think of him. That's what I come here for. And if you'll excuse me for referring to your mortgage, which everybody knows, if he doesn't turn that in to you by to-morrow Mr. Askew will sue him criminally as well as civilly for what he's done to us, because we've got the confession of the man that sawed the boom for him."

Brousseau swung on his heel suddenly and strode toward the door. He turned and shook his fist at Lafe. "I'll pay you for this, you and that other blackmailer!" he swore. "I'll smash your rotten concern. "I'll——"

He broke off with a derisive snort and made toward the entrance. But Lafe strode past him and blocked his way.

"Just a moment," he said. "Mr. Rosny's got something to say to you."

Brousseau tried to fling himself past, but Lafe, standing like an iron sentinel, completely filled the opening.

"Monsieur Brousseau," said the Seigneur, "there are just a few words to say before you go. When Monsieur Connell came here he did not meet with encouragement. He proved his case, and you have proved it by your actions. When you were a boy I advanced you, I interested myself in you. You climbed high, and you tried to repay me by ousting me from my lands and stepping into my shoes. You sought to dishonour us through my daughter, who was wiser than I in her recognition of what you were. I thought that you were only ill-bred, but you have proved yourself a scoundrel as well. You will repay me everything you have stolen or go to jail. Good-day, Monsieur."

"That's all, I guess," said Lafe, and opened the door.

Brousseau dashed through and along the corridor. Lafe followed him at an interval; but Brousseau did not wait for him. He pulled the front door open and slammed it behind him. When Lafe reached it Brousseau was already dragging his horse, already harnessed to his sleigh, out of the stables.

Lafe watched him drive away, and the old cynical smile came back upon his face.

"I wonder if Mr. Rosny would have talked big like that if Brousseau hadn't lost his power over him," he said

(Continued on Page 14)

The Story Thus Far

Hilary Askew, an American forester, has inherited from his uncle, Jonas Askew, a vast tract of Canadian timberland, known as the Rosny seigniory, named from the former owner Monsieur Rosny, who has been forced to sell all of his valuable timberlands, except a small area about his chateau. Hilary is advised by his uncle's lawyer, Monsieur Lamartine, to sell his holdings to a large corporation. Hilary ignores the advice and leaves immediately for St. Bonifice, where the timber is located.

On his arrival Hilary gains the confidence of Lafe Connell foreman of the Askew mill who reveals that a clique is scheming to get control of the Askew timberland. Brousseau, one of the clique, tries to intimidate Hilary by threatening him with loss of the entire legacy, unless Hilary goes back to the States. Hilary refuses. Madeleine Rosny, who is engaged to Brousseau learns of the latter's plan to get rid of Hilary. She warns him but he walks into the trap and is severely beaten. Madeleine and Connell rescue him and take him to the Rosny chateau where Madeleine nurses Hilary back to health. Their friendship soon ripens into love. Brousseau succeeds in turning Madeleine against Hilary by circulating falsehoods about him. Madeleine consents to marry Brousseau whom she secretly hates, to save her father from ruin at Brousseau's hands The news is a shock to Hilary and he decides to leave St. Boniface on the next lumber boat.



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(*Continued from Page* 3)

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* * *

How to Can Poultry

WHETHER canning poultry at home is profitable or not depends on when and why it is done. During the culling season when prices are so low that marketing hardly pays, canning is important because it is the best way of disposing of the poultry. The method used in canning has much to do with the quality of the product but even the best canned poultry is never quite equal to the freshly cooked meat. Canning poultry, therefore is chiefly valuable because it provides for those occasions when there is little time to cook, or when the fresh poultry is not available. The housewife who has once experienced the convenience of having cans of chicken ready on her emergency shelf for the unexpected guest, the hurried day, and the impromptu picnic or the camping trip will never again be without a good supply.

Poultry is ready for the canner as soon as the animal heat has disappeared, that is, six to eight hours after killing. Only poultry which is absolutely fresh and clean should be used for canning and it should be handled in the cleanest possible way. The fact cannot be over-emphasized that wholesome, "safe" canned poultry can come only from wholesome, "safe" fresh poultry. Because poisonous products are often formed during decomposition of foods which, like poultry, are rich in protein, and because the flesh of poultry has a compact texture which makes heat penetration very slow, a high temperature is necessary for proper sterilization.

Although poultry has been canned successfully in the hot water bath, most authorities agree that for safety it should be canned only under pressure. The chicken may be roasted, fried or fricasseed before putting it in jars or it may be packed uncooked. The length of time for processing is the same in any case. Many prefer canning chicken raw, for otherwise it has a warmed-over flavor when served. If fried chicken is used it should be fried very slightly, only enough to brown, because if it is crusted over, the skin "buckles" and comes off the flesh during the processing.

When chicken is packed in the jars it may be left on the bone or freed from the bone and cut in pieces of such size as will go into the jars easily. If it is cut into rather small pieces it is suitable for creamed chicken or chicken salad. Some bones in each jar will add flavor to the meat and aid in heat penetration. Because the flesh always shrinks in cooking it is well to cut such bones as the leg bone back a short distance and avoid waste space in the finished jar. The chicken should be packed tightly in clean tested jars. Wide-mouthed jars are to be preferred because it is easier to pack them. There are various ways of placing the different pieces in the jar, but the housewife is apt, after a little experience, to work out her own best method. A few special points might be noted, however. It is exceedingly important to pack the jar as tightly as possible, and there are various ways of accomplishing this. If the pieces containing a great deal of gelatin, such as the back and neck, are placed in the center of the jar they will not only give rigidity to the pack but will give a firmer stock. The other pieces may be arranged around them. It is easier to insert the pieces if the jar is held in a slanting position. Either a small wooden spoon or a spatula may be used for this purpose. The spoon may also be used to change the position of pieces after packing. The finished jar will have a more attractive appearance if some of both dark and light meat, and fat and skin show. When the jar is hot, the chicken, particularly the skin, sticks to the side. By placing the skin next to the outside of the jar, one can usually get a tighter pack. However, one must remember that this makes removing the chicken from the jar a little more difficult. In packing a jar one should consider not only the packing but the removing of the pieces from the jar. Canned chicken is always more or less tender and falls to pieces if one is not careful in handling it. For this reason the more tender pieces, may to advantage be placed on top. The large, solid piece removed from the breast bone, generally known as fillet of the breast, should always be placed at the top of the can to prevent its falling apart.

Keep Temperature Uniform

To each quart of packed chicken add one teaspoon of salt. No water is used; in fact, if the chicken is carefully packed there is practically no space for any. However, no matter how well-packed the jar is, there will be some space in it after processing caused by shrinkage. If a vacuum jar is being used place the cover on tightly, for there is room for expansion; if it is the clamp type of jar, adjust the rubber and the glass cap, then pull the upper wire over the glass cap, but do not adjust the second wire, which tightens the clamp, until after the jar is removed from canner; if it is the screw-top type of jar, adjust the rubber and screw on the cap until it catches hold of rubber ring. Place the jar in a pressure cooker and process for about one hour at 10 pounds pressure. The age and toughness of the chicken should determine the length of time for processing. It is important to have no sudden change in temperature during the processing for this will draw the juices of the jar. Too high a temperature darkens the meat. The giblets may be canned separately, if so desired, to prevent the stronger flavor in the meat and the darker color. The bony parts may be well utilized by making into a soup stock and canning. The feet may be skinned and canned for they add much gelatine to the stock.

Tin cans as well as glass jars may be used very successfully in canning poultry. More of them can be placed in a pressure cooker at once than glass jars and there is no danger of breakage. It is true that the housewife cannot see the finished product but she can label the can. We do not insist on glass jars as essential for commercial canning. Why should they be for home canning?

If tin cans are used the chicken is packed as in the glass jar. All cold meat should be exhausted before sealing by placing the filled cans in a pan of boiling water which comes to within one inch of the top of the can for 10 to 15 minutes. If the air is not driven out, the internal strain is so great that it prevents the proper collapse of the can after processing and is difficult to tell if there is spoilage. If tin cans are used it is advisable to have a special machine for sealing them. The operation is so simple that the boys in the family can assist in sealing the cans. The sealed can is marked as to contents, then placed in the pressure cooker and processed at 10 pounds pressure for one hour. With tin cans, not so much care need be exercised in preventing sudden changes in pressure, as there can be no loss of juice from the sealed can. After the cans are cooled they may be wiped off and labeled.

No Danger in Tin Cans

Upon opening, any canned meat should be thoroughly heated before using. At present there is no danger in using a tin can for canning if the method is right. Left-over fruit, vegetables and meat, either home-canned or commercial may even stand in the opened tin can in the refrigerator for several days with safety. Quantitative studies have been made showing that only very small amounts of tin go into solution. Moreover tin itself is harmless. Some years ago it was necessary to remove canned food from a tin can as soon as possible after opening it. This was because at that time tin cans had soldered side seams and tops. Solder is made of zinc and lead, metals going into solution very readily and giving zinc and lead ions which are poisonous. Now, with a perfected method of sealing, soldering is not necessary.

Canning poultry in tin is not an expensive method. The initial cost, that of the sealer is the greatest. However, a sealer to use with the number 2 (pint) can and number 2½ and number 3 (quart) cans may be purchased for $21.00. A tin can may be used three times by reflanging the edges. Each end as it is used should be so marked to prevent any attempt to use the same end more than once. A new cover is essential each time. The unlacquered pint cans may be purchased for $3.50 per 100 and the lacquered (those necessary for preventing the bleaching of red fruits and vegetables) for $4.00 per 100; the unlacquered covers for pint cans are $1.05 per 100; the lacquered are $1.20; for quart cans the unlacquered covers are $1.20 per 100 and the lacquered are $1.40. Labels which cover the can and add much to its appearance may be purchased at the rate of 50c per 100.

There are several good pressure cookers on the market. They are made in various sizes. One having a capacity of 10 quart tin cans or 7 quart glass jars or 16 pint tin cans or 9 pint glass jars sells for $21.00. The directions which come with the pressure cooker as well as those which come with the tin can sealer are very explicit so that no one need have any trouble in following them.

System Speeds the Work

In canning poultry it is well to can several chickens or fowls at one time and if the work is well planned it is possible to develop speed. If one is working alone it would probably be a saving of time to clean, draw and cut up the poultry the day before it is to be canned. Then, when one does the actual canning, to route one's work placing the cut-up poultry at one end of the working space with each kind of piece on a separate tray if many are used. The clean glass jars should be placed next leading up to the pressure cooker which is on the stove. Or, if tin cans are being used, the sealer should be attached to the table next the chicken, then the pan of boiling water used to exhaust the cans, and last the pressure cooker. The amount of canned chicken obtained depends on the amount of bone used in canning. A chicken weighing two pounds when dressed should make a pint can of solid meat and a pint of stock thick enough to jelly. Two chickens weighing 8 pounds 11 ounces, undressed, filled 2 quart glass jars, two pint tin cans ½ pint giblets and ½ pint stock. All of the bone was used except the breast bones and the necks.

The canned chicken may be used for frying, fricasseeing, stew or pie. If the jar is heated slightly before opening, the jelly liquefies and the pieces come out more easily. Some housewives store the cans upside down so the tender pieces which have been placed in the top will be surrounded by the stock and their flavor thus improved. If the chicken is in a tin can and is to be used for stew, it may be heated sufficiently in the can and served directly from it. If it is in a glass can and is to be used as boiled chicken, the pieces may be heated in a double boiler and the stock used for gravy.

All poultry—chicken, turkey, goose, duck and pigeon—is canned in the same way, so anyone proficient in canning one sort may easily can any of the others. —FAITH FENTON, *N. Y. S. College of Home Economics.*

What Is Happening to America's Appetite

(*Continued from Page* 7)

states that in 1922, 46,672 million pounds of milk was used for "household purposes" and that in 1926 this amount had increased to 56,417 million pounds. Probably the increase in population during that time was not over 6%. In 1922 the receipts of milk in New York City were 349,835,640 gallons and in 1926, had increased to 414,367,140 gallons.

There is little doubt but that the per capita consumption of potatoes and bread have decreased. An increase in consumption of one class of foods must inevitably lead to lessened consumption of some other class. Some years ago four bushels of potatoes per capita was considered a normal crop. Lately, however, prices have sagged to a low level when the crop approximated this size and it is now believed that three and a half bushels per person is nearer right. Even a big crop and prices that are ruinous to the grower do not increase consumption to any appreciable extent. It is a matter of tastes and habits rather than prices.

From these varying opinions as to whether the American's appetite is actually changing we may suggest the following possible conclusions. In places where the choicest of foods are served and where people are able to purchase practically anything they wish, no appreciable change in food demands is felt. The fact, too, that such institutions have always rather specialized in the unusual or rarer foods would make them feel a change more slowly.

When it comes to the great working class of people who buy "What is good for them" and whose pennies must account for themselves, a change is more quickly felt in their food demands. Undoubtedly there will always be a demand for the unusual and choice in any food product, but it does look as if the grower of green vegetables and fruits and the producer of milk have a growing public taste in their favor.

Wooden Spoil

(*Continued from Page* 12)

thoughtfully. "Lord, human nature's just the same up here as in Shoeburyport!"

But that was not the main purpose on which he had come. He must speak to Madeleine. He turned back into the hall. He hesitated to return into the room, but as he stopped uncertainly in the corridor behind the entrance Madeleine came toward him.

"My father thanks you, Mr. Connell," she said, and though the tears rained down her face she smiled. "It is like the lifting of a nightmare," she whispered.

"Yes, Mademoiselle," said Lafe. "But it was you I wanted chiefly to see."

"You saw me. What else is there to say? Mr. Connell, if you have come here on any other mission it is hopeless. Why did you let him send you for—for that?" she continued, reading his face.

"Because he's my friend," said Lafe. "But he didn't send me here. He don't know. He'd feel like killing me if he knew. He's talking of going away. That's why I came."

"I won't hear you!" cried the girl, summoning her defiance to her aid. "He should have spoken for himself. What right have you to speak for him, sent or unsent?"

"Why, I thought I'd explained that, Mamzelle. Just because I'm his friend," said Lafe. "It ain't true. Not a word of that story's true. I'm going to tell you the truth."

(*To be Continued*)

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rates Only 7 Cents A Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of $..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

NAME

ADDRESS

Bank Reference

For only 7 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in nearly 150,000 homes.



An Endless Chain Subscription Scheme

"While I was away from home my young daughter was persuaded to buy a 35 cent coupon from a lady here to get a paper, then to send in the coupon to the company with $1.50 extra which she sent. Now to make the story short, and there is a whole lot to it, she has lost her money and got nothing. I will enclose all their letters and coupons and if it is an honest deal I will say no more and thank you for your advice. If not will you kindly help me to get my $1.85 back. I need the money and for my part I think people that make their living that way ought to be made to make an honest living."

WE have frequently given our views on the endless chain method of doing business. Although the literature of the circulation company claims that their methods of securing subscriptions does not constitute an endless chain it would seem that their distinction is a rather thin one. The money sent was for a book of coupons which were to be sold with subscriptions to one of several publications and after they were sold our subscriber was to receive a prize. Of course, the one who bought coupons from her were also expected to send for a coupon book.

Because of the youth of the girl who bought the coupon book we were able to persuade the company to return the $1.85. While a circulation business conducted in this way is not illegal, it is considered unethical by most subscription agencies and publishers. We suggest that periodicals be ordered direct from the publishers, from a properly accredited agent of the publisher, or from a reliable local subscription agency, and that the endless chain method of doing business be avoided, no matter what the product sold.

Reward Check Helps Pay School Expenses

YOUR check for catching chicken thieves received several days ago. Many thanks for your kindness and promptness in sending it. Would have acknowledged receipt of it sooner but whole family was sick with grippe. It will be a great help to us in sending son and daughter through high school.

With best wishes for American Agriculturist,

Sincerely, your friend

Wm. B. Lanphere

Union Control Company Fined for Misrepresenting Insecticide

MANY inquiries have been received by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, as to the value of "Ucco Insecticide", composed essentially of carbon bisulphide soap emulsion.

For the information of all interested parties, the Bureau has issued the following statement:

"This product, recommended by the manufacturers,—The Union Control Corporation, of Coudersport, for killing European corn borer and certain other insects, will not do the work claimed for it. Users of insecticides are warned as to the misstatements made for this product.

"Carbon bisulphide soap emulsion is not recommended by the Bureau of Plant Industry for the killing and control of all ground insects at the dilution for which it is claimed effective. Recommendations for the control of insect pests will be furnished by the Bureau upon request.

"The claims made for this particular brand were incorrect, as evidenced by recent action of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in prosecuting the Union Control Corporation, of Coudersport, for violation of the National Insecticide Law, Act of 1910, as a result of which the defendants plead guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of $100.

"The prosecution was the result of packages being misbranded because of the claims made that it would kill European corn borer and certain other ground insects at a recommended dilution, which could not possibly be effective."—Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

About Subscription Contests

"I recently entered a contest which secured subscribers to the Household Journal of Batavia, Ill. They stated that two houses were to be given to the winners of this contest as well as a number of smaller prizes. Can you tell me if they really do as they agree?"

A SHORT time after receiving this letter we received a letter from another subscriber stating that she entered the contest and that although she received a weekly letter from the Household Journal informing her that she had an excellent chance to win the prize, when the final check-up was made she not only found that she was way below the prize winner but that she never had had the slightest chance of winning the prize. Naturally our subscriber felt that she had not been treated fairly. This plan of course, is to get a large number of subscribers at as low a cost as possible. We have also received numerous complaints from those who subscribed and who failed to receive the publication.

We advise our subscribers to investigate rather carefully before entering contests of this sort since the chance of winning a prize is very small and the chances that there will be no returns for the work done are very large. As regards the Household Journal itself it is sufficient to say that a large percentage of the ads contained therein would not be considered for publication in American Agriculturist or any other paper which guarantees its ads.

A. A. Subscriber Saves $22.50

I APPRECIATED your advice about the school very much. I was about to take a course which would have cost me $22.50. You advised me to ask the Civil Service Commission for information. I have received from them everything which I wanted to know.

For $22.50, which otherwise would have been a loss, I can read American Agriculturist for a long time.

Forgot to Give Address

A LADY who signed herself as Mrs. C. E. Van Aken, sent us a very interesting article called "Pioneers of New York". Unfortunately, she forgot to give us her address. We have written to two or three people by this name in regard to the matter, but have not yet been able to locate the right person.

She probably lives in Western New York. If she or any of her friends happen to see this notice, we will appreciate it if they will give us her address.

Deleware Man Gets Reward Check

ON March 17, W. A. Dulin of Clayton, Del. missed several turkeys and chickens. He immediately suspected that they had been stolen and had an idea he knew who had stolen them.

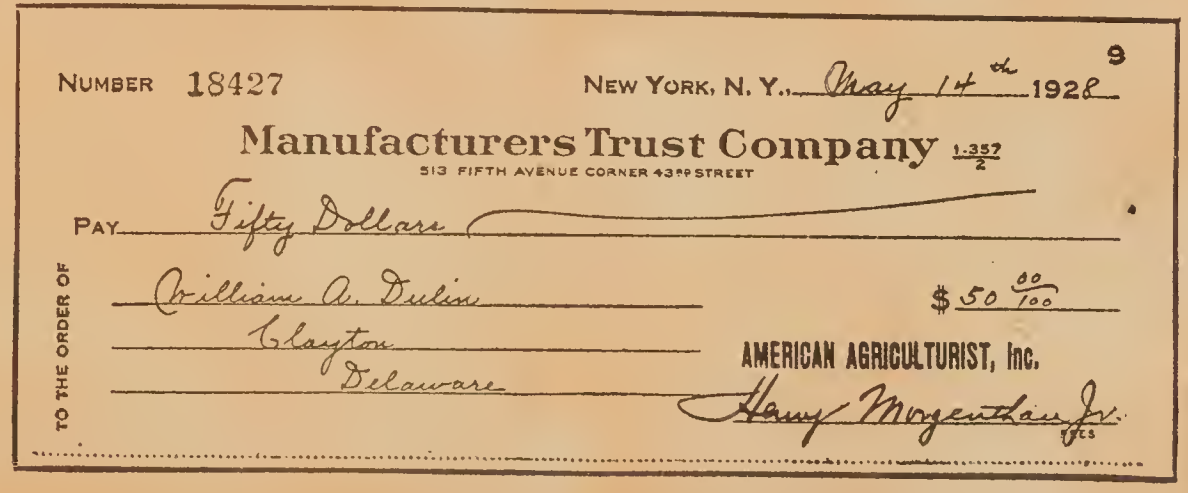
He also believed that they had been sold to a certain poultry dealer and immediately went to his place of business and inquired into the case. The dealer claimed he had bought no turkeys answering the description given, yet Mr. Dulin was not entirely satisfied.

A few nights later Mr. Dulin interviewed the dealer and accused him directly of having bought the missing poultry. This time a confession was secured together with the names of the men who sold them. Henry Lloyd, John Lloyd and George Clough were immediately arrested by Corporal Powell and following trial John Lloyd was sentenced to the State Prison for one year and fined $52 restitution money.

Had Mr. Dulin been less prompt and persistent it is doubtful if the thief would have been brought to justice.

Here are a few suggestions that will help lessen poultry stealing:

1. Mark your birds so you can identify them. The A. A. poultry marker marks them permanently.
2. Lock your poultry house. This may not keep out the thief but it will make his sentence heavier when he is caught.
3. Have an American Agriculturist Service Bureau sign posted so you will be eligible for a reward.
4. Notify the authorities immediately when you discover your loss and give them all possible information.
5. Write to the Service Bureau of American Agriculturist if your chickens are stolen.



MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST SERVICE BUREAU

The Sign of Protection



NEXT Wednesday, when the youngsters all want firecrackers and cap pistols, the older folks of the family should plan a real holiday.

Celebrate the 4th with a picnic, fishing trip or an outing of some kind. Take along some of the lunch kits, camp stoves or other picnic equipment that we are now showing in our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores. With such things you are bound to make your outings more convenient and of course that means more fun.

There will be lots of days this summer when you will have the desire to get away, if you have everything ready—all the needed things to make these outings easy to prepare for. At a "tag" store you will get excellent selections, low prices and the high-quality goods that you can always depend upon.

Don't forget fishing tackle. Stop into a "tag" store and get new lines, hooks and other things you need on Monday.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



Find the one nearest you

These Farm Service Hardware Stores offer you real quality merchandise at lowest prices--plus personal, helpful service.

You will like the way they serve you because they are *Progressive* stores specializing in *Quality* hardware. Go there because you will get the best goods, priced right, and *the service of an experienced hardware man* who can advise you on your daily needs. Trade with them because it is good business for you to do so.

NEW YORK

Amsterdam	Amsterdam Hardware Co.
Attica	Bramer-Morgan & Reding
Attica	G. D. Simons
Avon	Avon Hardware Corp.
Barneveld	Alger & Barker
Belfast	Frank L. Lilly
Binghamton	Crocker & Ogden Co.
Bliss	Cross & Cross Hdwe. Co.
Boonville	Palmer Bros.
Brewster	Brewster Hardware Co.
Camilius	Camillus Hardware Co.
Carthage	Strickland Hardware Co.
Catskill	C. Beardsley & Son
Catskill	Catskill Hdwe. & Lumber Co.
Cazenovia	H. P. Aikman
Chatham	Chas. M. Canham, Inc.
Chaumont	George Bros.
Cincinnatus	Corning & Haskins
Clayton	J. W. Butcher
Clifton Springs	Thompson & Knickerbocker Inc.
Clinton	Estate H. J. Allen
Cobleskill	I. Van Voris & Sons
Cooperstown	Kenneth W. Root
Corinth	S. H. Ralph & Son, Inc.
Cortland	Hollister Hdwe. & Plumbing Co.
Delhi	H. S. Graham & Sons
Deposit	Deposit Hdwe. Co.
East Aurora	East Aurora Hdwe. Co.
Elbridge	Elbridge Hardware Co.
Elmira	Barker, Rose & Kimball
Falconer	C. B. Dailey Sheet Metal Works
Farmingdale	C. O. Schmidt
Fort Plain	Stewart & Bergen Co.
Frankfort	A. G. Jonas
Fulton	Johnston's Hdwe. Store
Gouverneur	E. C. Leahy
Gowanda	Gowanda Hardware Co.
Granville	C. L. Streeter
Herkimer	Herkimer Hardware Co.
Hicksville	Broadway Hardware Shop
Hilton	Stothard Hardware Co.
Homer	Homer Hardware Co.
Horseheads	The Rockwell Hardware
Hudson	J. C. Rogerson & Co.
Ilion	Ilion Hardware Corp.
Ithaca	Treman, King & Co.
Jordan	Brace Hardware Co., Inc.
King Ferry	Roy C. Tuttle
Leonardsville	A. M. Coon
Le Roy	Le Roy Hardware, Inc.
Little Falls	Burney Bros.
Little Falls	J. R. Taylor & Co.
Lyndonville	E. H. Parsons & Son
Lyons	Marshall Barrick & Co.
Macedon	F. C. Kemp
Malone	Northern Hardware Co.
Manlius	Fowler Hardware Co., Inc.
Margaretville	M. R. Garrison
Marion	White & Shippers
Massena	Clark Hardware Company
Middletown	Farmers Service Co.

NEW YORK

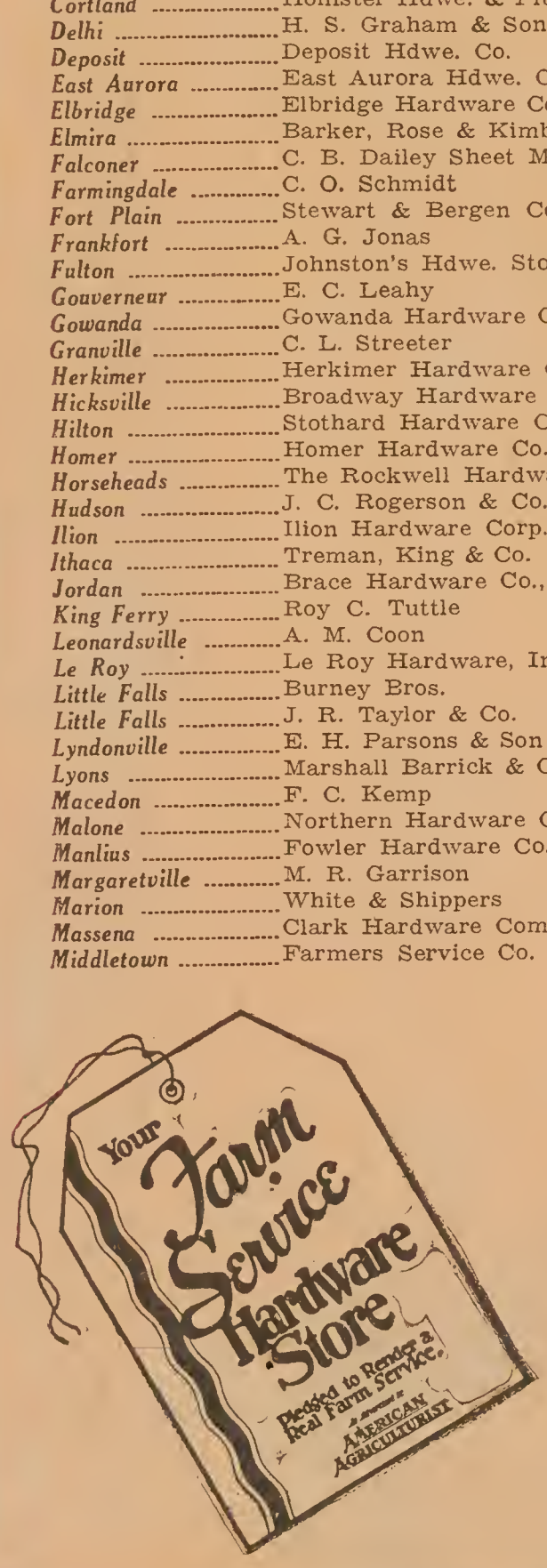
Millerton	L. E. Ragan, Inc.
Mohawk	Mohawk Hardware & Plumbing Co.
Monroe	Smith & Strebel
Moravia	Fred Small & Son
Morton	Asher C. Skutt
Nanuet	Hutton Johnson Co., Inc.
Newark	Mattison Hardware Co.
Oneida	The Geo. H. Ruby Hardware Co.
Oneonta	Stevens Hardware Co.
Ontario	Ontario Hardware Co.
Orchard Park	W. G. Arthur
Ovid	Ovid Hardware Co.
Owego	Owego Hardware Co.
Palmyra	Bird & Flynn
Penn Yan	The Holliwell & Wise Co.
Perry	W. T. Olin & Son
Pine Bush	Du Bois Supply Co., A. F. Humecke, Mgr.
Portlandville	Glenn S. Packer
Poughkeepsie	Du Bois Supply Co., Inc.
Poughkeepsie	J. E. Andrews Hardware Co., Inc.
Pulaski	Brown's Store
Ransomville	H. E. Gentle & Co.
Red Hook	J. A. Curtis
Richfield Springs	Buchanan Hardware Co.
Rose	Osgood Bros.
Salamanca	Dietrich Hardware Co.
Sanborn	R. T. Le Van & Sons
Saratoga Springs	Towne-Roblee Hardware Co.
Schoharie	J. B. Becker Co., Inc.
Schuylerville	F. C. McRae & Co.
Scottsville	Scottsville Hdwe. Co., Inc.
Sherburne	Smith & Palmiter
Sherman	S. H. Skinner
Silver Creek	W. J. Brand
Silver Springs	S. R. Marsh
Skaneateles	Tucker Hardware Co.
Sodus	Butts, Danford & Co.
Stanley	J. K. Washburn & Son
Stillwater	W. J. Curtis
Stockbridge	M. D. Stewart
Trumansburg	Reynolds Department Stores, Inc.
Tully	Ausman, Penoyer & Bigsby Hdwe. Co.
Union	Oliver & Willis
Kinderhook-Valatie	George M. Dunham Hardware
Wallace	Benjamin Sick
Walton	J. E. Wood & Sons
Wassaic	J. H. Smith's Sons
Watkins Glen	L. H. Durland Son & Co.
Weedsport	Brutus Hardware Co.
Wellsville	Boyce Hardware Co., Inc.
Westfield	Ryan Hardware
White Plains	Fowler & Sellars Co.
Williamson	Kussie & Perry Co.
Worcester	Beardsley Hardware Co., Inc.

NEW JERSEY

Bordentown	George A. App
Englishtown	Mount Hardware & Implement Co.
Farmingdale	J. Lutz Co.
Hackettstown	R. K. Teel
New Brunswick	M. Frisch & Sons
Plainfield	A. M. Griffen Co.
Sussex	Lawrence Hardware Co.
Trenton	Martin C. Ribsam & Sons Co.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mansfield	George L. Strait & Son
Troy	King & Rolison
Ulster	R. A. Horton & Son



YOUR

"Farm Service" Hardware Man

Find the store that has this "Tag" in the window and make it your hardware headquarters.